This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

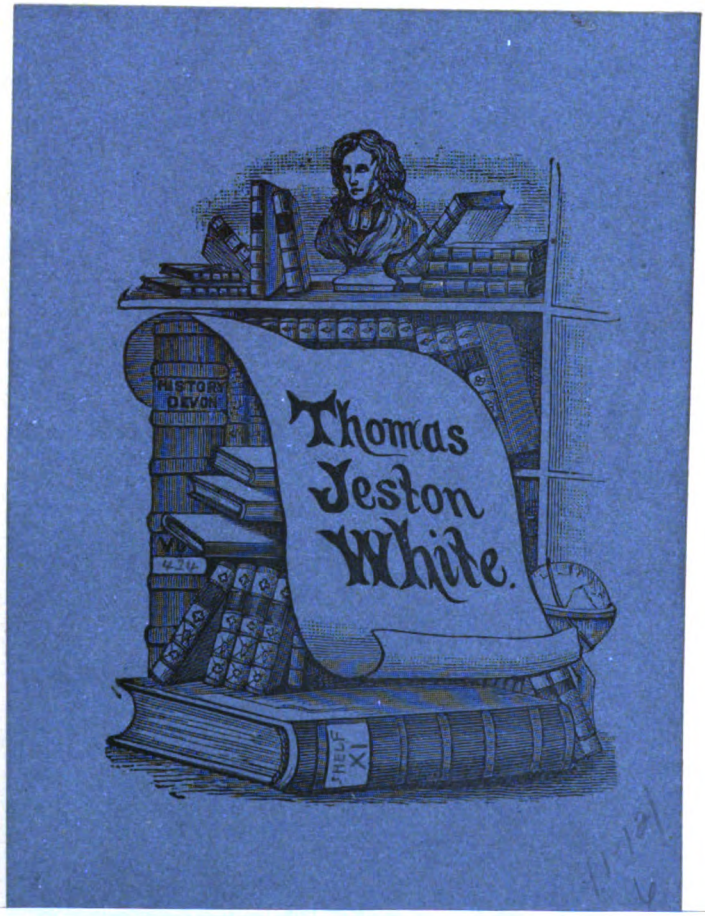
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

The Western Antiquary; Or, Devon and Cornwall Notebook

William Henry Kearley Wright

Digitized by Google

KPF 2383



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

VE RI TAS

FROM THE
Subscription Fund
BEGUN IN 1858

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THOMAS NADAULD BRUSHFIELD,

M.D., M.R.C.S., etc.

From a Photograph by Stanley, Guildford.

Digitized by Google

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, & Somerset.

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

Borough Librarian, Plymouth; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Member of the Devonshire Association, the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and the Plymouth Institution; Corresponding Member of the Virginia Historical Society, the Gorges Society; &c., &c.

WITH AN

Introductory Article on "Ballad Literature"

BY

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.,

Author of a *Bibliography of Sir Walter Ralegh*, &c., &c., &c.

VOL. VI.,

JUNE, 1886, TO MAY, 1887.

Plymouth:

W. H. LUKE, PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY, 8, BEDFORD STREET.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Exeter: JAMES G. COMMIN, 230, HIGH STREET.

1887.

Digitized by Google

KPF 2323
~~Br 23.5~~

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
DEC 18 1916
SUBSCRIPTION OF 1913

Digitized by Google

Preface.

ON the completion of former volumes of this journal I have been tempted to prepare a short preface, in which, to a certain extent, my position has been reviewed, and my plans for the future proposed. Perhaps this may be regarded as a somewhat unnecessary task; but I must confess to a considerable amount of gratification in taking a retrospect of the work accomplished during the previous twelve months, and in recording my sense of the valuable assistance which I have received from my numerous and willing correspondents.

There seems, however, as time goes on, to be less necessity for doing this, on account of the uniformly kind and indulgent spirit of my subscribers and contributors (expressed to me both in personal interviews and by letter); and the liberal manner in which my editorial wants are supplied. It is not often that an editor can boast that he has no difficulty in filling up his pages, and that he is never compelled to supplement the work of his kind and gratuitous contributors by the products of his own pen. Such is and has long been my fortunate position, and it would be ill grace on my part to omit from these prefatorial remarks my deep sense of the kindness which I have all along received from my large staff of contributors. Their work is self-evident, and their names are well known to the main body of my subscribers by reason of and through their work.

Having made these preliminary remarks, it is unnecessary to repeat what I have said in the prefaces to previous volumes as to the aims and scope of this journal; or to dwell on the question as to the necessity for the existence of such a work. Do not the six completed volumes form a sufficient apology for its existence, and are not the objects of the journal fully presented on every page of this and the preceding volumes? Still I may say that, although by the help of others I have been garnering the gleanings of the local antiquarian field for several years, there are many nooks and corners left unexplored, many waifs and strays of old-world lore yet awaiting the gleaner, which, I trust, may ere long find a depository in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, for future workers.

At the outset of this publication I took *Notes & Queries* (established so long ago as 1850) as my pioneer and guide, adopting in a measure its form of arrangement. This course has commended itself to the majority of my readers, insomuch that on very few occasions has either the manner the journal has been conducted or the nature of its contents been called in question. I should have been singularly fortunate had I been able to steer clear of all difficulties. Some have necessarily arisen, but they have been "few and far between," and a little explanation has generally adjusted them. It is not necessary to speak in this place more plainly on this point; those who are interested will readily perceive my meaning and appreciate my motive, and will, I trust, give me credit for endeavouring to carry out my editorial duties in such a way as to give general satisfaction.

Some of my most earnest helpers have occasionally offered a little kindly criticism as to the admission into the journal, especially under the head of "QUERIES," of matters which seemed to them of but trifling importance, or such as the querists themselves should have been able to answer with very little investigation. I have systematically defended this practice, believing that there were good precedents for so doing; and have invariably contended that those who asked questions proved by so doing their own lack of knowledge, and their desire to obtain information on the points raised. Further, many who subscribe to this journal have not a library or books of reference readily accessible, from which to obtain the information sought. For these and other reasons I have rarely declined to admit reasonable queries, considering that, although they might be thought frivolous or trivial by some of my better-informed contributors, there were many who had not the knowledge at command, and that it was therefore my duty, as far as possible, to assist them in their quest.

Some men are specialists, and are to all intents and purposes authorities on the matters of which they treat; but there are many who are interested in a diversity of subjects, without claiming to be classed as experts in any branch of learning. It is the function of such a journal as the *Western Antiquary* to bring these two classes together, and to induce those who have the special knowledge to impart it to those who want it. This is the great end and aim of all literature, and more than all, perhaps, of an antiquarian journal. Such is the object I have had in view; and although trifling and unimportant matters may have been occasionally discussed in these pages, it has been permitted in the interests of the general body of readers, and that this course has led to good and profitable results is shown in the fact that in some cases valuable information upon very ordinary and unpromising subjects has been elicited. I trust, therefore, my kindly critics will pardon what they may have deemed out of place and irrelevant, and set it down to my anxious desire to meet the requirements of a wide and varied circle of readers.

To one other point I would briefly refer, *viz.*, the matter of Reviews and Notices of Books. Some of my correspondents take exception to the insertion in the journal (as being unsuited to its pages) of short notices of books which are neither local nor of an antiquarian character. I can only say on this head that I consider it due to the publishers that such books as are sent for review should be noticed in some way or other, and that I have always given prominence to works possessing either local or antiquarian interest. Again, my readers have no occasion to complain that I have trenched

Digitized by Google

upon the space in the monthly numbers by thus inserting notices of books, as I have invariably given several pages of matter over and above my original contract. I must therefore ask the generous consideration of my subscribers in this matter also, merely stating that I shall in future keep this department entirely separate from the main body of the work, which will be in no way curtailed to make room for these literary notices.

I would now refer, very briefly, to the special subjects which have been treated in this volume. The Index which has been prepared will give a fair idea of the general and varied contents of the volume, but particular attention should be drawn to the following valuable series of articles. The Rev. J. Ingle Dredge has given another series of bibliographical notes relative to "Devon Printers and Booksellers of the 17th and 18th Centuries," and these will receive further additions in the forthcoming volume; a valuable and interesting series of biographical articles has been commenced by Dr. W. Munk, entitled "Biographia Medica Devoniensis," in which the lives of many noted Plymouth physicians are sketched; to the Rev. Prebendary Randolph I am indebted for a series of notes and translations of "Ancient MSS. in Kingsbridge Church," which are also to be continued; Mr. Arthur J. Jewers has contributed an interesting article on the "Trelawny Arms," with a plate of those arms and their numerous quarterings, which he had prepared for Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, who very kindly granted the use of the plate in the first instance for the *Western Antiquary;* Mr. A. J. Monday has followed up his article on "Knight Service in Devonshire" by a similar one having reference to the County of Somerset; several articles have appeared, together with many notes and replies illustrative of the Parliamentary History of Cornwall, the chief of which were contributed by Mr. W. P. Courtney and Mr. W. D. Pink; an interesting discussion has taken place on the origin of the name "Eddystone," in which Capt. L. Edye, Mr. F. G. Webb, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse have taken part; Mr. W. Crossing has followed up previous articles by supplementary chapters on "Dartmoor Crosses," and is now preparing a volume in which all these articles will be amalgamated. Some notes, with translations, of ancient documents found at Tavistock appeared in an early number; but their publication has been suspended, owing to the fact that the whole of the documents have been placed in the hands of a literary expert for translation and probable publication in another form. Many other papers might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the diversity of subjects contained in this, the sixth volume of the *Western Antiquary*. Of the illustrations I need not speak—they must tell their own tale; but my best thanks are due to those friends who have favoured me with the loan of blocks or drawings from which they have been taken.

Having thus indulged in a retrospect, let me now indicate some of the subjects that will be dealt with in the new volume, commencing with the June number. In addition to those already mentioned, as in course of publication, are the following:—"The House and Furniture of an Exeter Citizen in the Reign of James I.," by Robert Dymond, F.S.A.; "The Padstow May Songs," by George C. Boase; "Dolly Pentreath," by F. W. P. Jago, M.B.; "Huxham and the Devonshire Colic," by F. Willcocks, M.D., M.R.C.P.; "Nathanael Carpenter, a Devonshire Worthy," by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux; "Fowey Parliamentary Elections," by W. D. Pink; "Cornish Parliamentary Boroughs: Grampound," by W. P. Courtney; "Some Notes on the Family of Thornborough," by E. T. P. Shewen; "Documents relating to Totnes Church," by Edward Windeatt; "Philosophers of Somerset," by Mrs. Boger; "Records of Saint Ives" (continued), by "Porthminster"; "The George and Dragon Inn, St. Ives," by John Hobson Matthews; "Lieutenants for Cornwall and Custos Rotulorum," by E. W. Rashleigh; "Gunwalloe by the Sea," by Howard Harris; "List of Bibles in Bishop Phillpotts's Library, Truro," by C. F. S. Warren, M.A.; "The Longs of South Wraxall," by Walter Chitty; "Some Cornish Ghost Stories," by Howard Harris; "Buonaparte in the West," by Harry Hems; "Great Storm at Plymouth, 1824," by the Editor; "Records of Hatherleigh Manor," by Capt. L. Edye; "The Rev. Arthur Triggs and his Writings," by George C. Boase; "The Light thrown on History by the Study of Coins," by Rev. M. F. Billington; "The Life and Legends of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 915 or 925-988," by Mrs. Boger; "The Somerville Family History," by Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; &c., &c.

From the above it will be seen that a goodly array of subjects has already been provided for (the MSS. of the whole being in the Editor's hands), and many additions will be forthcoming in due course.

In conclusion, I have only to refer to the valuable introductory article on "Ballad Literature," which has been specially written for this purpose by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, whose welcome contributions will be found scattered over all the volumes of this journal. To him my thanks are especially due.

June, 1887. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Street Ballad Singer and Musician
From Caxton's "Mirrour of the World," 1481.

Wood-cut Heading to a Broadside Ballad,
Entitled "True Love Exalted: or, a Dialogue between a Courteous young Knight of the City of London and a Serge-Weaver's Daughter of Devonshire." Date about 1690.

Digitized by Google

Introductory Article.

THE BROADSIDE BALLADS OF DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.

With Notes as to their Collection, &c.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

"Come, buy my ballads, Bagford-ballads buy!
Black-letter broadsides, saved from Father Time;
Full of rude cuts, but ripe for History,
That oft finds nourishment in rabble-rhyme."—Prelude to *Bagford Ballads*, by Rev. J. W. Ebsworth.

THE Editor of this periodical (our local *Notes & Queries*) has adopted the principle that some one of his numerous contributors should furnish a preface to each annual volume, and has requested me to supply him with one on the completion of this, the sixth of the Series.

That the *Western Antiquary* has the approval and support of literary men, and furnishes a long needed want, may be fairly inferred from its increasing circulation and success among those who value its stores of information, for assisting to throw light upon the history, general and social, of the Western Counties. It must be admitted by all who peruse its pages, that it has done much to bring under the notice of antiquaries generally, but more especially among those whose interests and associations are of a local character, articles relating to the literature, biography, topography, and archæology of these counties. One particular subject has, however, as yet received much less attention than others—I allude to local ballad literature—and the present occasion appears to be a favourable one for drawing attention to it.

There is no proper printed collection of the broadside ballads, metrical legends, and similar pieces of versification, belonging to this or to the adjoining County of Cornwall. The *West Country Garland*, by R. N. Worth, *Devonshire Scenery*, by the Rev. W. Everitt, *Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect*, by W. Sandys, and works of this character, contain but few of the class of ballads to which it is the especial object of the present communication to draw attention.

Buckle remarked, "all history is at first poetry, *i.e.*, ballads." It, however, forms no portion of the present plan to attempt a history of ballad literature. To those interested in the subject—and a very wide one it is—the pages of Ritson, Percy, Ellis, Chappell, Collier and Ebsworth contain much, although much yet remains to be told. Lovers of the two Counties will readily acknowledge the desirability for such a Collection to be made, and for which the pages of the *Western Antiquary* present a favourable medium—certainly as a preliminary step, and for the shorter ballads—for their re-appearance.

In this Introduction I propose to direct attention to a variety of points incident to this topic; to be preceded by a few remarks on the former general prevalence of ballads, and the causes that have led to the preservation of a comparatively small number only, their mode of distribution, etc., with some local illustrations.*

Under the name of *ballad*,† several different kinds of metrical composition were included; no less than five being described and illustrated by examples in the new *Philological Dictionary*. Its primitive and essential meaning was a *dance-song* (from the Low Latin *ballare*, to dance), or as Dr. Murray defines it, "a song intended as the accompaniment to a dance; the tune to which the song is sung";‡ this form is, however, now obsolete, and for at least two centuries past, the

* I am not insensible of the labours in this direction of Mr. J. R. Chanter in his *Literary History of Barnstaple*, and in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association;* of the Authors of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis;* of Mr. Davidson; and of Col. Prideaux and Mr. Boase in the *Western Antiquary*.

† The term *ballad* was changed to *ballet* in the 16th and 17th centuries, but reverted to the original form, when the latter became applied and restricted to a kind of theatrical pantomime.

‡ T. Morley was the first Englishman who produced a "book of Ballets." In 1597, he published *An Introduction to Practical Musick*, in which he describes "Ballete or Daunces," as songs, which being sung to a dittie may likewise be danced . . . There be also an other kind of Ballet, commonly called Fa las." (180.)

Digitized by Google

ordinary English ballad has consisted of a song, wedded to some popular tune (occasionally composed for it), descriptive of any occurrence, or of anything likely to interest the general public, and accordingly to sell well; some few, and those of a political character, being probably distributed gratuitously. The Rev. Chas. Butler, in *The Principles of Music*, published in 1636, mentions "the infinite multitude of Ballads, set to sundry pleasant and delightful tunes by cunning and witty composers, with country dances fitted unto them" (8). The downfall of royalty for a time put a stop to all such "vanities." The Restoration witnessed the resuscitation of the ballads but without the dancing accompaniment. Ballads flourished throughout the period when books were expensive luxuries, and readers but few in number. To the great mass of the people they supplied the places of both books and newspapers, and formed the principal medium of information on both the general as well as the local incidents of the day. Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun mentions in one of his works, the instance of a person who "believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation"*—a passage that has been frequently quoted to exemplify the great power ballads exercised over the public mind, more especially, it may be added, on such burning questions as religion and politics.†

The ballads were printed as broadsides, that is, on one side only of sheets of common coarse paper, of varying size, and until about the middle of the 17th century, in black-letter type, after which ordinary type was used.‡ The name of the tune to which they were to be sung was placed after the title, and they were generally illustrated by one or more wood-cuts of rude execution. These latter were probably appropriate to the ballad for which they were originally executed, but they were subsequently employed for any other ballad without regard to its subject, and occasionally worn-out wood blocks used for illustrating ordinary works were employed. At the commencement of the 18th century garlands and chap-books (pamphlets of small size, and each containing from 8 to 24 pages) came into vogue, but the latter contained comparatively few ballads, the majority of the subjects being in prose, and neither of the forms appeared to affect the popularity of the ordinary broadsides. The present editor of the publications of the Ballad Society characterises these ballads as being "often irregular in rhyme and rhythm, always uncertain in chronology, dubious in morals, questionable in taste, and generally untrustworthy in statements."§

At the present date we can form but a faint conception of the extraordinary number of these effusions that were continuously thrown off from the press, from the period of the Reformation to the close of the last century, and upon every conceivable subject. The Registers of the Stationers' Company of London will to a certain extent show this. The earlier portion has been published in two forms: (1) By the Shakespearean Society, and edited by J. P. Collier in two volumes octavo, of entries from 1557 to 1587; and (2) by Professor Arber in four thick quarto

* *Political Works* (1749), 266.

† *Book Lore*, II., 112-115, contains an article, "Some notes on Sheet Ballads," transcribed from the *New York Herald*, of November 9th, 1834, showing the popularity of this class of literature in America. "Sometimes great moral and patriotic thoughts are put into songs, and if the music is simple and catching they are remembered by the Great Masses, and must have a powerful influence upon the national character."

‡ The title-page of one of his volumes of old ballads (now in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge), contains this MS. entry by Pepys: "Begun by Mr. Selden; Improved by ye addition of many Pieces elder thereto in Time, and the whole continued down to the year, 1700, when the Form till then peculiar thereto, vizt., of the Black Letter, with Picturs, seems (for cheapness sake) wholly laid aside, for that of the White Letter, without Pictures." (*Pepys and the World he lived in*, by H. B. Wheatley, 91). But according to Chappell (*Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Society, 1871), I., xi.) "White letter printing of non-political street ballads . . . commenced about 1685, and of political ballads about half a century earlier." The allusion to Selden by Pepys is singular, as tradition affirms he "borrowed" a part of the Collection from the former, and forgot to return it. (Footnote in *Percy's Folio MS.*, II., viii.)

§ Introduction to the *Bagford Ballads* (Ballad Society, 1878), Division I., page xiii., by that enthusiastic and devoted collector and annotator of ballads, the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth.

Digitized by Google

volumes, privately printed, of all the entries from 1537 to 1640. In his first volume, Mr. Collier remarked "it will be obvious, from our earlier pages, that hundreds of ballads and broadsides . . . have been lost, all of them interesting, with a view to the state of opinions, feelings, manners, and customs among the great body of the nation" (vi.), and Ritson and Professor Arber make somewhat similar statements.*

W. Chappell (whom Ebsworth designates "that best of living authorities in Ballads,") examined the Registers from their commencement to the year 1779, and came to the conclusion "that not more than one out of every hundred ballads was registered."† This is partly accounted for by the circumstance that "they (the Registers) were never intended as a record of the entire authorised literature," but simply of the fees paid to the Stationers' Company. "Patents for whole classes of works as well as for single books," in which this Company had no part, as well as the large number printed at the Universities and at Edinburgh, etc., show that the Registers are not to be considered as a National Index of Printed Literature" (edition by Arber, III., 18-9). But partly and principally, especially as to the Ballads, by the large numbers that were printed surreptitiously for the street-singers, and for sale to the chapmen and itinerants who visited the country districts. In further corroboration of all this, Mr. Chappell has printed a list of 250 London publishers of black-letter ballads in the 17th century "without any pretence of completeness."‡ A ballad did not take much time to write, print and circulate, when once the subject was decided upon; of this we have an interesting example relating to our great Devonshire worthy in a letter from Chamberlain to Carlton, dated November 21st, 1618:—

"We are so full still of Sr Walter Raleigh [he was executed on October 29th], that almost every day brings foorth somwhat in this kind, besides divers ballets wherof some are called in, and the rest such poore stuffe as are not worth the ouer-looking."§

The following is a striking instance of rapid publication. On April 6th, 1580, the shock of an earthquake was felt in London. On the day following there was registered "a godly newe ballat moving us to repent by ye example of ye erthquake." The next day another ballad, with three books on the same subject, were also registered; and several others during the same month. Doubtless all due to great competition.‖

That the number of old ballads "which have perished must have been considerable" was Ritson's opinion, who added, "very few exist of an earlier date than the reign of James, or even of Charles the First . . . the oldest printed ballad known to be extant, is that on the downfall of Thomas Lord Cromwell, in 1540."¶

"The largest series of broadside ballads ever brought together" is the Pepysian Collection at Cambridge, bound in five folio volumes, containing 1800 specimens, 1376 of which are in black

* This is borne out by an examination of an alphabetical list of the ballads recorded in Professor Arber's work, contained in the sixth volume of the *Bibliographer;* and although the list terminates abruptly in the middle of G, 713 titles are enumerated. The Registers contain other corroborative evidence, *e.g.*, in 1560 they record as being "left in the Cubberde in our Counsell Chambre" 796 copies of ballads, and only 44 of books (edition by Arber, I., 143); and again on August 8th, 1586, a printer is granted a license "for printing 123 ballades" (*ibid.*, II., 452).

† *Popular Music in Olden Time*, I., vi.

‡ Introduction to *Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Society, 1871), I., xvii.-xxiii. The issue of ballads was sometimes unusually great, the periods when moral epidemics and "madness of crowds" were rife, such as the Great Rebellion, the Restoration, the Anti-papal movement, the Monmouth Rebellion, the Jacobite cause, and the elections of the 18th century. Such issues were almost entirely from unauthorized presses, and were characterised by satire, coarseness and scurrility.

§ State Papers, Domestic, 1611-1618, vol. ciii., sec. 102.

‖ The Rev. J. W. Ebsworth (Introduction to *Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Society (1886), VI., xxi.) mentions several examples of some popular playhouse songs having been seized upon by rival publishers "each employing a separate hack ballad-writer to furnish continuation stanzas and complete the story."

¶ *Ancient Songs* 1790, lxxii-iii. This ballad is printed at length in *Percy Reliques*, (1847), II., 67-70. Since that statement of Ritson's was made an early one of Skelton's, "A Ballade of the Scottysshe Kynge," printed in 1513, has been discovered. Professor Skeat is of opinion "that the Nut-brown Maid," printed in 1502, is the earliest known.

Digitized by Google

letter.* The number of ballads in the Roxburghe Collection is about 1300. Then follow the Ashmolean at Oxford, the Bagford in the British Museum, and the Collection presented to the University Library of Glasgow, by Mr. Euing, etc. These are the principal, but the whole of these collectively must be considered as a fraction only of the entire number that were printed and issued. What is the reason of this? One cause why so few ballads of the 16th and preceding centuries have been preserved was undoubtedly due to the severe enactments of 1543, and 1553 in England, and 1579 in Scotland, directed against ballad-writers, printers, and singers, who were punishable by imprisonment, loss of goods, and even with death.† No doubt the primary idea was to arrest the publication of political and satirical ballads generally, but, remarks Ebsworth, "there was evident a desire to exterminate the whole tribe of minstrels and ballad-singers." Then came the severe attempt at repression by the Parliamentary party in 1648. But measures of this kind would rather operate as a stimulus to the secret publication of similar effusions, and certainly to an outburst of publication when such Acts became inoperative, or no longer looked upon as law, as at the Restoration. We must rather look to the domestic habits of the people, for the causes of destruction. Unpopular ballads would soon be got rid of, but the popular ones would be preserved as long as it was possible to do so. If folded and placed in the pocket,‡ they would be soon taken out again to be conned over, to be learnt, or to be read to others. Fewer pockets were then worn, and probably contained larger and more miscellaneous articles than is now the case. The habits of cleanliness of our forefathers scarcely agreed with our modern notions. In addition, the paper on which the ballads were printed was common, thin, and easily damaged. From this combination of causes it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that creased, well-thumbed and dirtied, the paper became frayed and torn, and having served its purpose was employed for firing or lighting, etc., paper being a scarce commodity in those days. When their more prolonged preservation was intended, it was carried out in a very simple manner by fastening them to the wall, often by paste, or by pinning them to some article of furniture, in the first case being subsequently annihilated by a more popular successor, or by a coat of white-wash. The principal rooms in the various village alehouses of Devonshire, where the local magnates were accustomed to spend their evenings, and the parochial meetings were held, were no doubt adorned with popular ballads of all kinds to add to its attractions. In 1653, Izaak Walton writes, "I'll now lead you to an honest alehouse, where we shall find a cleanly room, lavender in the windows, and twenty ballads stuck about the wall."§ While his companion Charles Cotton points out in 1675, the prevalence of the practice in ordinary dwellings:—

> "We in the Country do not scorn
> Our walls with Ballads to adorn
> Of patient Grizell, and the Lord of Lorne."‖

No doubt a similar custom prevailed in the servants' halls of the nobility and gentry. In the next century Hogarth depicted the practice in his first-plate of "Industry and Idleness."¶

* *Pepys and the World he lived in*, by H. B. Wheatley (1880), 91.

† In 1579, two authors of a satirical ballad were hung in Scotland for the offence; and two years later the Regent Morton, the cause of their conviction, being taken prisoner "as he passed the Butter Tron [on his way to Edinburgh Castle], a woman who had her husband put to death at Sterling for a ballad entitled, *Daff and dow nothing* [= Sport and be at your ease] . . . poured out many imprecations upon him."—Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1858), I., 126.

‡ "May 15th, 1668 . . . How unlike a burial this was, O'Brian taking some ballads out of his pocket, which I read, and the rest came about me to hear; and there very merry we were all, they being new ballads." (*Pepys' Diary*, edition by M. Bright, v., 280).

§ *Complete Angler*, edition of 1883, 97. ‖ Prologue to *The Scoffer Scoft*.

¶ On the wall behind the Industrious Apprentice, four ballads are fastened neatly on the wall, and suitably to his character consist of "The London 'Prentice," "Whittington, Lord Mayor," etc.; whereas his idle colleague has one pinned to his loom, and bearing the title, "Moll Flanders."

Digitized by Google

From the operation of these and other elements of destruction "how few of them," writes Mr. Ebsworth, "if any, remained undestroyed at the end of the first twelve months" after publication. That any have come down to us at all is a matter of some wonderment. Of many that must have been very popular, we possess but single copies. To the booksellers, literary men, and collectors of the 17th century, we owe the large number of those that remain to us. No doubt some were preserved by private individuals from sundry associations connected with the ballads themselves. An unpopular ballad was occasionally saved by having a more popular one pasted on its blank portion. A copy of what is believed to be the earliest English printed ballad known, was discovered within the last few years on the inside lining of the wooden cover of an old French romance printed in 1513, belonging to a lady at Bath, which "with a great many more, had lain for years on the floor of a garret in a farm house" in Dorsetshire.* Some in Mr. Ebsworth's possession "had formed the lining of a leathern trunk, made in the year of the Restoration;" and among other accidental causes of preservation he enumerates "memoranda of unpaid debts, lists of doubtful voters, or rough drafts of personal petitions and memorials, scribbled on the unprinted side or margin."†

Prior to the Reformation there were two different classes of minstrels, one attached to the houses of the great, the other itinerants, who appear to have been of two grades.‡ After the reign of Henry VIII. the better class of minstrels became itinerants, and in all parts of the country were welcome visitants, not only at all public and private merry-makings, fairs, etc., but also at private houses. They recited or chanted popular romances or legendary tales, and sang historical and local ballads, suiting their style to their various audiences. Mr. R. Hunt, in the Introduction to his *Popular Romances of the West of England*, acknowledges to have obtained some of his materials from two of these itinerants, "droll-tellers," as they were termed in Cornwall, and who lived there in 1829. He states, "as the newspaper gradually found its way into this western county (the first one circulated in Cornwall being the *Sherbourne Mercury*), the occupation of this representative of the bards was taken away; but he has only become extinct within the last twenty years" (about the year 1844). This is accounted for by Mr. Hunt from the comparative isolation of the Cornish people owing to the river Tamar, and the difficulties of transit within

* This was "A Ballade of the Scottyshe Kinge," a fac-simile of which with an historical introduction, by J. Ashton, was published in 1882 by Mr. Elliot Stock.

† Introduction to *Bagford Ballads* (Ballad Society, 1878), Division I., page xxii. The writer of an article on Broadsides in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of October 15th, 1885, mentions, that one headed "An Occasional Prologue, spoken to the Tragedy of Julius Cæsar, performed by the Young Gentlemen of Mr. Weatherdon's Boarding School in Newton Abbott, on Friday, December 3rd, 1790," he "rescued . . . from the linings of a chest of drawers in a country cottage," where he stayed the night. Its local interest will excuse the quotation of all given by the writer:—

"As different tastes, in diff'rent natures rise,
So num'rous entertainments men devise;
We've Routs, Assemblies, Balls and Masquerades,
Plays, Op'ras, Puppet-Shows, Italian Shades,
Rope-Dancers, Tumblers, Mountebank Buffoons,
Animal Magnetism, and Air Balloons;
Moving and Speaking Figures, Learned Pigs,
And Dancing Dogs in Ruffles and Bag-Wigs;
Fire Eaters, Giants, Dwarfs, and many more,
Too tedious at this time to reckon o'er,
But amongst the train which we amusements call,
The Stage is thought most rational of all."

‡ It is probable that the Author of the Vision of *Piers Plewman*, in the 14th century, was, under the name of Sloth, describing one of the lower class of itinerants:—

"I kan noght parfitly my pater-noster,
As the preest it singeth;
But I kan rymes of Robyn Hood
And Randolf, erl of Chestre."—Edition by T. Wright (1856), I., 101.

In Harleian M.S. 665, folio 294, is a curious epitaph (assigned to the 15th century), upon a ballad-man, an early example of this appellation:—

"Here lyeth under this marbyll ston,
Riche Alane, the ballid-man;
Whether he be safe or noght,
I reche never, for he ne roght."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, II., 179.

Digitized by Google

the County itself; "they were then informed of the active life of this world beyond them by the travelling historian only." A similar condition of things was the case in West Devonshire, and in all comparatively inaccessible places, especially hill districts like those of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Derbyshire.*

Another illustration of this kind of wandering minstrel is depicted by our Devonshire poet, Gay, in his *Shepherd's Week*, the pastoral headed "Saturday; or, the Flights," being almost entirely devoted to

> "That Bowzybeus who with jocond tongue,
> Ballads and roundelays and catches sung."

The poet thus describes his range of subjects:—

> ". . . he sung the Children in the wood . . .
> To louder strains he rais'd his voice, to tell
> What woeful wars in Chevy-chace befell,
> When Piercy drove the deer with hound and horn . . .
> He sung of Taffey-Welch, and Sawney Scot,
> Lilly-bullero and the Irish Trot.
> Why should I tell of Bateman or of Shore,
> Or Wantley's dragon slain by valiant Moore,
> The bow'r of Rosamond, or Robin Hood,
> And how the grass now grows where Troy town stood?"

The ballad-singers, or rather ballad-hawkers, were of a class lower than the one just described. They as a rule dispensed with instrumental accompaniments, and were as frequently females as males (often in pairs), whereas the former were restricted to men. For several centuries they were the great circulators of political and scurrilous ballads of all kinds, especially in the large towns. Tales of love, murder, supernatural agencies, monstrosities, etc., especially where they had any local colouring, would be more profitable in country districts.†

Cheap literature, but more especially cheap newspapers, spread of education, and rapid transit have almost obliterated ballad-printing and singing.‡

Allusion has been already made to the great influence ballads at all times exercised upon the public mind; but there was one feeling respecting them to which the dramatists of the 17th century more especially drew attention, viz., the fear of being balladed, of being paraded in verse. The following illustrations of this are taken from *Love's Sacrifice*, a tragedy written by John Ford, a native of Devon, and published in 1633:—

> "Make thy moan to ballad-singers and rhymers; they'll jig out thy wretchedness and abominations to new tunes."—*Act* iii., *scene* 1.
>
> "Now boys will sing thy scandal in the streets,
> Tune ballads to thy infamy."—*Act* iv., *scene* 1.

There can be no doubt that the tune *per se* often operated powerfully on the minds and actions of those who heard it; indeed Ritson affirms that as one tune (Lillibullero) was "said to have been a principal means of depriving King James [II.] of the crown," so another, called from the last line of each verse of the song, "When the King enjoys his own again," served "to keep up the spirits of the Cavaliers, and promote the Restoration" of Charles II.§ The tunes generally

* "Singing Sam of Derbyshire," whose full-length portrait forms the frontispiece to Llewellyn Jewitt's *Derbyshire Ballads*, was an itinerant of this stamp.

† Hogarth's plates, and the publications of the Ballad Society contain many representations of the ballad-hawking fraternity. A very excellent illustration of a pair of such singers at Sevenoaks fair in the last century, will be found in Miss J. de Vaynes' *Kentish Garland*. Any description of the various classes of ballad-writers scarcely falls within the scope of the present communication.

‡ This business founded by James Catnach, the broadside ballad-printer of this century, in the year 1813, was continued by his successor until the year 1883, when his well-known house in Monmouth Court, Seven Dials, was pulled down.

§ *Ancient Songs* (1790), 229.

Digitized by Google

received their names from the ballads for which they were originally composed or adapted, and usually from some portion of the ballad itself. The title of "Sir Walter Raleigh sailing in the Lowlands," gave its name to the tune "Sailing in the Lowlands"; an indication that the ballad was probably an original one, although it may have been an old one renamed.

The name of the tune is frequently the sole evidence we possess of an earlier ballad to which it belonged; the one called "The Devonshire Cant" is believed to be an example* of this.

Occasionally the name was changed, and entered upon a new lease of popularity. The one now known as "Sally in our Alley" was originally called "The Country Lass." A striking instance of this is one that from the number of local associations connected with it, may almost be considered as a Devonshire tune, and known as "Fortune my foe"; so designated from the first line of the ballad, "Fortune my foe why dost thou frown on me?" to which frequent allusion is made by the Elizabethan dramatists.† This tune was assigned to a "godly ballett" published in the latter part of the reign of James I., commencing

"Ayme not too hie in things above thy reach."

This may have hit the popular taste and sold well, judging from the fact that in some broadside verses issued at later date, the tune is termed "Aim not too high." Probably for a similar reason it was sometimes designated "Dr. Faustus"; nevertheless the old title was not altogether replaced as it is mentioned in ballads of the years 1632 and 1633.‡

From what has been already stated, the circumstances that we now possess so few of the ballads relating especially to Devonshire and Cornwall of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, can be readily understood. A short list of some that have been preserved is given by Col. Prideaux in the *Western Antiquary*, IV., 261; and also by Mr. Davidson in the *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*.§ That the number published during these three centuries must have been considerable, is borne out by the evidence afforded by those portions of the Stationers' Company Registers (1565-1640), that have been printed under the editorship of Professor Arber. These record the licenses of 14 or 15 local ballads, the titles of which are now all that we know of them. According to Mr. Chappell this number should be multiplied by 100 to obtain a proximate idea as to the actual number printed.‖

Few will deny that the publication of these broadside ballads, either by themselves, or in a proper Anthology of the two Counties, would be a welcome addition to our local literature. To this end the following points are worthy of consideration in attempting their collection and publication.

1.—The total number belonging to the two Counties that has been preserved is comparatively small; and although Devonshire is markedly separated from Cornwall along its southern half by the river Tamar, a large portion of each county is conterminous along the Dartmoor border;

* "Many names of tunes attached to them clearly indicate that the original words no longer are recoverable" (Rev. J. W. Ebsworth's Introduction to *Bagford Ballads*, I., xxij-xxiij., with an accompanying list of examples). "An answer to 'The Parliament Dissolved at Oxford,'" March 28th, 1681, was to be sung "to the tune of the Devonshire Cant." (*Roxburghe Ballads*, V., 21).

† Its date is unknown, but it probably belonged to the earlier period of Elizabeth's reign. The oldest Devonshire broadside ballad that has been preserved, "The lamentation of Mr. Pages Wife of Plimouth," who, for the murder of her husband was hung at Barnstaple in 1590, records "The tune is fortune my Foe, etc." In his *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, W. Chappell gives the musical setting of the ballad, and at the same time draws attention to the following entry in the *Registers of the Stationers' Company* in 1565-6, implying it to be the record of the license of this ballad:—"Receyved of John Charlewod for his lycense for prynting of a ballett intituled of one complaynynge of ye mutabilite of fortune, iiijd (edition by Arber, I., 310).

W. Winstanley, the earliest biographer of Sir Walter Raleigh, affirms of him, that when foes were endeavouring to to supplant him in the Queens favor, it "made him shortly after sing, *Fortune my Foe, etc.*" (*England's Worthies*, edition of 1684, 298).

‡ *Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Society, 1880), III., 144, 155).

§ Pages 120-126, and Supplement, 22-3. I have failed to notice the mention of many in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*.

‖ *Vide ante*. A list of them will be given in a subsequent communication.

Digitized by Google

and from this cause many of the ballads would be found as it were to overlap each other. For example—Mr. Boase has remarked that "The Stout Cripple of Cornwall" belongs equally to Devonshire.* There would be no necessity, therefore, to separate the collections of the two Counties.

2.—It is sometimes difficult to assign to any one County some ballads bearing such general titles as "The West-Country Wonder," "The West-Country Damosel's Complaint," etc. Nevertheless it would be more satisfactory to localise each as far as possible. Some of them belong exclusively to Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and the City of Bristol. Others may be apparently claimed by the Western Counties generally.

3.—A good deal of confusion has been occasioned by different ballads being issued with the same title, thus four bear as their catch or first portion of their heading, "The Plymouth Tragedy"; and two, "The Penitent Traitor."

4.—Some are liable to be wrongly claimed for a particular county. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (1st Series, x., 264), stated he had heard the song commencing

"A fox went out one cloudy night
And pray'd for the moon to lend him her light,"

in West Cornwall. At page 371 of the same volume it was printed at length and headed "Old Cornish Song." There is nothing in the song itself to indicate the County, and it would rather be thought to belong to some large hunting district. I heard it sung very frequently in Essex nearly fifty years ago.

5.—The dates of the publication of the ballad, and of the occurrence to which it gave rise are always of importance. The one relating to Mrs. Page of Plymouth records a murder that took place in 1590, of which we have fair evidence. "The Stout Cripple of Cornwall" was, according to Mr. Boase,† "written about the year 1635"; but "[The] Cripple of Cornewell" was one of the ballads licensed for a fresh publication on December 14th, 1624, so that it is probably even much older than the latter date.

6.—A successful ballad was frequently imitated. In its new form the incidents and metre did not necessarily follow the earlier one, and the tune was frequently changed. A good illustration of this has been recently given by Col. Prideaux in the example of "Sir Walter Raleigh Sailing in the Low-lands" being transformed into "the Golden Vanity."‡ The manner in which general ballads have been altered into local ones is well exemplified in an instance related by Mr. R. Hunt on the information of a gentleman who knew "a wandering droll-teller . . . an old blind man, from the parish of Cury . . . called Uncle Anthony James," who used to visit the parish of St. Leven every year, stopping for the night at various houses for the purpose of relating stories and singing ballads, and he appears to have been a welcome visitor. He had "a knack of turning Scotch and Irish songs into Cornish ditties. 'Barbara Allen' he managed in the following way, and few knew but that he had composed the song:—

In Cornwall I was born and bred,
In Cornwall was my dwelling;
And there I courted a pretty maid
Her name was Ann Tremellan."§

* *Western Antiquary*, v., 11. † *Ibid.*, v., 11. ‡ *Ibid.*, vi., 248-9.

§ Introduction to *Romances, &c., of West of England*, i. (1865), xv-xvii. The original ballad was entitled "Barbara Allen's Cruelty, or the young man's tragedy," and the first verse, quoted for comparison with the above, runs thus:—

"In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye, wel-awaye!
Her name was Barbara Allen."—Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry* (1847), iii., 169.

Some of the versions commence "In Reading town." It appears to have always been popular. Pepys records that on January 2nd, 1666, he heard it sung by Mrs. Knipp. He terms it "Barbary Allen."

Digitized by Google

To be able to trace many later versions back to their originals may be a difficult task, but it is a very desirable one to attempt.

7.—There are several kinds of modern imitations to be noted. (*a*) Those which are simply what they profess to be, modern imitations of old ones, such as the "New-Old Ballads" of Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot),* the "Cornish Ballads" of Mrs. Gervis, etc. (*b*) Those containing only a small portion of an old composition, the bulk being of modern date, but accepted by the public as a genuine ballad written long ago. (*c*) Those instances of a modern ballad being altered, and then palmed off as an old one.†

8.—It would be desirable to print at length the earliest form of every ballad obtainable. Many of the original ones are valuable for containing primitive words and sentences, not always capable of being rendered by modern equivalents. Such as would need explanation could be noted at the foot of the page, end of the ballad, or in a Glossary at the end of the Collection.‡

A Ballad Singer or "Running Stationer." *Early part of the 17th century. From a sketch by Inigo Jones.*

The different versions, more especially of those issued at subsequent periods, frequently contain words and phrases not to be found in the original, as well as additional lines, or verses of interpolations to permit of the introduction of local allusions or other matters of interest. On the other hand, portions of the early form may have been omitted. Hence the necessity for collating as far as possible the various versions with each other, and of noting such variations in every ballad.

There are sufficient instances on record to warrant the hope that ballads now not known, or variations from those already printed, may occasionally be discovered.

There is no reason why such a Collection should not include broadside ballads of a comparatively modern date, those of the class more especially associated with the name of Catnach; for example, "The Deserted Lover of Barnstaple," and "The Countryman's Visit to Exeter."§

* This Collection appeared in *Tears and Smiles*, by that author, published in 1801, pages 109-153, with the following "Advertisement to the Reader. The following Ballads were composed several years ago, in imitation of Authors of the Reigns of Harry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and James, and sent to some of my literary friends as innocent deceptions. P.P."

† To be noticed in a future communication.

‡ This plan is carried out in Percy's *Reliques, etc.*, and also in two local prose works, viz.: Mrs. Palmer's *Devonshire Dialogues*, and Mr. Elworthy's edition of the *Exmoor Scolding*. Mr. E. Rimbault has shown (in "Traditional English Ballads," published in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, III., 49-52), that in any attempt to obtain early versions, the greatest precaution is necessary, for want of which he affirms that "all" the ballads in the *Traditional Versions of Old Ballads* issued by the Percy Society, are "worthless modern versions of what had appeared 'centuries ago' in their genuine shape"; and in the case of another work—Sheldon's *Minstrelsy of the English Border*, he points out several corrupt versions of ballads printed long previously, although stated by the author to have been obtained from local sources, and which might have been avoided had a proper preliminary investigation taken place.

§ "I give the name of one which lately fell in my way, and which was printed in Barnstaple very recently: 'The deserted lover of Barnstaple, betrayed by a gentleman of South-molton, with a copy of verses on the distressing occasion.'" (Mr. Chanter in *Literary History of Barnstaple*, 13). The Exeter ballad was written by T. Weekley, Author of "Cooke's Loyalty," and printed by Gresswell, 87 North Street, Exeter.

Digitized by Google

List of Illustrations.

Frontispiece:—Portrait of T. N. Brushfield, M.D.	To face Title Page.		
Old Ballad Illustrations (2)	„ Introductory Article.		
Portrait of the Late Lord Iddesleigh	To face page		1.
Sea-Serpent attacking a Vessel (Mythical Monsters)	„	„	15.
Dragon of the Drachenfeldt „ „	„	„	15.
Four-Footed Winged Dragon „ „		„	20.
Draco Æthiopicus „ „		„	21.
Engraving by Palæolithic Man „ „		„	21.
Dartmoor Cross near Okehampton		„	33.
Eddystone Medal, A.D. 1757		„	41.
The Pillory		„	52.
Constable, 1805		„	53.
Portrait of the Late Henry Stevens, Bibliographer	„	„	57.
Trelawny Arms and Quarterings	„	„	75.
Portrait of Leonard Courtney, M.P.	„	„	101.
Seal of the Somerset Archæological Society		„	114.
Cornish Bench Ends:—Launcelles, Kilkhampton	„	„	121.
Arms of Easton		„	128.
Ancient Directing Post		„	129.
Packhorses		„	136.
Cornish Bench Ends:—Kilkhampton, Morwenstow	„	„	141.
Fresco at Morwenstow Church, Cornwall	„	„	143.
Portrait of the Late Rev. William Barnes	„	„	147.
Montacute House, Somerset	„	„	151.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church, Somerset	„	„	167.
Illustrations to "My Cornish Expedition," by Martin F. Tupper:— Cornish Arms; Cheese Wring; St. Blazey Church; Ancient Druid; Logan Rock; Tol-Pedn-Penwith; Cornish Crosses; &c., &c.		„	175-9.
Brympton House, Somerset	„	„	185.
Fashions of our Grandfathers		„	201-2.
Colan Church, Cornwall	„	„	207.
Sundial at Sheepstor Church		„	217.
Portrait of John Mudge, M.D.	„	„	231.
Portrait of H. H. S. Pearse	„	„	253.
Portrait of John Huxham, M.D.	„	„	259.
Pulpit of St. Werburgh Church, Wembury	„	„	271.
Font at Holy Cross Church, Newton Ferrers	„	„	281.
Reredos at Wembury Church	„	„	297.

Digitized by Google

General Index to Subjects and Authors.

A-bier 48
Adventure at Land's End 255-7
Adye, Frederic 13 84
Alcock, Rev. Thomas 131 197
Ale 199-200
"Allah Ta Hara" 12
Altar Plate 130
American Colonies 48
Ancient Parish Books 11
Anecdotes 244 297
"Answer to the Commoners" 5-8
Anthony, Joseph 109 196
Anthwrite Club 268
"Antichrist" 13
Arbuthnot, Capt. 256-7
Archæological Society, Somerset 147-9
Armada, Spanish 87 299
Arms of Cornwall 245
Arms of Devon 23-4 156-7 243
Arms of Drake 249
Arms of Plymouth 104 164
Arms of Easton 128
Arms of Ralegh 135
Arms of Trelawny 75-6
Arms of Williams 160
Arthurian Romances 17
Ashwater Church 160
Atherton, Bishop 36 102 226
Attwood, J. S. 12 15 51 83 109 164 196 274 275 304
Attwood, Roger 12
Avery, Capt. John 161 249 304
Axon, Ernest 243-4
Axon, W. E. A. 102 115-7
Badges, County 243
Baker, E. E. 235-6
Ballads 14 101 200 248
Bampfylde the Poet 267
Barnes, Rev. W. 174
Barnstaple 69-71
Barnstaple Printers 97
Baxter, J. P. 24
Bedford, W. 165
Beggar's Opera 152
Belfry Lines 103
Bellerophon 159 198 275
Bells 244 268 300
Benefices, Long Tenure of, 135
Bench Ends 141
Bennett, E. G., 88
Bennett, J. A. 167
Bennett, Robert, M.P. 162 223
Berealston 106
Bere Ferrers 108
Bigbury Church 130
Bibliography 13 22-3 44 48 50 56-7 87-8 104 109 112 132-4 138 140-1 159 164 171-4 205-6 218-9 222 230 248 253-4 279 303 307-8
Bicknell, A. S. 246
Biographia Medica Devoniensis 211-14 231-4 258-62
Birch, Rev. W. M. 132
Bishopsteignton 246
Black Basket 244 273
Blacker, Rev. B. H. 291-3
Blaydes, F. A. 299
Bleadon 236 264
Bloodhound of Launceston Castle 268
Boase, G. C. 15 16 44 268
Bodge, G. M. 245
Boger, Canon E. 167 281-7 295
Boger, Mrs. 23 107 109 166 167 191
Bold Venture 51
Booksellers, Devon 97-100 121-5 153-6
Books Chained 84
Botus Fleming 190
Bowhill 51
Branscombe 88
Brean 264
Bridges 103 281 287
Briscoe, J. P. 147 296-7
Brownlow, Canon 138 167 168 224 280
Brushfield, T. N., M.D. 22 50 78 80 81 83 103 132-4 158 159 196 200 225 269-70 296 297
Brympton 150
Bucks, *Notes and Queries* 246 273
Buckley, W. E., 16 45
Bull Hill 269 303
Bunker's Hill 250
Burleigh, Charles 299
Burnard, R. 104-5 161
Bury, Dr. Arthur 180-3 224
Bust of Buonaparte 245
Campbell, J. A. 132
Canada 268
Canary Duff 12 107
Canova 245
Cardmaker 193
Carew, B. M. 132 274
Carey, T. W 269
Carey Family 197
Cariboo Princess 105
Carn Brea 176
Cary Family 80 108
Castles 15 102 104 137 193 299
Castle Carey 269 304
Certain Godly Postylles 222
Chair, Sir Joshua Reynolds' 191
Chained Books 84
Challacombe 298
Charities 50
Charms 300
Charts of the Channel 160
Chimney Sweep 158
Channel Charts 160
Chanter, J. R. 47
Cheriton Savages 221 273
Chitty, W. 244
Churches 81 82 83-3 130 142 160 163 191 195 196 207 211 217 280 295-6 300 304 308
Church Stanton Manor 245
Church, Canon C. M. 1-5
Church Customs 50
Civil War in Devonshire 80
Clasenwell Pool 104
Clement, Gregory, M.P. 106
Clerks of the Peace 131
Clobery, Sir John 103 135-6 163
Clubs 268
Colan Church 207-11
Coldstone 14
Cole, Miss Emily 51 223
Coleman, E. H. 106
Colours, Regimental 193
Colic 131
Colonization of Ireland 82
Collins-Splatt, H. 43
Collins, Mortimer 142
Commoners of Devon and Cornwall 5-8
Complaint against the Prior of Plympton 96 137
Congresbury 236 264
Conical Pile 162
Cooke, John 221
Cordwinder—Cordwainer 131 163 225 273
Cornish Arms 245
Cornish Ballad 101
Cornish Bench Ends 141
Cornish Cross in Canada 268 303
Cornish Expedition 175-180
Cornish Feasting Food 267
Cornish Fonts 104
Cornish Inscription 147
Cornish Martyr 219
Cornish Parish Registers 222
Cornish Parliamentary History 15-16 25-32 84-5 106 117-20 136 162
Cornish Place-Names 194 297
Cornish Tokens 79 190 223
Cornwall Maps 161
Cottell, W. H. 79 222
Cotes Family 132 163 251
County Badges 243
Courtney, Leonard, M.P. 113
Courtney, W. P. 25-32 129 136
Cremyll Passage 221
Crest of Plymouth Corporation 193
Crooks, Packhorse 81 136
Crosses 22 33-36 71-5 194 223 268 303
Crossing, W. 33-6 71-5
Cruwys Morchard 104
Cures for Diseases 299
Curious Names 131
Curgenven, J. B. 129 220
Damp Houses 299
Darby, John 44
Dartmoor 13 22 33-5 71-5 104 194 223 297
Dartmouth 79
Dartmouth Printers 97
Dark Lady of Shakspere 115-17
Death of Elfrida 15
De Bathe of Raddon 273
Dennis, Sir Thomas 303-4
Devil's Point 193
Devon Arms 23-4 156-7 243
Devon Author 159
Devon Booksellers, etc. 97-100 121-5 153-6 197
Devon, Earl of 102
Devon, Gleanings from *Notes & Queries* 222
Devon, MS. Description 131 269-70 303
Devonport Printers 97
Devonshire and Ireland 82 108
Devonshire Association 112

Digitized by Google

Devonshire Author 48
Devonshire Bibliography *see* Bibliog.
Devonshire Colic 131
Devonshire Fonts 104
Devonshire Kirk Grims 296
Devonshire M.P.s 192
Devonshire Parishes 254
Devonshire Physicians 211-4 231-4 258-62
Devonshire Place-Names 297
Devonshire Poetesses 13
Devonshire Rebellion 5-8
Devonshire Regiments 238-40 294-5
Devonshire Surnames 233
Devon Survey 131
Devon Worthies 23
Dialectal Place-Names 297
Directing Post 129
Diseases, Cures for 299
Diseases in Plymouth 89-92
Dixon, J. 16
Dodbrooke 104
Domesday Celebration 11
Dorchester Company 131
Dowson, Alfred 246
Drake's Arms 249
Drake and San Francisco 193
Drake, Dr. H. H. 45-6 106-8
Drake's Island 104
Drake's Legends 193
Drake, Rev. W. Y. 8-10
Drake's Ship 45-6
Drake, Sir Francis 280
Dredge, Rev. J. Ingle 97 108 121-5 138 153-6
Drinking Mug 102
Duchy of Cornwall 245
Duel at Plymouth, 1665, 49
Duff, Canary 12 107
Durston, William, M.D. 212
Dymond, R. 12 51 80 108 143-5 245 303
Easton Family 125-9 166 169-70 250 272 299
Easton, Charles 272
Easton, W., jun. 299
Eccentric Characters 244
Eccentric Physician 190
Ecclesiastical Benefices 51-135
Eddystone 38-42 48 58 83 114 134 142 266 287-91
Edgcumbe Family 143-4
Edye, Capt. L. 17 82 164 166 198 246 250 287-91
Edye Family 12 82 114
Efford, near Laira 82
Election Bills 78
Elfrida, Death of 15
Elizabethan Banqueting Plate 42
End 131
Entertain, To 134 164
Epitaphs 102 130 191-2 269 295-6 304
Equestrian Tiles 275
Everett, Rev. W. 36 69-71 267
Evidence, Weighing 129
Exeter Cathedral 78 82 106 244 268 274 302
Exeter Cathedral Bells 268
Exeter Churches 269 300 304
Exeter Fairs 102
Exeter M.P.s 15
Exeter, Old 254
Exeter Plays 104 135
Exeter Printers 97-100 121-5 153
Exeter Streets 51
Exeter Versifier 44
Exmoor Scolding 197
Expedition to Cornwall, 1840, 175-80
Faggot 196
Fairs 102
Family Motto 12
Feasting Food 267
Feasts, Village 299
Ferrers 80
Fitton, Mrs. Marie 115-7
Fitz's Well 71-2
Flying Man 245
Fonts 104
Food at Elections 78
Fountain Tavern 81 134
Fowey 105-6
Fox, Miss Rita 246
Frankfort Ward, Plymouth 161
French Artizans in Devonshire 51
French King and the Eddystone Lighthouse 266
Fresco at Morwenstow 142
Fry, E. A. 268 304
Garnett, Dr. R. 101
Gasking, James, M.D. 214-5 254
Gay, John 152 200
Genealogical Notes 168-9
Gerens 17 165
Gerontius 197
Gewen, Thomas, M.P. 247
Ghost Scare 77
Gibbet at Stoke 105
Gibbons, Miss M. S. 160 165
Gifts to the Church at Wells 1-5
Giglet's Market 247 274
Gilbert, Adrian 237
Gilbert, Bartholomew 238
Gilbert, John 238
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey 237
Gilbert, Sir John 237-8
Gilbert, Otes 238
Gilbert, Raleigh 238
"God of War" Inn 162 250
Good Old Times 44
Gorges Family 11 50
Governor of Plymouth 82
Green, William 221
Greston Bridge 162
Guild Family 299
Haldon, Somerset 160
Hals, Edmond, M.D. 213
Ham Hill 151
Ham, Priest, of Launceston 222
Hankyn, — M.D. 258
Hardingham, G. G. 105
Harris-Bickford, A., M.D. 266-8
Harris, Howard 79 158
Harris, John, M.P. 298
Harris Plate 42-3
Harris, Sir Christopher 42
Hawker, Rev. Robert 191
Hawkins Family 49
Hatherleigh Moor 14
Hele, Sir John 50
Hems, Harry 13 84 102 245 275 296 303
Henge 269
Henry of Trevisa 83
Henry II., temp. of 185-8
Herford Family 49
High Sheriff 12
Hill, A. J. 298
Hildersden Family 299
Hints to Antiquaries 266
Historical Knowledge 280
Histories of Plymouth 160
H.M.S. *Bedford* 222 274
H.M.S. *Launceston* 103 196 274
Hoaxes 245
Hoe, Plymouth 81
Hœrne 48 84
Holcombe Burnell 262 303-4
Hole of Broadwood Kelly 168
Holwell Hall 166
Honiton 153
Honiton Token 153
Horrabridge 193 226
Hospitals 131-2
Houses, Damp 299
Howard, Nathaniel 50 164
Howes, Rev. J. G. 83-4
Howitt, Mary 13
Huer 246
Huffy Row 13
Hundred Stone 152
Hutchinson, P. O. 156-7 195
Hutton 263
Huxham, John, M.D. 258-62
Iddesleigh, Earl of 230 254
Ide 15 250
Indulgence 78
Inns and Inn Signs 81 82 107 135 162 196 250
Inscribed Drinking Mug 102
Inscriptions 147 160 297
Ireland, Colonization of 82 108
Iseland Crystal 104
"J. W. S. Plymouth" 104
Jackson, Stonewall 81
Jeboult, E. 11 304
Jephson Family 251
Jewers, A. J 75-6 207-11
Jewitt, Ll. 23
Jones, Rev. J. B. 308
Jones, John 159
Jones, Winslow 271
Jump 13
Karnbré 298
Kelland, W. H. 162 163 165-6 245 271 274
Kelly, W. 46
Kenn 235
Kennaway Family 251 275
Kent, John 222
Kewstoke 263-4
Kilkhampton 141
King Family 194
King, Rev. Edward 137
Kingsbridge Records 145-7 184-5 216-7 240-2 265 294
King's Evil 15
Kirk Grims 296
Knight Service 147-9 185-8
Knill, John 249

Digitized by Google

Lach-Szyrma, Rev. W. S. 48 113 179
Lambert, Robert 245
Lammas Fair 102
Land's End 178 255-7
Lane, Jno. 222
Lane Family 168
Langdon, F. W. 300
Laast Siege in England 158
Launcelles 141
Launceston 222 247
Launceston Castle 102 137 268
Launceston, Curious Stone at 101
Launceston, H.M.S. 103
Launceston M.P.s 103
Lead, Web of 108
Legends of Drake 193
Lethbridge, H. M. 303
Libraries in Churches 81 83
Library Association 113
Livingus, Bishop 297-8
Lizard Point 194
Local Dishes 299
Logan Rock 177 250
Long Family 244
Long Parliament 15 84-5 106 136
Long Tenures 51 135
Looe 13 162
Lory, Capt. William 59-64
Lory, Rev. H. C. 59-64 249
Lostwithiel 78 190
Lostwithiel Bridge 281-7
Loveband Family 169
Lundy Island 161 272
Maker 108
Mamhead 51
Marazion 179
Marshall, E. H. 46
Martock 152
Martin's Map of Cornwall 161
Martyn, Dr. W. 190
Martyn of Coldstone 14
Martyrs 219
Marystow 191-2
Massachusetts 15
Matthew as a Female Name 130
Maudlyn House, Plympton 65-9 92-5
Mawdan, —, M.D. 214
Mayor's Beard 296
Medical Matters in Plymouth 89-92
Medical Worthies 211-4 231-4 258-62
Meeres, E. E., M.D. 89-92 132 190 214-5
Mermaid of Padstow 101
Mevagissey 190
Mewstone 160 197 250
Middleditch Family 132
Mildmay Family Motto 12
Mild Winter at Plymouth 102
Mills at Stonehouse 143-5
Minehead Church 83
Mine Tokens 79
Miracle Plays 104 135
Misereres in Exeter Cathedral 82 106
Modbury 103
Mogridge Family 273
Monkswell, Lord 105
Monmouth, Duke of 48
Monday, A. J. 147-9 185-8 223 295
Montacute 80 109 134 151 174 268
Moor 14
Moorland Houses 11 105
Morchard Epi 169
Morley, Earl of 268
Morrice, Sir W. 130 198 223
Morris Family 14 165
Morris of Cheriton Bishop 268
Morwenstow Church 142 191
Mowsteads 106 166
M.P.s, Cornish 15-6 84-5 136
M.P.s for Exeter 15
M.P.s 105 106 162 192 299
MS. Description of Devon 131 269-70
Mudge, John, M.D. 280
Munk, William, M.D. 211-4 231-4 258-62
Names 130 131
Napoleon at Plymouth 159 198 224-5 275 302-3
Napoleon, Bust of 245
Nappy Ale 103 199-200
Narrative of a Spectre 36 69-71 102 226
Navy of England, 1750, 46
Nayling 137 167 198 224 246-7 280 301
Nelson at Plymouth 81 134 164
Newnham, John 238-40 294-5
Newton Abbot 153
Newton Ferrers 47 107 308
Noble, T. C. 46
No Man's Chapel 49 83
No Place 222
Norman Porches 13 84
Norris, Hugh 135 160 180-3
North Devon Savages 221 273
North Parret Church 103
Notorious Punster 242
Nymet Rowland 162
Nymphs Hay 222 271
Obelisks on Plymouth Hoe 81
Okehampton, 274 297
Old Money 48
Old Wills 12-245
Olla Podrida 268
Oliver, V. L. 297-8
Packer, Rev. A. 192
Packhorse Crooks 81 136
Pack, Sir Dennis 198
Padstow 101
Page Family 82
Page, John Ll. W. 274 302
Panther Rock 269
Parfitt, E. 15 43-6 84 107 135 242
Parham Family 162 273
Paris Street, Exeter 51
Parish Books 11
Parish Registers 207-11 222 235-7 291-3
Parliamentary History 25-32 117-20 136
Parliament, Long 15-16 106
Parr Family 17
Parracombe 130 298
Patmore, Coventry 195
Pearse, H. H. S. 254
Pendennis Castle 193 299
Pengerswicke Tower 147
Penzance 177
Petherick, J. 130
Peverell, Hugh 194
Physicians 190 211-5 231-4 258-62
Pink, W. D. 84-5 117-20 136 162 237-8 273 298
Pirates on the Coast of Devon 161 272
Place-Names 194 297
Plate, Elizabethan 42
Plate Marks 246 273
Plays 104 135
Plim 104
Plymouth 48 222
Plymouth and America 48
Plymouth and the Armada 47
Plymouth Anecdotes 244
Plymouth Arms 104 164
Plymouth Crest 193
Plymouth Duel 49
Plymouth Eccentrics 244
Plymouth Governors 82 198
Plymouth Histories 160
Plymouth Hoaxes 245
Plymouth Hoe 81
Plymouth Hospitals 131
Plymouth Inns 162
Plymouth Institution 112
Plymouth in the 18th Century 89-92
Plymouth Mayor 296
Plymouth, Mild Winter at 102
Plymouth M.P.s 88
Plymouth, Napoleon I. at 159 198 225 242 275
Plymouth, Nelson at 81 134 164
Plymouth Physicians 190 211-5 231-4 258-62
Plymouth Printers 153
Plymouth Sound 269
Plymouth Statistics 161
Plymouth Streets 13 269 303
Plymouth Trees 105
Plymouth Wards 161 194
Plymouth Water Supply 130
Plymouth Workhouse 132
Plympton, Maudlyn House 65-9 92-5
Plympton, Prior of 96 137
Poetesses, Devonshire 13
Pollard Family 268
Population of Somerset 246
Porches, Norman 13 84
Porter, John Alt 81 255-7
"Porthminster" 17 188-9 271-2
Post Bags 130
Posting Troubles 78
Preambles of Old Wills 12
Prehistoric Remains 161
Preston 150
Prideaux, Lieut-Col. 248-9
Pring, J. H. 50 218 219
Printers, Devon 97-100 121-5 153-6
"Priest Ham" of Launceston 222
Primrose Superstitions 299
Proverbial Sayings 245
Prust, Hugh 102 137
Punster, Notorious 242
Puxton, 264
Pyne, Thomas, M.D. 214
Quakers in Devonshire 131
Queen of the Moor 13 84
Quick, Rev. John 36
Quick—Painter 48
Radford, near Plymouth 42
Radford Family 168
Ralegh Family 50
Ralegh, Sir Walter 14-22 79 129 135 160
Ralegh Ballads and Poems 248

Digitized by Google

Raleigh's Tobacco Box 145
Rame Head 194 250
Ramesay, William, M.D. 212
Randolph, Rev. Preb. 145-7 184-5 216-7 223 240-2 265-6 294 300-303
Rare—Underdone 104 134 165 223
Rashleigh, E. W. 16 106 299
Rebellion of 1549, 5-8
Records of Kingsbridge
Records of Tavistock 8-10
Records—Somerset 136
Regimental Colours 193
Regiments, Devonshire 238-40
Registers, Parochial 235 262-64
Reynolds, Sir Joshua 129 191
Risdon's Survey 131 218
Robbins, A. F. 103 129 219-20 222 223 247-8
Rogers, W. H. H. 304
Rowe, J. Brooking 65-9 92-5 197
Rowsell, P. F. 77 81 107 129 197
Royal Historical Society 11
Rumping 104 166
Russell, Constance 17
St. Andrew's, Plymouth 197 244
St. Andrew's Wells 1-5
St Guy 193 246 275
St. Ives 188-9 223 271-2 300 308
St. Loyes 251 270-1
St. Martin's, Exeter 300
St. Michael's Mount 179
St. Sidwell's, Exeter 104
St. Thomas', Exeter 269 304
St. Werburgh 280
Sainthill, Richard 268
Salcombe Regis 130 164
San Francisco 193
Saunders, Dr. G. S. 167-8 217
Savages, North Devon 221 273
Sayings, Proverbial 245 268 273
Saxon Inscription 297
Saunder of Chittlehampton 251
Seals 114
Selinge 48 84 134
Seller, Abednego 138
Seymour, John, M.D. 258
Shakespeare's Players 298
Shakespeare and Tobacco 160
Shakspere's Dark Lady 115-7
Sharrock Family 194
Sharrock, H. 48 103 105 142 162 222 244
Shelters for Horses 82 108 165 191
Sheepstor Church 217
Shepton Mallett 77
Sheriffs 12
Sherwood, M. L. 13
Shewen, William 246
Shindle 131 225
South Molton 155
Sidmouth, 154
Signs, Inn 82 107 135
Skewis, near Helston 158
Sloper, E. 105-6
Smeaton's Edystone 134
Snell Family 169 221 274
Soady Family 47 83
Soldino Hoax 245
Somerset Arch. Society 114 149-51
Somerset Knight Service 147-9 185-8
Somerset Landowners 1-5
Somerset, Population of 246
Somerset Parish Registers 235-7 260-4
Somerset Place Names 297
Somerset Records 82 136
Somerset Record Society 279
Somerset Spectral Procession 77
Somerset Surnames 223
Somerset Worthies 23 254
Spanish Armada 47 87 299
Spectator 195
Spectre, Narrative of 36 69-71 226 299
Spectral Processions 77
Spenser, Thomas, M.D. 213
Sprage, John, M.D., 213
Spry Family 13 82
Stevens, Henry 57
Stilwell, E. M. 302
Stocks 102
Stoke-sub-Hamdon 151
Stoke Gibbet 105
Stonehouse Chapel 44
Stonehouse Tide-Mills 143-5
Stone, Curious, at Launceston 101
Storms 104 165
Strother, Rev. J. B. 14 96 137-8 198
Strother, Thomas 170 246-7 301
Suggestion for Antiquarians 129
Sundials 217
Sure Foot Houses 11 105
Surnames 223 243 274
Sutton, C. W. .1
Swans and Roses 81 197
Swete, Rev. John 131 269-70 303
Swilly 166
Tag 47 83
Tamerton Church 82 163 195
Taddiford Bridge 103
Tannaby 268
Taunton 11 155-6
Tavistock 8-10
Taylor, John, Esq. 218-19
Taylor, John 83 303
Tel el Kebir 14
Terry, F. C. Birkbeck 45
Thorne Family 169
Thornborough 246 300
Thorverton, 49 83
Tiles, Equestrian 275
Tilly Family 162
Tintagel 104
Tintinhull 152
Tiverton 155
Tiverton Church 295-6
To Entertain 49
Tobacco 145 160
Tokens 79 190 223 266
Topsham 14 48 268
Torrington 155
Totnes Bells 300
Toulmin Family 268
Townsend, G. 223 273 274
Trading Tokens 79 190 223 266
Trant, W. 5-8 13
Treasurers of Exeter Cathedral 244 274 302
Trees, Old 105
Tregony Relics 194
Tregony Parliamentary History 25-32 117-20
Trelawny Arms 75-6
Trelawny Family 245
Trelawny, Robert 48 88
Treniman's Jump 13
Trevisa, John of 16 83
Tupper, Martin F. 175 180
Turner, William 245
Twentification 13
Ubley 262
Udall, Nicholas 5-8
Underdone (Rare) 104 134 223
Value of Votes 104
Venn, J. 221
Village Feasts 299
Vinson, Charles, M.D. 213
Vincent, Thomas 258
Vintry Ward, Plymouth 194
Virgin, Ann 296
Vivian, General Sir Hussey 220
Votes, Value of 104
Wadham, Dorothy 88
Waggoners—for Sailors 15
Wainwright, Thomas 251
Walkham, River 131 164 302
Wallis, Alfred 226-7
Warham, John 194
Watch-Night Services 196
Warren, Rev. C. F. S. 137 197
Watchett Church 160
Watson, G. J. 299
Way, George 88
Weatherley, F. E. 57
Web of Lead 81 108
Webb, F. J. 38-9
Wells 1-5
Wembury 13 280 308
Wembury Charities 50
Werrington 102
West of England Magazine 205
West Newton Ferrers 47 107
White Hart 82 107 135 196 249
White, J. L. 308
Wiche, Rev. George 243
Wilcox, Mary 105
Wilmark 193
Williams Family 160
Williams, Sir Edward 163
Wilson, John 48 132
Wills, Old 12 245
Windyer-Morris G. T. 14 17-18 23-4 47 82 135 268 274
Wintle, Rev. F. 80 108
Witchcraft 13
Witheridge 105
Wolf Rock 194
Woodbury Castle 15
Woodbury Regimental Colours 193
Woodhouse, H. B. S. 39-42 137
Worle 236 262-4
Worthies of Devon 23
Worthies of Somerset 23
Writhlington 291-3
Yarnscombe 163
Yeovil 150
Yonge, James, F.R.S. 231
Yonge, James, M.D. 234

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

From a Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary,

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 1. JUNE, 1886. Vol. VI.

GIFTS TO THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW IN WELLS BY LANDOWNERS IN SOMERSET,

During the Episcopate of Bishop Reginald Fitzjocelin, 1174-1191 (20-37 Henry II., 1-2 Richard I.).

BY REV. C. M. CHURCH, M.A.

Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

THE time of the strong reign of Henry II., succeeding the lawlessness and anarchy of Stephen's time, was marked by an outburst of zeal and liberality towards the Church of Wells on the part of the landowners of Somerset.

The Registers of the Chapter* contain charters of donations and acts of confirmation by bishop, king, and pope,† by which the possessions of the see were secured under the highest sanctions. The Charter of Richard I., in the first year of his reign, on the eve of setting out for the Holy Land, November 26th, 1189, presents a summary of the gifts which had been made to the church during Bishop Reginald's episcopate of fifteen years, by which sixteen prebends were founded in the cathedral church, and other grants and privileges were bestowed. It is contained in *Liber Albus*, II., folio 13, *in dors.*, and runs thus:—

"RICHARD by the Grace of God King of England, etc.

"Know that we have granted and by present charter confirmed to God and the Church of Saint Andrew in Wells and to Reinaud Bishop of Bath and his successors for ever all donations of churches and other benefices made to him and to the aforesaid Church as the charters of the givers do testify," *viz.*:—

1.—"*By the gift of Robert Abbot of Glastonbury and the convent there, the Church of Pylton and the Church of South Brent.*"

I., folio 23-25; I., folio 41, Confirmation by Bishop Reginald. *Cf.* Adam de Domerham, I., 235-263.

By a composition between the two ecclesiastical magnates, the bishop and the abbot, whose territories and jurisdictions marched together, two prebends were made by the gift of Pilton, of which the abbot held one. By the cession of South Brent, archidiaconal jurisdiction was given to the abbot over the churches of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury, and was exercised by a special officer, the abbot's archdeacon.

2.—"*By gift of Richard de Camvill the Church of Hengestrigg*" *in perpetuam præbendam.*"

I., folios 21-3; folio 159, (a) Carta Ricardi de Camville, grant of advowson; (b) Carta Gerardi de Camville, 1182; (c) I., folio 22, testimony of Bishop Roger of Worcester (1164-1179) to Richard de Camville's Charter; (d) Confirmation by Archbishop Richard (1174-1180) of original grant made in presence of Ralph Glanville, Justiciar; (e) Confirmation by Archbishop Richard as Legate; (f) Confirmation by Bishop Reginald, Alexander Dean, witness, 1180-1191. *Cf.* III., 387 *in dors.*

Henstridge, near Wincanton, on the Dorset border, was the gift of Richard de Camville, Henry's envoy to Sicily to conduct Joanna, his daughter, to be the wife of William of Sicily, in 1176.* He was present at Richard's coronation,† commanded the English Fleet which took Richard on the Crusade, was Justiciary of Cyprus, and died at Acre.‡ Gerard, son of Richard, was Sheriff of Lincoln, and one of Longchamp the Chancellor's chief opponents during the regency in Richard's absence.§ He confirms the grant of his father, and Archbishop Richard (1174-1184) attests it. Charlton Camvill, now Charlton Horethorne, in Somerset, and Clifton Camvill, in Staffordshire, bear witness to the family estates in both counties.

* Charters in Wells Chapter Library:—*Liber Albus I.*, quoted as Register I.; *Liber Ruber*, quoted as Register II.; *Liber Albus II.*, quoted as Register III.

† (a) In 1176, Confirmation by Pope Alexander III. (II., folios 46-7); (b) 1185, November 25th, by Henry II. at Argentan (I., folios 15-16; III., folio 2); (c) 1188, by Bishop Reginald (I., folios 23-24; III., folio 10); (d) 1189, November 26th, by Richard I. (III., folio 13).

* R. Howden, II., 95. † Benedict, II., 80.
‡ Howden, III., 36, 111-116. § *Ibid.*, III., 134, 136, 153, 241.

Digitized by Google

3.—"*By gift of Oliver de Dynham the Church of Bokelande,*" *in perpetuam præbendam.*

I., folio 60, "*de Ecclesia de Boclande concessa in prebendam.*" "*Oliverus de Dinan . . . intuitu Dei et obtentu precum Domini Reginaldi Bathon Episc.,*" etc.

Buckland Dinham, near Frome, probably received its name from Dinan, in Brittany, the original seat of a family which had lands also in Devon and Cornwall. Hugh de Dinant held under William de Tracy; also under William de Braosa of the honour of Barnstaple (Berdestaple), in Devon.

4.—"*By gift of William Fitzjohn of Harpetre the Church of Estharpetre.*"

I., folio 60; III., folio 391, folio 333, *in perpetuam præbendam.* Bishop Reginald's confirmations of the restitution of the fee of Dinra (Dinder), and of the grant of the Church of Harpetre, are attested by Alexander, Dean, 1180-1209. Dogmersfield and Dinder confirmed to Bishop Reginald after lawsuit, "*in curia regis,*" with Henry de Tille. Dogmersfield emparked, I., folio 46-7. *Cf.* I., folio 16.

William of Harpetre, one of the family of Lovel of Cary, had before this made restitution to the bishop of his fee of Dynre (Dinder), which his father had taken from Bishop Robert. He now added this gift of the Church of East Harptre, *in perpetuam præbendam.*

5.—"*By gift of William Fitzwilliam the Church of Haselbergh,*" *in perpetuam præbendam.*

III., folio 390, Confirmation by Bishop Richard of Winton (1174-1188) of grant of William Fitzwilliam, son of Walter de Haselbery, attested by Albert, Precentor of Wells, Richard (Pictavensis), Archdeacon of Bath, and many others.

Haselbury, near Crewkerne, was the scene of the hermit Wulfric's life, miracles, and cell visited by Bishop Robert in 1154.*

6.—"*By gift of Hamon of Blakeford the Church of Scanderford,*" *in perpetuam præbendam.*

I., folio 48, (a) Grant of Hamon, son of Godfrey; (b) Grant of Robert, son of Hamo, attested by Jocelin, Bishop of Sarum (1184), Richard (Pictavensis), Archdeacon of Bath, and others.

Scanderford, in Essex, now Shalford.

All these gifts are confirmed by an earlier deed of Bishop Reginald,† and were given during Dean Spakeston's time, between 1174-1180.

7.—"*By gift of Gerberte de Perci and Matilda Arundel the Church of Compton and the Church of Bromfeld.*"

Gerbert de Perci by marriage was representative of the elder line and barony of Arundel, descendants of Roger Arundel, the Domesday Baron, (*vide* Eyton's Domesday Stud., I., 63).

I., folio 38, charter of Gilbert de Perci, granting to St. Andrew, on petition of Bishop Reginald, the Church of Childecumton and confirmation by Bishop Reginald, Alexander, Dean (1180-1200), attesting.

Gerbert or Gilbert de Perci gave the church of Childcompton, on the Mendip, "*quantum ad dominum fundi pertinet,*" *in perpetuam præbendam.* Matilda de Arundel, his wife, gave Bromfeld, on the Quantock range, "*in perpetuam eleemosinam.*"

8.—"*By gift of Alan de Fornellis the Church of Cudeworth with Cnoll Chapel,*" *in perpetuam præbendam.*

I., folio 38, *Carta de ecclesia de Cuddewth cum capella de Cnoll. Cf.* I., folio 40, charter of Richard de Cnoll, resigning all claim to the advowson of Cnoll.

Alan de Fornellis (Furneaux), one of Henry's justiciaries in 1179, held lands in Devon at the time, under the Bishop, and under Robert, the king's son. One of the same name was Sheriff of Cornwall in Richard's reign.

9.—*By gift of James of Montsorel the Church of Wytelakyngton,*" *in præbendam.*

I., folio 39, Charter of Jacobus de Monte Sorelli and confirmation by Bishop Reginald. The Castle of Montsereau, in Anjou, besieged by Henry I. in 1151 (Matthew Paris, II., 181).

Montsoreau, a castle in Anjou, we may suppose to be the seat of the family, who now owned Whitelackington, which was Roger Arundel's demesne in 1084 (*vide* Eyton, D S.)

Three gifts from Devonshire landowners follow:—

10.—"*By gift of Jocelin de Treminet the Church of Aulescomb,*" *in præbendam.*

I., folio 47; III., 338. Aulescomb, on south side of Blackdown hills, near Honiton, "*in Agro Devoniensi et Diœcesi Exon.*"

* Som. Arch. Proc., XIX., I., 28.

† Bishop Reginald's *Confirmatio*, I., folio 24; III., folio 10.

Digitized by Google

11.—"*By gift of Oliver de Traci the Church of Bovey,*" *in præbendam.*

I., folio 37, *in dors.* Inspeximus by William de Tracy of his father, Oliver de Tracy's, grant of Bovy to Bishop Reginald; the grant (III., folio 389) attested by Mag. Robert de Geldeford, Jocelin Capellanus; the Inspeximus confirmed by John, Bishop of Exon (John Fitz-Luke, 1186-1191), attested by Walter, Prior of Bath, Robert de Giledeford, Archidiacon Bathon.

Oliver de Tracy, a large landholder in Devon, represented the family of William de Tracy, one of the murderers of St. Thomas. William de Tracy held the honour of Tracy, in Devon, consisting of twenty knights' fees, at the same time.

12.—"*By gift of Radulf son of Bernard the Church of Holcombe and Lameia,*" *in præbendam.*

(a) I., folio 20, Charter of Radulf, son of Bernard of Holcombe, to Bishop Reginald; (b) Charter of Letitia, widow of Radulf, consenting to restitution of some lands to the Church of Holecombe, made by Radulf on his death-bed. The Bishop of Exeter admits to the Church of Holcombe, in Bishop Joceline's time.

Holcombe Rogus, in Devon, probably. Lameia does not appear elsewhere.

13.— . . . "*the Church of Ceddre.*"

The name of the giver of the church of Cheddar is omitted here (I., folio 27). About this time the prior and convent of Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire, gave all their rights in the church of Cheddar to Alexander, Dean, and Canons of Wells—witnessed by Walter, Prior of Bath; and Bishop Reginald gave to the convent of Bradenstoke, with the assent of Alexander, the Dean, and the Canons the Church of Childcompton, the dean reserving the jurisdiction over it as a prebendal church (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, II., folio 209).

14.—"*By gift of the sisters Alicia, Christina, and Sara the Church of Tymberscombe,*" *in præbendam.*"

I., folio 40; *cf.* III., folio 383, *Carta ecclesiæ de Timberscumb de assensu et voluntate virorum suorum, Roger fil. Durandi, J. de Columpstock, Nicolas fil. Willelm.*

Another sister, Cecilia, is mentioned in the bishop's confirmation act: the husbands are named as consenting parties. One, John de Columpstock (Collumpton), was a Devonshire landowner.

15.—"*By gift of Robert de Bolevill the Church of Lideford,*" *in præbendam.*

I., folio 23. Four Documents: (a) original Charter; (b) a final concord at Oxford (33 Henry II., 1187), between Bishop Reginald and John de Boleville; (c) Confirmation by Bishop Reginald of grants made by Robert and his brother John—Alexander, Dean, and T. Archdeacon of Wells, Jocelin, Chaplain, Hugh de Welles—Witnesses; (d) Notification of the Impropriation of Lidford by Bishop Reginald.

One Richard de Bonneville was holding land at this time in Devon. Robert de Boleville, or Bonneville, made the grant in Bishop Robert's time. A suit arose with his Brother John, which was arranged in 1187 and impropriation made.

16.—"*By gift of Radulf Wac the Church of Doucliz.*"

Dowlishwake, in South Petherton Hundred, is not mentioned elsewhere in the Registers.

One Baldwin Wac (Wake) was present at Richard's coronation, and afterwards one of Richard's hostages in Germany. Dowlishwake, near Ilminster, is the church which preserves the name of the family.

17.—"*By gift of Simon Bozun the Church of Karenton.*"

I., folio 24. Five Documents: (a) Charter of Simon Bozun—Witnesses, Savaric, Archdeacon of Northampton, Dalmatius, Seneschall Lugdunensis; (b) Confirmation by Bishop Reginald; (c) Confirmation by Bishop Savaric of Bishop Reginald's appoint ment of Robert Bozun to the prebend; (d) Convent of Bath to pay 100 marcs, reserved by Simon Bozun in his grant; (e) Exemption by Bishop Savaric of the bishop from any dues to the prebend of Robert Bozun. *Cf.* I., folio 37.

Simon Bozun, Knight, one of a family landholders also in Devon, granted Karenton (Carhampton); retained the appointment for his life to the prebend. It then reverted to the Bishop. Carhampton, near Dunster, in West Somerset.

18.—"*By gift of Sthi (Stephani) son of David a moiety of the Church of Walston.*"

Walton in Gordano ?

19.—"*By gift of Matilda de Chandos the Church of Stoweia,*" *in perpetuam eleemosinam.*

I., folio 37, Confirmation by Bishop Reginald of grant by Matilda de Candos of Church of Stoweia—Witnesses, Mag. R. de Lechlade, Mag. Robt. de Gildeford, Jocelin Capellanus.

Maude de Candos was heiress of Robert de Candos, who died 1120, the founder of

Digitized by Google

Goldclive, with Isabella, his wife, daughter of Alured de Hispania, Domesday lord of Nether Stowey. Maude married Philip de Colombiers in 1166, who held eleven knights' fees in Devon and Somerset.

20.—"*By gift of Alured de Puntson the Church of Berewe.*"

I., folio 35, Charter of Alured de Ponsot. *Cf.* I., folio 61, *in dors.*

Alured de Ponsot, or Ponsard, or Puntson, lord of South Barrow. One of a group of grants made by Robert of Cary, lord of Lovington, and Nicholas of North Barrow—members of the family of Lovel of Castle Cary, in I., folio 61. These will be described later.

21.—"*By gift of Radulf Fitz-William the Church of Werminstre,*" *in præbendam.*

I., folio 50. Three Documents: (a) *Carta Radulfi fil. Willelmi*, granting to Bishop Reginald the Church of Warminster; (b) Inspeximus by William Longchamp, Chancellor, Bishop of Ely, of Charters of Henry I. and Richard, granting the Church of Warminstre to Robert de Peron and his heirs, and of the Charter of Radulf, his heir, to Bishop Reginald; (c) Composition of controversy about land between Church of St. Dionysius of Warminster and William Malet.

Grant of Warminster, in Wilts, the Church of St. Dionysius by Ralph, son of William (Malet ?).

22.—"*By gift of Galfred Talbot half a virgate of land at Norham with all the meadow which he had there,*" *in perpetuam eleemosinam.*

I., folios 9-11, contain documents relating thereto; (a) King Richard's grant at Canterbury, November 27th, 1189; (b) the king to the men of Cury and the Sheriff of Somerset, to announce the grant; (c) Confirmations by John, Count of Mortaigne, during Richard's absence, *summus rector totius regni;* (d) four documents by John, "*Dominus Angliæ,*" in the interval between Richard's death and John's coronation, April 17th to May 27th, 1199; (e) by John, as king—*Rex Angliæ*—September 30th, 1199.

23.—"*By our gift the Manor of North Cory with the Church and all its appurtenances.*"

The Church or Manor of North Curi, Wrentich, and Hache, were grants of crown lands after purchase by the bishop from King Richard, when he was raising money for the needs of the Crusade by sale of lands and offices (II., folio 90). They were bought by the bishop from the crown, and made over by him as a benefaction to augment the common fund of the canons, and formed the largest manorial possession of the chapter.

The charter concludes:—

"Wherefore We will and enjoin that the Church of Wells and Rainald Bishop of Bath and his successors shall hold the aforesaid churches and benefices and holdings with all liberties, free customs, appertaining to them free from all civil exactions and all disturbance.

"Witnesses thereof

"*Walter, Archbishop of Rouen.* [Walter of Coutances, Archbishop of Rouen, 1186-1207, Justiciar, 1191.]

"*Hugh, Bishop of Durham.* [Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, 1153-1195.

"*Hugh Bishop of Coventry.* [Hugh Nonant, Bishop. 1188-1198.]

"*John Dean of Rouen.* [John of Coutances, nephew of Walter Archbishop of Rouen, Archdeacon of Oxford.]

"*N. Dean of Le Mans.*

"*Robert Earl of Leicester.*

"*William Earl of Arundel.*

"*William Marshall.* [Earl of Striguil and Pembroke; Justiciar, 1191.]

"*John his Brother.* [Escheator General, 1189.]

"*Hugh Bardolph.* [Justiciar, 1191.].

"Given at Canterbury by hand of William Longchamp, Bishop elect of Ely, our Chancellor the 26th day of November the first year of our Reign"—1189.*

At the same time, on the same occasion, and doubtless on the same conditions of heavy payment, Bishop Reginald obtained from Richard charters confirmatory of all the grants and privileges made to the see by his predecessors from William II.'s time.

Additional privileges of a special character were also granted by the crown at this time: (a) the right of keeping hounds, which his predecessors in the see held, but with fuller privileges of hunting through the whole of Somerset, roe and fallow deer only excepted. This was a privilege which, in mitigation of the extreme rigour of the Forest Laws as enforced by Henry I., must have been a great boon to his predecessors, and which, from his earlier sporting tastes, Bishop Reginald would have been fully able to appreciate. He conferred also, at this time, (b) the more

* *Vide* Stubbs' Preface to R. Howden, vol. 3 (R.S.), on these personages at this time (1189-1191).

Digitized by Google

important and permanent benefit to the see, of rights of mining for lead (*mineram de plumbo*) throughout all the bishop's lands, and probably, in connection with this, (c) the power to create a borough and hold market in his land at Radclive, "*terra sua de Radeclive*," described also as "the Portus of Radeclive," probably in the manor of Compton Episcopi and Axbridge—perhaps a port at the head of the tideway on the Axe, for the exportation of the lead ore of Mendip.*

Other gifts, not included in this charter, made in the time of Bishop Reginald, will form the subject of another article.

* * *

THE "ANSWER TO THE COMMONERS OF DEVON & CORNWALL."

ANNOTATED BY WILLIAM TRANT.

"AN answer to the articles of the comoners of Devonsheir and Cornewall" is in manuscript in the British Museum and has not hitherto been printed. Foxe, in his *Acts and Monuments*, refers to the document, "which here," he says, "to make short leisure seemeth not to rehearse." The principal events of the Western Revolt of 1549, when Exeter was besieged, and Plymouth Steeple, "with all the town's evidence," burnt, are too well-known to need more than mention here; and those who are curious after details are referred to the histories of the period or, still better, to the annals of the time. The sweeping changes in the law that Somerset, the Protector, brought about, to suppress Roman Catholicism and to extend the reformed faith were carried out with the despotism of a Cromwell, and were resisted with all the vigour of an enraged populace. Devonshire and Cornwall rose in open revolt and demanded the restoration of the Six Articles and the Mass in a document to which the following "answer" is a reply. In number they "mounted to little less than ten thousand stout traitors" (Foxe). Agrarian discontent gave strength to the rising—indeed, Foxe seems to think it the chief cause, it "being only about plucking down of inclosures and enlarging of commons"; and there is some reason in this, as at Norwich it was undoubtedly the case: the 20,000 men who there repulsed the king's troop's "renewed the old cries for a removal of evil councillors, a prohibition of enclosures, and redress for the grievances of the poor" (Green). However, the Devonshire and Cornish men can speak for themselves, for, says Foxe, "after much ado and little to the purpose, a few sorry articles were agreed upon." They had reference to baptism, confirmation, transubstantiation, mass without any man communicating with the priest, priests to say the service, "and not God's service to be set forth like a Christmas play"; and celibacy. In short, they were opposed to all that Somerset was doing. The articles were signed by "Humphrey Arundell, Governor of the Mount; Thomas Underhyll, John Sloeman, and Wyllyam Segat, Chiefe Captaines; John Thompson, pryest; Henry Bray, Mayor of Bodma; Henry Lee, Maior of Tornton; and Roger Barret, priest—the four governors of the campe."

To these demands of the commoners of Devon and Cornwall, or "Popish Rebels," as they were called, the king, by "our dearest uncle Edward, Duke of Somerset, descended from our high majesty for love to consider you in your base and simple ignorance"; and sent an "answer" that had been "drawn up" in Council. The author of the "answer" was Nicholas Udall, though what official position he held at the time I cannot ascertain. Perhaps he held no office, but was called in to draft the "answer" in consequence of his scholarship. Udall was born in Hampshire in 1504, and was a scholar at Oxford, where he and Leland wrote "verses and ditties" for the coronation of Anne Boleyn. He afterwards became Vicar of Braintree and Head Master of Eton, and in 1542-45 was engaged with Princess, afterwards Queen, Mary, in

* I, folio 15, "*Carta Regis Ricardi de minera et de burgo faciendo in Radeclive.*" *Cf.* in III., folio 266 *in dors.*, "*de villa de Cumton cum portu de Radeclive.*"

Digitized by Google

translating Erasmus' *Paraphrase of the New Testament* into English. Mary never forgot her old friend and, rigorous Protestant as the "answer" shows him to have been, he remained unmolested during all the persecutions of the reign of that unhappy queen. Roger Ascham her former tutor, enjoyed a similar immunity—two facts testifying that Queen Mary was not so dark a character as she has been, and still is too often, pourtrayed by prejudiced historians. In the preface to the Gospel of St. John, Udall gives us a glimpse of the education of English ladies in his day. He says:—

"It is nowe no newes in Englande to see young damisels in nobles houses and in the Courtes of Princes, in stede of cardes and other instrumentes of idle trifleyng, to hawe continually in her handes, eyther Psalmes, Omelies, and other deuoute meditacions, or elles Paules Epistles, or some booke of holye Scripture matiers: and as familiarlye both to reade or reason thereof in Greke, Latine, Frenche, or Italian, as in Englishe."

Udall is best known as the author of *Ralph Roister Doister*, the first English comedy ever written. In 1555 he was appointed Master of Westminster School; he died the following year and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Apart from historical considerations, the "answer" has a value as representing "in form and feature," a State document of the period. It is a specimen of the "New English" which the people of the West Country could not understand, and which was one of the great objections to Edward VI.'s Prayer Book—"Cornish being their language." The MSS. show, also, how an English scholar of the 16th century wrote his own language. From this it is seen how little "fixed" our language then was, either in orthöepy, orthography, etymology (in its widest sense), syntax, or even prosody, which is so slow to change. It will be seen in the "answer" that nearly every word is spelled in more than one way, some of them in several ways. There seems to be but little regard for rules of grammar, the inflection of words is accomplished in a haphazard fashion, and as for punctuation there does not seem to be anything but a rudimentary notion of the use of comma, semicolon, bracket, or full point.

In studying a language, sound before symbol is the golden rule: languages are spoken before they are written, and everything must give way to pronunciation. Unfortunately, this changes as much as anything else, and to-day we can but imagine how our fathers spoke. It has been said that if Shakespeare's plays were read now as he read them, it would sound as a foreign language to those who listened. It would be beyond the scope of this magazine to go further into this subject here, and I have, therefore, simply contented myself with adding a few notes illustrating the most interesting features in the respects just alluded to. It is time now to introduce the document itself:—

"An answer to the articles of the cōmoners of Devonsheir[1] and Cornewall[5] declaring to the same howe they have ben seduced by Evell p'sons, And howe their conscyences[2] may be satysfyed and stayed[28]; consernyng the sayd artycles, sette forth by a countryman[3] of theirs muche tenderyng[4] the welth bothe of their bodyes and solles.

"The entitlying of the Artycles.

"The artycles of vs the comoners of Deuonsheir and Cornwall[5] in dyvers campes by Est[6] and West of Exeter.

"See even in the verye first entring, howe haynous[29] an offence, and howe grevous[7] a cryme, that Englysshe men wthin their awne countrye fyndyng themselfes grieved[7] (they can not tell wherwithe theirselfes[21]) will seke Redresse,[8] not by compleynt, as is the parte of subiects, but by encampyng themselfes And Rebelling ageynst[31] their naturall prince.

"What other fruicte[23] or end maye hereof ensue vnto you, but devouring one an other, And an vnivesall desolacion[9] of your Awne selfes[21]: besides the Extreme perill of goddes[10] highe wrathe and indignacion,[9] besides the vndoubted plague of mortalitie[8] whiche (vnlesse ye call for m'cye in season) must nedes light vpon you bye the severe Rod[11] of princelye Justice in A Realme ye dooe in the meane tyme neglecte your howsebandrye[12] wherbye ye must lyve: your substaunce and cattall[30] is not onlye spoyled and spent uppon vnthriftes,[13] (whoe but for this your outrage, know no meane[14] nor waye to be fedd:) your howses falle in Ruyne: your wyves are Ravished, your daughters defloured before yoe awne faces: your goodes that ye have manye longe yeres labored for, lost in an houre, and spent vppō vagaboundes & Idle loyterers. your meate is vnpleasūnt, your drynke vnsaivdie,[15] & your slepe never sounde never quyet, never in any safetie. What

Digitized by Google

must befall to your children hereafter when your awne lyvyng is thus throughe yor awne folye brought to penurie[8] & ffamyn[2]: What shall ye leave to them whan[16] ye have wastfully consumed all your substūnce vpon vagabboundes, that could not lyve but on your spoyle & Ravine,[17] ffor[2,40] wete[18] ye well (good countrymen) that twoe sortes of Bests ther bee (for I shoulde name them wronge to call them men) that are the chief causers of this tumultuous buisynesse: the one idle loitryng Ruffyans that will not labor, ne[19] can by anye other wayes gett any thing to maynteine them with all, but by an open & comen[20] spoyle: whiche thing suche other partes of the Realme as vpon the lyke occacion[9] hath attempted the lyke outrage, every of them (you onlye Excepted) haue well Espyed, and accordynglye acknowlege their faulte And wth most humble submyssyon betaken themselfes[21] to the Knyngs marcye: the other sorte is of Ranke papistes, which could none other wayes[41] work their malicious and deivelishe distourbyng of goddes glory,[10] but by meane[14] of sedicion,[9] whiche could not haue hadd anye Entrye Except it wer by them craftelye and subtillye conveighed[42] These vnder the coulour & name of the Comon Welthe fyrst Reysed the simple people p'swadyng them to bee for a good and a godlye purpose. but their meanyng emong[22] the others was and emonge[22] you yet still is, none other, but whan[16] the people bee up, then they to worke their feacts,[23] the one ageynst[31] the kynge & the magistrates. And the other agaynst[31] the comon welthe in Robbynge and sakkyng, And you in the meane tyme never to knowe what they went about, And tho I doubte not but everie of you if ye will soberlye And wyselye examyn your state and substūnce syns your first begynnyng of this tragedie, shall full well Espye and (alac for pietre) fynde over true in your purses and in your howses. ffor[46] otherwyse be it in case that some gret[24] enormyties ther wer wch Requyred speedy Reformacion[9]: To whom app'tenynithe of Reason and congruence,[25] the Redresse of such Evills: to the subiect, or to the prynce, to the lawes or to the Headye willfullnesse of who lust; by an order of a policie; or by tumulte and Rebellyon: by the waye of humble compleynt and petycion[9]; or else by the folye and outrage of a confuse vprorers, wer there nevr so manye greifes[7] & mattiers[8] of querele,[26] & the same never so great,[24] never so iust never so vnreasonable; yet if everye pryvate p'son should bee offycer for hymselfe, in his awne cause, And vpon his Awne pryvate autoritie,[27] at all tymes, & by suche meanes as hymself lusteth: then wheare is a Kyng, without whose power, no comōn weale can long p'sper: wheare is the force of lawes without which no polycie can flourishe: wheare is the auctoritie[27] of magistrates without whom the publique[8] peace and tranquilitie cannot be conserved; wheare is ordre wth out whiche no Realme can longe contynue: wheare is the due adminystration of iustice wthout whiche no Kyngdome maye endure or stand: but must of necessitie fall to decaye And vtter Ruine, as in this dysordred tumulte, thinges doe amongst you.

"Take these thinges awaye, And what suertie or safetie maye any man bee in: yf men shall be Robbed and their howses spoyled, whoe shall Redresse it yf travellers bee slayne by the highe waye, whoe shall see iustice mynystred[28] Oh my countrymen, if ye knowe how ill awaye[29] ye take for your awne safegarde, howe ill awaye[29] ye take for the Redresse of your greiffes,[7] for the suertye of your goodes, cattatles,[30] howses, wyves, daughters, heires, and all your succession, yea and for your verie awne p'sons toe: ye wold abyd great wronges, grievous[7] oppressions, yea and extreme tyrañie, ere ye wold thus Vnnaturallye move a tumulte ageynst[31] your prince and soideign[15] If this than maye not bee done in iust causes & worthye griefes,[7] but princes Rather must be obeid[32] then any p'turbacōn of the comon weale attempted: howe great then is yor offence to doe the same for twoe or three poynts of poperie put into your heades by suche as care not for your destruction, so they maye hawe a pece[33] of their willes, bee your awne Judges (good countrymen) & speake alwaies to the innocent that haue been [*The continuation of this line is indistinct in the MS.*]

"Whatt shall bee sayd of you an hundred yeres hereafter,[34] whan cronycles shall Reporte that a certen porcion[9] of thenglyshe[29] people called Devonsheir men & Cornyshe men, dyd for poperie (whiche if god be god) will longe ere that daye be Vitterlye confounded & defaced[35] And the name therof throughout all the X'pen worlde abhorred & detested) dyd Rebelle ageinst their naturall soideign[15] lorde & Kynge most earnestlye traveillyng[36] to seett forthe & publishe the true worde of god, and the true Religion of Christ vnto them leave of[2] therefore good countryemen your campyng at your awne dores, and bestowe that your stoutnesse[37] of courage & force of marciall[8] prowesse in servyng your naturale pñce & countrye Ageynst[31] their enemyes & mortall subverters: bestowe your force (I saye) on the Kyngs Enemyes in this most necessarie tyme, as become the true lovynge & obedient subiects to doe, so shall ye please god whcearnowe ye doe nothinge but p'voke his vengennce: so shall ye gett laud & prayse wherenowe ye purchase to your selfes slanndre[8] & Reproche[8] both afore god & man for ever to Endure. But nowe let vs come to your artycles, and see what things they bee, for wch ye make all this murmurynge, and all this great buisynesse."

1.—*Sheir* = *Shire* = *Scir* (Anglo-Saxon), a division, *i.e.*, something "cut off" with a shear. Hence *share*, a portion of a stock or of anything else; and *shore*, something "shorn by the sea." Anglo-Saxon, *score*, to shear.

2.—All through the MSS., *i*, *y*, and *j* are used for each other, as also are *u* and *v*, and the abbreviation "&" and the word "and." "Ye" is not once used for "the." *Ff* is often used for *f* and *vice versa*.

3.—Who is this? Is it "the traytous John of Cornewall" who, according to Mr. R. N. Worth, in his *History of Devonshire*, was hung, drawn, and quartered on the Hoe, the central figure of a great public holiday?

4.—The verb "to tender," not now used = to make weak and feeble—literally, "to rub smooth," or, as would be said now, "to make tender."

5.—Spelled both with and without the *e*.

6.—Anglo-Saxon, *Est*. It is also spelled *East* in the text.

Digitized by Google

7.—*Grevous* (Latin, *gravis*). It will be observed in the text that there are *greifs*, *greifes*, *griefes*, *grievous*, *greiffs*, *greiffes*, and *gricved*. It is almost impossible to imagine a word spelled in so many different ways by one man, on one day, in one document; and that man a leading scholar of his time.

8.—Notice the many instances of French spelling, showing that the influence of four centuries of that language was still prominent. It was 1150 when Anglo-Saxon began to alter under the influence of French and "whole cart-loads of foreign words."

9.—The French form of *tion*. Napoleon III., when writing English, always affected *cion*: see his letter to the Lord Mayor of London, in the Guildhall collection of autographs.

10.—The wrath of God = God his wrath = Goddes wrath = God's wrath. Phonics is a powerful disturbing factor in symbolising a language.

11.—There seems to have been no rule for the use of capitals. All through the document the sign of the apostrophe (') is not once used.

12.—"To husband" formerly meant "to cultivate the ground." Anglo-saxon, *hus*, a house, and Icelandic, *buandi*, the possessor of a farm; Icelandic, *bua*, German, *bauen*, to till.

13.—The common use of *thrift* is as a noun of quality. It was rarely ever used as a class noun, as in the text.

14.—Singular of *means*. "I'll devise a *mean* to draw the Moor" (*Othello*, III., 1).

15.—"Unsavoury"—an instance of the change of a word by Phonetics; so also *soideign*, in the text, for "sovereign."

16.—Now spelled "when." "When" is pronominal in origin, and is a variety of the masculine accusative of the relative *hwæne*. The Anglo-Saxon pronouns were much more declinable than the present pronouns.

17.—A good word—"to obtain by violence." The bird "raven" is so called from its habits. "I met the *ravin* lion when he roared" (*All's Well*, III., 2). We still say "ravenous," and a "*ravening* and roaring lion" (*Psalm* XXII., 13); also, "The sea hath *ravened* from the shore the whole county of Sussex" (Hopewall's *Apology*).

18.—Anglo-Saxon, *witan*, to know. "To *weet* why on your shield so goodly scored" (*Fairie Queen*, II., 9, 2). Sometimes *weat*. The word *wit*, *i.e.*, knowledge or wisdom, comes from this. The preterite form, *wot*, is still used, *e.g.*, "I *wot* not."

19.—Often used in Spenser.

20.—"Common."

21.—"Self" is the *bête noir* of philologists. It has no definable meaning, and is often meaningless, as in "I, my*self*, did this." Its principal use is as a reflective pronoun, which in the English is wanting, and in scarcely any other language. That the plural of "self" should have now become "selves," is an instance of the way in which hasty generalisations override rules. We say "self," "selves," because we say "wife," "wives," and we say "wife" because we say "wives." Until recent days, the singular of "wives" was "wive"—perhaps not so spelled, but certainly so pronounced. The final *f* in all Anglo-Saxon words (except "dwarf") was sounded *v*, *e.g.*, *wiv*, *louv*, *halv*, *calv*, *leav*:—"He that would thrive Must ask his wife" (pronounced "wive"). The verb "to wive" is not yet quite obsolete in Yorkshire and other parts where the dialect retains a considerable portion of Anglo-Saxon. "Staff" = *stav* in Danish.

22.—Variously, *among*, *emong*, *emonge* (*amonge* by Sower) = Anglo-Saxon, *gemang*, whence sometimes *amang*.

23.—The *c* has now dropped out of this word, as out of *auctoritie*, *fruicts*, though it is retained in "fructify."

24.—The author also spells the word *great*.

25.—That is, "agreement." It is still a good word, that might be used with effect much more often than it is.

26.—From the Latin, through Norman-French now obsolete, but remaining in "querulous."

27.—The *c* is already being abandoned. See 23.

28.—Now as often correctly as incorrectly used with the prefix *ad*.

29.—Phonics makes these two words one, and so in other instances.

30.—*Cattall* and *Cattatles*.

31.—Anglo-Saxon, *Ongeancs*. In the text it is spelled *ageynst*, *a geynst*.

32.—Quite natural. French, *obeir*.

33.—Phonetic. Spelled *peece* by Spenser. Also *bests* for "beasts."

34.—What, indeed! We now know what is said more than 300 years after, and know that the sturdy old Protestant made a rash prophecy.

35.—That is, "destroyed." "Pay him six thousand and *deface* the bond" (*Merchant of Venice*, III., 2).

36.—That is, "working." "Obey our will which *travails* in thy good" (*All's Well*, II., 3). French, *travailler*.

37.—We still speak of a "stout heart." The word must not be confused with *stout* = *pompous*, from Norman-French, *estout*.

38.—That is, "supported."

39.—French, *haineux*.

40.—The English *for* is the Latin *pro*. The change of *p* to *f* is quite common, and is one of the most generally recognised rules in English philology, *e.g.*, *fish* = *pisces*, *fell* = *pellis*.

41.—Hence, "otherwise."

42.—An obsolete spelling, though we still write "inveigh."

✠ ✠ ✠

TAVISTOCK RECORDS;

Being the translation of three rare and interesting documents of the 14th century.

BY THE REV. W. Y. DRAKE.

A SHORT time ago, a chest full of old documents, some of which are of considerable interest to the town of Tavistock, was restored to the vestry of the parish church, through the instrumentality of the vicar (Rev. D. P. Alford), who takes a keen interest in such matters, and has had the valuable relics safely housed. So far as I have been able to judge, a large proportion of these documents consist of deeds, grants of land by one individual to another, and churchwardens' accounts going back as early as the 14th century, one or two of which were translated and published in 1831 by Mr. Kempe in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. With no small difficulty, owing to the peculiar character of the writing, and especially the abbreviations, and the effects of Time's effacing fingers, I have been able to decipher and translate (they are written in Latin) three of these documents; and I venture to think that they are the oldest and not the least interesting of them all.

Digitized by Google

I.—The date of the first is 1326, being, as far as we know at present, the oldest of the whole collection. As translated, it runs thus:—

"To all faithful Christians who shall see or hear the present writing, Walter Cullyng, Roger Stacy, William Seleman, Robert le Salter, and John Populston, brothers and guardians of the light of Saint Mary in the parish church of Tavistock, and all other co-brothers and sisters of that holy guild, send greeting in the Lord for ever. Know that we with unanimous consent and assent have given and conceded to Reginald de Eggecombe, Clerk, one house in the town of Tavistock, together with the adjacent garden, which formerly belonged to Walter Hoghenden on the one side, and to John Populstone on the other; for the aforesaid Reginald, his heirs and assignees, to have and to hold all the aforesaid house and garden freely, quietly, with full hereditary rights for ever of the lords in chief of that fief, on rendering due and customary service to the aforesaid lords. And we demand for ourselves and our successors as yearly rent ("*annates*") sixteen pence to be paid half-yearly; *viz.*, eight pence at the feast of Easter ("*pascha*"), and eight at the feast of St. Michael, in equal portions, for all services. And we, the aforesaid Walter, Roger, William, Robert, and John, and all our co-brothers and successors, do make over the said house and garden, with all things pertaining to them, to the aforesaid Reginald, his heirs and assignees, to hold against all mortals. In witness of which we have thought it right to affix to this writing the seal of our Guild, in the presence of Robert David, Thomas Cullyng, John Magha [Maker ?], John Secheinle, Robert Vyna [Vyner], Clerk, and others. Given at Tavistock on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward" (*i.e.*, Edward the Second, who reigned from 1307-1327.

Now this document is very interesting historically, as proving the existence of a guild ("*fraternitas*") in Tavistock in the mediæval times, which was at least possessed of property, and possibly had something to do with the municipal constitution of the town; though Bishop Stubbs says, in Vol. I., chapter 5, of his *Constitutional History*, that "there is nothing to justify the notion that these guilds were the basis on which the corporate constitution of a borough was founded." He goes on to say that the origin of guilds runs back to remote antiquity; that the simple idea is that of a confraternity united for the discharge of mutual good offices; and that in England they appeared early, if not first of all, in a religious form, which form they retained throughout the middle ages, though without engrossing the name.

So far as the language of this document goes, it points to the fact of this Tavistock guild having been religious in its character, rather than a merchant, trade, or craft guild —at any rate, in 1326. However, it proves the existence of a guild here in the 14th century, possessed of house property, and probably a hans-hus or guildhall, in which business would be transacted and periodical festivals celebrated; and from document No. II. it will be seen that there were twelve legal men or lawmen in the borough at about the same date, and there must have been a port-reeve ("*port-gerefa*" = the chief magistrate of a port or mercantile town, according to Stubbs) as the presiding magistrate. As showing the antiquity of such a constitution, Bede says that Lincoln had a "gerefa" (reeve) in the seventh century, and Domesday (11th century) shows that it was governed by twelve "lawmen," who inherited their jurisdiction with their tenements. It is quite possible in the case of Tavistock that the residence of so great an overlord as the abbot, who would probably have looked with jealous eye upon the free development of municipal authority, tended to stunt the growth of the guild and to confine its operations to a narrower groove than that which guilds came to occupy in other places.

II.—I now come to document No. II., bearing date 1370. It is of purely local interest, but that interest is very great; and I may say that it was quite by accident that I selected it from amongst a lot which was considered too time-worn to be worth much care. The translation, allowing for a few gaps, runs thus:—

"To all faithful Christians, to whom the present letter may come. Stephen, by divine permission Abbot of the Monastery of Tavystoke and of the Convent in the same place, moreover, John le Yenkyn [Jenkin ?], Richard Lamborne, John atte Forde [at the ford], Richard Tope, Robert Reek [or Peek ?], Roger Milleton, John Wendout [Windyeat ?], William Strout, Robert Aysthforde [Ashford ?], Thomas Lake, Luke Selyman [Sleeman ?], and Robert Joce, burgesses in the borough town of Tavystoke, send

Digitized by Google

greeting in the name of the Author of safety. Whereas we are held responsible for the support of the bridges and other good works which our predecessors with great labour and no slight trouble raised and carried out, and the need is becoming more pressing every day; and whereas at present they cannot be kept up and repaired without the alms of the faithful: this is the reason why we should do something (?). A stone bridge is being erected by our ..... near the town of Tavystoke, over the great stream of water which runs violently down from the moor, and is called the Tavy, there being no good ford over it; which bridge cannot be repaired or kept up without the free gift of alms on the part of the faithful: wherefore we have kindly called for your charity, and devoutly asked that our faithful steward in this part, John ....., the bearer of this present letter, and faithful collector of the means of supporting the same bridge, may come to your side to seek the alms of the faithful. [The next line or so is very uncertain, but amounts to an appeal to the faithful to admit the steward and be gracious to him, and give freely of their alms.] In witness, let our seal be attached to the present letter. Written at Tavystoke on the Friday preceding the festival of ..... in the year 1370."

Here, then, we have a public appeal made by the abbot and twelve burgesses to the inhabitants of Tavistock, for their support in the matter of an important public work, *viz.*, a stone bridge ("*pons lapideus*") over the Tavy, superseding, probably, a wooden bridge, and probably the first stone bridge erected. These twelve "burgesses" were probably men holding the same representative position as the twelve legal men or lawmen ("*homines legales*") mentioned in Domesday in connection with Lincoln, and in a charter granted by King John to the town of Dunwich in 1200. The bridge mentioned would have been that which stood, not so very long ago, between the Abbey Bridge (between the railway station and the town) and Vigo Bridge (which lies east of Abbey Bridge), as represented in the old picture of the town in the library. Mr. Greenfield suggests that the bridge which had fallen into decay and was superseded by this "*pons lapideus*" would have been the Guile or East Bridge, over which the monks of the abbey are said to have carried the body of Childe of Plymstock, thus obtaining his lands in that parish. On referring to Dugdale and Oliver (*Monasteries of Devon*), I find that Stephen de Langdon was Abbot of Tavistock in the reign of Edward III., from 1362 to 1380-1.

III.—The third document deciphered is a legal one of much interest. It runs thus:—

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, sends greeting to his well-beloved and faithful subjects, William Godered and Richard Newton. Know that we have appointed you to be our Justices, together with those whom you associate with you, to hold an assize (trial) of novel disseisin, which Thomasia, who was the wife of William Rodyer, will bring before you against William Hollesby and Joanna, his wife, and others, about a holding at Hurdewyke. And therefore we order you to hold that assize on a certain day and at a certain place which you shall appoint for this purpose, having taken as profit that which pertains to the justices, reserving for us the fines which come therefrom, according to the law and custom of our English realm; for we have ordered our Sheriff ("*vicecomes*") to cause that assize to come before you on a certain day and at a certain place, of which you may inform him. In witness of which we have caused these letters patent of ours to be issued, I myself being witness thereto at Westminster, on the first of June, in the seventeenth year of my reign."

The Henry of this document cannot be either of the first three Henries, because the title, "King of France," was not assumed till after their time; he cannot be Henry IV. or V., because they only reigned fourteen and nine years, respectively: the choice, then, lies between Henrys VI., VII., and VIII., and antiquaries will have a natural leaning for the earliest date possible. Taking, then, Henry VI. to be the king mentioned, the date will be 1439. The justices appointed thus would be local resident men, not itinerants; "novel disseisin" (*disseisina* = dispossession) is a legal term connected with feudal tenure; and it is interesting to know that Clause 18 of Magna Charta enacts that the recognition of "novel disseisin" shall take place henceforth in the county courts before two justices who will visit each shire every quarter, and four knights chosen by the county court, the freeman not to be amerced in a ruinous way. This system of itinerant justices was afterwards discontinued, I believe.

N.B.—I forgot to mention that in document No. I., "guardians of the light of Saint Mary" means that one of the functions of the guild was to keep the light constantly

Digitized by Google

burning before the altar of St. Mary, which was one of the seven side altars which in pre-Reformation days stood in our parish church here, and was itself situated near the south door; the other six were dedicated to St. John the Baptist, St. Blaise, St. George, St. Catherine, St. Salvator, and the Holy Trinity; according to the churchwardens' accounts of the year 1385-1386.

I need scarcely add that we shall welcome any fresh light which may be cast upon any of these documents by the readers of your valuable journal.

Notes.

The Royal Historical Society has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the completion of the great survey of England contained in Domesday Book—which was, almost certainly, finished in the year 1086 A.D.—and has invited the leading antiquarian and architectural societies throughout the country to take part in the celebration. The invitation has been accepted by most of the societies, including the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Institute of British Architects, which have appointed delegates to serve on the committee. Any person interested in Domesday Book, or any learned society to which by chance an invitation has not been sent, may communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Edward Dove, Barrister-at-Law, 23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

✠ ✠ ✠

Gorges Family.—After reading the interesting notes in your columns on this family, I am induced to transcribe the subjoined memorandum, which is written in a copy, in my possession, of Bacon's *Essays*, 1691. This little volume has the book-plate of Robert Dobyns Yate, Esq., Bromesberrow, and the inscription: "*E Libris Henrici Gorges Dobyns Yate cui dono dedit frater ejus Robertus, 1770.*" The following note is written in an extremely neat hand on the reverse of the title-page of the second part of the volume, namely, *The Wisdom of the Ancients*, "done into English by Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight":—

"*Sir Arthur Gorges*, the Translator of this work, was son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Gorges.

"In the Voyage to the isle of Azores, Sr *Arthur* was Captain of *Sr Walter Raleigh's* own ship. Of this Voyage he wrote an excellent and accurate account *an. 1607*, dedicated to that great hope of *Britain* Prince *Henry*. It is to be found in *Purchas's Pilgrimage*, vol 4th fol. 1938. He also wrote 'Notes touching the Navy Royal' and translated *Lucan's Pharsalia* into English Verse.

"*Sir Arthur* married *Douglas* heiress of the Lord *Henry Howard* Viscount *Howard* of Bindon, by whom he had one child *Ambrosia Gorges*, who died issueless *Octr* 11th 1600.

"*Douglas* Lady Gorges dying young in 1591, the famous *Spenser* wrote an *elegy* npon her which is printed among his works by the name of *Daphnaida*, dedicated to the Marchioness of *Northampton* (wife of *Sir* Thos *Gorges* and mother to *Edward* Lord *Gorges*.)

"*Sir Arthur* was Nephew to a man no less eminent in letters and arms, Admiral *Sir Ferdinando Gorges*, Governor of *Plymouth* &c: my immediate maternal Ancestor.

"Hy Gorges: Dobyns: Yate."

Park View, Chorlton Road, Manchester. CHARLES W. SUTTON.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sure-Foot Houses on the Moors.—Probably very few of the readers of these papers ever before heard of these curious old edifices. As far as I am aware, they are confined to the moor-country of Mid-Somerset, in which floods occasionally rise to a great height—sometimes even to seven or eight feet. The usual building material is "cob" or clay-earth, as stone is scarce, but it is clear that any soft material, as cob, would be liable to be washed away during a flood. It has been the custom to construct the old houses with a frame of wood, with the feet firmly fixed in the ground and the tops meeting at the ridge; the joists supporting the bed-rooms above the living rooms were bolted to these sure-foot pieces, so that even if the whole of the walls were washed away the chambers or bed-rooms would remain safely—and to these rooms the family always resorted during the flood-seasons, using boats for communicating with society. It was to this neighbourhood that Alfred the Great retired, and it is very likely that the cottage in which the well-known cakes were burnt was a sure-foot house, as it was on a river island—Athen*ey*, the isle of nobles. Another river island, Muchelne*y* (the great island) was the site of an old abbey. The places in the neighbourhood have the *zoy* (sea) in their names, as Middle*zoy*, Weston *Zoy*land, etc.

Taunton. EDWARD JEBOULT.

✠ ✠ ✠

Ancient Parish Books.—To show the necessity of greater care being exercised in the custody of our parish registers and other documents, I would mention that I have just purchased the ancient parish list of the charities of the town of Taunton, made by order of vestry above 200 years ago, consisting of some thirty pages of closely written matter, which had evidently been taken from the parish chest some sixty years ago, and has been lying about in a cottage ever since. A few years ago, on going into a farm-house near Taunton, I saw an old pile of musty books, which on examination proved to be the attested copy of the valuation of the manor of Taunton Deane, made by order of Parliament, when the sale of the bishop's lands was valued, A.D. 1647, lists of the

Digitized by Google

lord's tenants, proceedings of the courts leet for many years, etc.; and these books were considered of so little value that they were given to me without the slightest hesitation. They have since been handed over to the proper authorities. EDWARD JEBOULT.

Taunton.

* * *

The Preambles of Old Wills.—In introducing the will of an Elizabethan merchant to the readers of your April number, your contributor remarks that "the phraseology made use of in this will is singularly *unique*" (*sic*). This can hardly be said of the solemn preamble, which was simply a "common form" frequently used by will scriveners of the period, with variations to suit the position and dignity of their clients. By way of illustration, I append a copy of a still more imposing and elaborate preamble to the will of an eminent Devonshire knight, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, sometime Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the lord of many manors in various parts of this county. It contains expressions very similar in form to those of the Taunton merchant, and amongst these will be noticed the now almost obsolete and never very common word, "terrene," an equivalent for "earthly" or "terrestrial."

"In the name of the holy & undivided Trinity, Amen. The seventh day of August in the year of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God Kinge of England, France & Ireland, the twelfth & of Scotland the eight & fortieth & in the year of our Lord God 1614;—I, Sir George Cary of Cockington in the County of Devon, Knight, beinge myndfull of the ffraylty of man's ffleshe always declyninge, the necessitye of deathe continually approchinge & the uncertenty of his dissolucion sudenly stealinge on hym; And withall knowinge itt expedyent in the time of healthe to dispose of my temporall affairs; That so beinge ffreed of all Terrene & worldly cares att my last ffarewell & passage hence, I may give myselfe wholy unto spirituall & ghostly matters for the health & eternall comfort and ioy of my Soule,—Doe therefor att this present, beinge of whole mynde & perfect Remembrance, (Thankes be unto Almighty God) make & ordayne this my last Wiil & Testament in manner & form followinge, Therby revokinge & ffrustratinge all former & other wills, testaments, Codicills & Scedules by me att any tyme heretofore made;—That is to say,—I doe willingly & with a free hart give againe unto the hands of God my Creator my Spirit, which of his ffatherly goodnes he gave unto me when he first fashyoned me in my mother's wombe, nothinge doubtinge but that for his Infinite mercyes sett forth in the precyous Bloode of his dearly beloved sonne Christ Jesus, our only Savyour & Redeemer, he will receave my Soule into his Glory & place itt in the Company of the heavenly Angells & blessed Saynts. And I giue & commende my Bodye unto the earth wherof it was att the first made, which I will & desire in convenyent tyme to be buryed in the Chapell [*i.e.*, the parish church] of Cockington in a vault there wherein two of my children doe Lye interred. And I further will & my desire is that my ffunerall should be solemnized in decent & semely manner & that on the day of my said ffunerall there should be given unto ye poore people of Cockington & the severall parishes next adioyninge . . . . . the somme of on hundred pounds of lawfull money of England &, after my said ffunerall & obsequies fynished, my will & desire is that my said Executors should in the said Chapell in memory of me erect a decent & comely monument," etc. [No such monument is to be seen in the church now.]

Exeter. ROBERT DYMOND.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

1.—**Mildmay Family Motto.**—What are the meaning and the origin of the motto, "Allah Ta Hara," used by the present sheriff of the county of Devon, and painted with his arms on the panels of the handsome state coach provided for the judges of assize? In Burke's *Landed Gentry* the final *h* of the first word is omitted.

EXONIAN.

* * *

2.—**High Sheriff.**—Is there any authority, legal or historical, for the use of the prefix "high" to the title of sheriff? Is it not a mere modern innovation, fostered by those sad corrupters of our language, the newspaper penny-a-liners? EXONIAN.

* * *

3.—**The Edye Family and the Old Bank, Bristol** (v., 267).—What was the Christian name of Bartholomew Edye's son, who is stated to have founded the Old Bank, Bristol? Joseph Edye, banker, was Sheriff of Bristol in 1794 and Mayor in 1801-1802. Was he a son or grandson of Bartholomew Edye? CABOT.

* * *

4.—**Roger Attwood.**—In the calendar of wills of the Totnes Registry at the Exeter Probate Court there is entered, under the date 1566, the will of Roger Atwood of Sampford Spiney; but unfortunately, nearly all the wills previous to 1600 have perished, this one among them, and the Sampford Spiney parish registers do not go back earlier than 1603. As the name of Roger frequently occurs in my family, and as I believe the family originally belonged to the West of England, I should be glad to know something more about this Roger—indeed, *any* notes of the name will be acceptable.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

* * *

5.—**Canary Duff.**—What is the origin of the word "canary duff" for saffron cake? Is it the Cornish way of pronouncing "dough"? E. W. R.

* * *

Digitized by Google

6.—**Wembury Church.**—In the early part of the present century, it was customary to distribute a certain quantity of bread every Sunday among the poor people who attended Wembury Church? Does the custom still exist? Can any of your correspondents state how it originated? R. S. K.

Modbury, South Australia.

✠ ✠ ✠

7.—**Looe and the "Twentification."**—In the second portion of an article entitled, "Some Reminiscences of My Life," by Mary Howitt, published in *Good Words* for 1885, that lady gives some anecdotes of her mother. Among them occurs the following, which I copy *verbatim*, and would ask your readers in the ancient borough of Looe whether the facts are as reported:—

"I can to this day smile at her anecdote of the mayor and corporation of Looe, who, when ordered by the War Office to prepare for an expected French invasion, requested in consideration of the smallness of the town 'to construct a *twentification*, instead of a fortication,' and accordingly erected a fort of twenty guns, which, as mother would remark, 'remains to this day.'"

The previous page contains a vivid account of the corn riots at Falmouth at the end of last century, and the brave conduct of Mary Howitt's mother in connection with them—well worthy of reproduction in your pages, as a picture of "old times"—but I abstain from lengthening this note by copying it here. W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

8.—**Norman Porches.**—Can any of your readers inform me of buildings with Norman porches or doorways? I know of only three, *viz.*, Adel Church, in Yorkshire; St. Martin's Church, East Looe, Cornwall; and the Church of St. Germans, Cornwall.

Plymouth. WILLIAM TRANT.

✠ ✠ ✠

9.—**Devonshire Poetesses.**—Mr. Parfitt's article in the last issue of the *Western Antiquary* suggests the following query. Who was the authoress of the following work, of which I possess a copy:—

"Rural Imagery; being a Collection of Poems. By Martha Lennox Sherwood. Dedicated, by permission, to Mrs. Graves, Hembury-Fort. Price Three Shillings and Six-pence. Exeter: Printed as the General Printing-office, by R. Cullum. 1812." 48 pages, 12mo.

Contains twenty-one poems and translations, of varying length. W. H. H. R.

Colyton.

✠ ✠ ✠

10.—**The Spry Family.**—Any information in reference to the whereabouts in England of present members of this family will be thankfully received. John and Elizabeth Spry, of the parish of Lewtracher, near Launceston, had the following family:—William, who died unmarried; James, married and had four children; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Judith, married James Hoskins and had a large family; Mary, married William Box; John, married and went to Canada, where he died, leaving a large family (when in England he lived near Holsworthy); Samuel, enlisted in the Royal Sappers and Miners, 11th May, 1825, and went to Canada with Colonel By (the founder of Bytown). JNO. LANE.

Torquay.

✠ ✠ ✠

11.—**Huffy Row, Plymouth.**—As a child, I remember hearing this name applied in conversation to some houses in the neighbourhood of "Vinegar Hill." Can any modern reader of the *Western Antiquary* say where it was and why it was so called? QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

12.—**Bibliographical Query.**—The following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the *Western Morning News*. In the hope that it may attract the attention of some one amongst our many readers possessing a copy of the pamphlet in question, we venture here to give it an additional and gratuitous advertisement:—

"*The Antichrist.*—A pamphlet bearing this title, by the late Dr. Kelsall, was published at Plymouth in 1846. Anybody possessing a copy, and willing to dispose of it, will oblige by writing to A. Walker, Esq., Royal Institution, Albermarle Street, London, W." EDITOR.

✠ ✠ ✠

13.—**Treniman's Jump.**—It would seem that the spot on which the village of Jump (now Roborough) stands was formerly, at the time of the Civil Wars, called "Treniman's Jump." Can any of your readers throw any light on the nature of the feat accomplished, and who Treniman was? L. A. C.

✠ ✠ ✠

14.—**Witchcraft.**—The *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* for 6th May records the following:—

"At the Yeovil Police Court yesterday, a woman was fined 1s. and costs for assaulting Elizabeth Skilling. The defendant said that she threw a bucket of soapsuds over the complainant because she was a 'morning wanderer,' and kept a gipsy woman in her house to bewitch her (the defendant).

Have soapsuds any particular efficacy in such cases?

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

✠ ✠ ✠

15.—**The Author of "Queen of the Moor."**—This charming tale of Dartmoor, published a short time since by Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell, in 3 vols., is, according to the title-page, by "Frederic Adye." Can any of your readers tell me if this is the real name of the writer or merely a *nom-de-plume*. This work will doubtless take rank among the best of Devonshire novels, and many of its readers would be glad to identify the author as a native Devonian. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

16.—**Ballad of Tel-el-Kebir.**—About a year ago, the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (92nd) were quartered at Devonport. The 1st Battalion (75th) took part in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and did good service at Tel-el-Kebir. I recently came across two stanzas of a stirring ballad of the battle, by Private Sharpe of the 1st battalion. As the 2nd battalion was recently quartered at Devonport, it is possible that the ballad may be known to some readers of the *Western Antiquary*. I should be grateful if somebody could give me the remaining stanzas.

"Hurrah! my lads, old Scotland's plumes
In triumph well may wave,
And proudly may old England boast
Her sons both staunch and brave;
And Ireland's pride, the brave Eighteenth,
Who never yet knew fear,
Struck terror to the rebel hearts
That heard their charging cheer.
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Highland steel
Its bloody work has done,
And fast and far the rebels flew,
For Tel-el-Kebir's won!

"'T was on the morning of the twelfth,
We formed upon parade,
And Alison, in words like these,
Addressed his brave brigade:
'My lads,' he said, 'our foes are strong,
Their trenches wide and deep,
And far and near across the plain
Their heavy guns can sweep;
So stealthily and silently
Our way to-night we'll feel,
And then, ere dawns the morning light,
Upon them with the steel.'"

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

17.—**Hatherleigh Moor.**—Hatherleigh Moor, comprising about 430 acres, is a short distance from the town of Hatherleigh, Devon, and was said to have been given to the poor in the manner described in the following lines:—

"I John o' Gaunt
do give, and do grant,
unto Hatherleigh poor,
Hatherleigh Moor,
from this time forth
for evermore."

This is said by William White, in his *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Devon, 1878-9*, to be a myth. What proof is there of this? M. Y. Y. T.

✠ ✠ ✠

18.—**Topsham and the Morris Family.**—Did Exeter fit out any ships against the Spanish Armada? If so, I should like to know their names and those of their commanders. I see from Mr. Worth's *History of Devon* that during the period of the Civil War a fort built by the Royalists was battered down by the Earl of Warwick, who killed therein some seventy or eighty men. I should like to know, if possible, their names, or if the name of Morris appears in any way in the annals of the times? The family were Presbyterians, and so, presumably, Parliamentarians, but I should like to know for certain what part they took; also, if they were persecuted for conscience' sake.

Topsham Quay was purchased, I believe, in 1778, by the City of Exeter: from whom, and in whose hands had it been? Shipbuilding, etc., has been carried on at the Passage for many years, I believe. I should like to know through whose hands it has passed.

Was there any work like Kelly's *Devonshire* published as early as 1750? What is the earliest date of such a work? G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Southampton.

✠ ✠ ✠

19.—**Lord Montacute.**—Did Thomas John Nevill, Lord Montacute, who was brother of the Earl of Warwick, ever reside at Montacute, and did the village derive its name from that of his lordship?

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

20.—**Martyn of Coldstone.**—The following is a copy of an inscription on a mural monument in the Church of Shaugh Prior:—

"Sacred to the Memory of William Martyn Esqr the last of an Antient Family who died (at Coldstone in this Parish) the 20th of April 1758, aged 74. and was Buried near this Place. This Pile was erected by Mrs Joan Cole, & Mrs Jane Tozer his Sole Executrixes.

"His Natural Endowments were briefly,
Humanity, Generosity, Sagacity.
In literature, He was superiour to most Men
In Temperance He was almost unparalel'd.
He chose a Sequestered life, prefering learn'd
Ease, to the Noise and Bustle of the World;
(Hating) as Horace elegantly expresses it
Fumum, & opes, strepitumque Romæ."

At the base of the above memorial a coat of arms is sculptured on white marble. There are no tinctures, and the usual lines employed by heralds to denote what the colours should be are wanting. I am, however, enabled to blazon the coat after reference to Edmonson's grand old folios in the Library in Cornwall Street, Plymouth. It is as follows:—

"Martyn (Plymouth.) Gu. on a chev. or, three bloodhounds passant sa. Crest, on a celestial globe sans frame, or, an eagle with wings displayed ar. ducally gorged of the first."

But I also find in the same book the two following coats:—

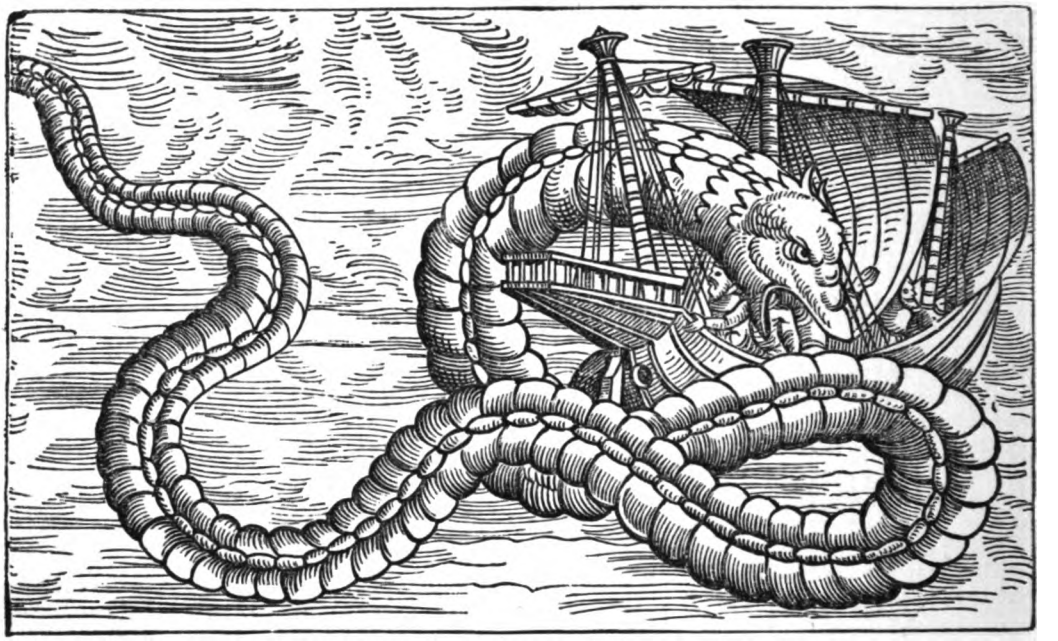
"Martyn (Kent). Ar. on a chev. gu. three bloodhounds passant or."

"Martyn (Kent). Ar. on a chev. gu. three hounds passant of the field."

I must say, that in our monument at Shaugh Prior the hounds look more like talbots than bloodhounds, and on reference to Burke's *General Armory* I find them described as talbots:—

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Sea-Serpent attacking a Vessel (From *Olaus Magnus*).
See *Mythical Monsters*, page 21.

The Dragon of the Drachenfeldt (*Kircher*).
See *Mythical Monsters*.

Digitized by Google

"Ar. on a chev. gu. three talbots pass. or. (another of the field)."

From what place did Mr. Martyn originally come? The crest assigned to Martyn of Plymouth exactly corresponds with that of the mural tablet at Shaugh Prior, whereas there is no crest given at all for the Martyns of Kent. Coldstone is an ancient house in our parish, but I do not at all think that it was the seat of successive generations of the family of Martyn. J. B. STROTHER.

The Vicarage, Shaugh Prior.

Replies.

Massachusetts and the West of England (v., 299): **Woodbury Castle.**—As your correspondent, "R.S.R.," is apparently under a misconception as to this place, I would draw his attention to the fact that the "castle" in this instance is a "camp," not a fortified building. It is a remarkably fine and well-preserved example of an ancient British camp, and in a very commanding position. As to the surname of Woodbury, I noticed it a few days since in the Bishop's Registers here, whilst searching for another name, but did not take a note of it; the date was about 1620. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

"Waggoners . . . for Sailors" (v., page 132).—Through the courtesy of the Editor of *Notes & Queries*, I am able to tell "Hibyskwe" that the word "waggoners" in the advertisement he speaks of is not a misprint, though it is a corruption. It was "a name applied to an atlas of charts, from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1583 by Jans Waghenaer." W. S. B. H.

The Village of Ide (v., page 288).—The name of this village is derived from that of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, St. Ida. Concerning this saint, Dr. Oliver says (*Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, I., 59) she was "a lady of illustrious birth, and widow of the Lord Egbert, a special favourite of Charlemagne, King of France and Emperor of the West. Her boundless charities and sanctity of life made her to be considered as a luminary of the infant church of Germany. Before the middle of the 9th century she passed to everlasting rest, and her feast was kept on the 4th of September."

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

King's Evil.—In the May part of the *Western Antiquary*, I put the question as to the family mentioned by the writer in *Chambers's Journal*, who are said to have the power of curing the terrible malady called "King's evil." A gentleman has very kindly given me the name of what he believes to be the family mentioned by the writer, and he informs me that its members are scattered over the entire county, many of them being farmers in the north, and others, of various occupations, in the south. The name I believe to be Dutch, "Vooght," and my informant tells me that he has known persons come a long way to consult some of the family in the north of Devon, and he has also known that they have pretended to cure the above-mentioned disease. The *modus operandi* is this: after seeing the patient and ascertaining the part diseased, a toad is procured, and whichever part of the person is diseased of "King's evil," a corresponding part is cut out of the poor toad. The toad is then put away into some place and is apparently literally starved, or dies a lingering death; and as the creature dies and wastes away so the disease is supposed to waste away and die. My informant tells me, however, that he never knew of a case of cure.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

"The Death of Elfrida" (v., page 292).—Samuel Graves, the third son of Samuel Graves of Castle Dawson, by his wife, Miss Moore, was a captain in the Royal Navy, became an Admiral of the White, 1762, commanded the Fleet in North America in 1775, and died at Hembury Fort, 12th March, 1787, aged 74. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Sedgwick, of Staindrop, Durham; she died in 1766. He married (2) on 14th June, 1768, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Elmes Spinkes, of Alwintle, Northants. I wish to suggest that this was the Margaret Graves who wrote "The Death of Elfrida." Is there any other fact or date in the volume which would help to identify the writer. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

M.P.s for Exeter in the Long Parliament (v., 299).—Besides being M.P. for Exeter, Robert Walker was sheriff of the city in 1634 and mayor in 1639. He died 23rd August, 1673, aged 77. His father was Thomas Walker, who was also mayor in 1601 (part of the year), 1614, and 1625. "The family," says Dr. Oliver, "has long ranked amongst the most respectable in Exeter." Dr. John Walker, author of *Sufferings of the Clergy* and rector of Upton Pynes, Devon, was of the same family. Further particulars of the family will be found at page 55, vol. II., of Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*. Simon Snow was also mayor in 1653. He was second son of Thomas Snow, by Grace (Vilvayne), his wife; legatee under his grandfather, Peter Vilvayne's, will (proved 25th September, 1602); married (1) a daughter of Peter and Joan Taylor, (2) Elinor Chappell, at Allhallows' Church, Goldsmith Street, Exeter, 7th May, 1626; first will dated April, 1656, second dated 24th January, 1667.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament.—Difficult as this period of our Parliamentary history will always be to unravel, yet I cannot help thinking that Mr. Pink is mistaken about Gold. He acknowledges that his authorities, Willis and Pawley, are faulty, and that he has

Digitized by Google

seen a writ dated 14th March, 1648, for Fowey electors to choose an M.P. in the place of Jonathan Rashleigh. I would far rather follow the writ that up to this time, June, 1648, Rashleigh was M.P. for Fowey, and the letter I quoted, dated 3rd April, 1648, confirms it, as it is the actual writ, signed and sealed (though written on paper) by Lewis Hearle (the sheriff), stating as follows:—

"I have lately received a writ out of his Majesties High Court of Chancery for electing of the New Burgesses for your Borough the one in the place of Sir Richd Buller Knight who is dead and the other in the place of Jonn Rashleigh Esq who is by the judgment of the House of Commons considered incapable to sit as a member *during the present* Parliament," etc.

The words "during the present Parliament" clearly imply that no one else had ever up to that time been elected in the place of Buller or Rashleigh. I hope Mr. Pink will kindly give me the reference to where he finds the death of Sir R. Buller to be about November, 1644, as this must clearly be a misprint if his election was declared void in 1646. Where can I find this also? as also that Rashleigh was disabled for "joining the king at Oxford"?

I think the official blanks as to re-elections at Fowey, from 1644 to 1648, are true, for in 1644 the war was carried on in Fowey itself and Essex defeated there; therefore it would return a Royalist, if anyone. In 1645-6 Fowey was retaken by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax, who, finding it disturbed in 1646-7, returned through it. It is exceedingly unlikely that any election should take place under these circumstances, and therefore Rashleigh still continued as the last representative elected for Fowey Town. Whether Gold was ever elected I doubt, and in Lord Somers' *Tracts*, which give copies of official records, he is especially mentioned as Gold, "Burgess." No other representative is so called, if I remember aright, in the whole list. I draw this inference: that if he was M.P. for Fowey at all, he was never elected by the people, but put there without election.

Clement was a Plymouth merchant, and got on through being owed money by the people in Fowey. I should like the reference with regard to Clement of his being offensive to Parliament in 1652. In 1653 (Somers' *Tracts*) neither Gold nor Clement are M.P.s, nor in 1656. Gold was in the Rump in 1659.

The difficulties for Cornwall can be partly solved by remembering that at times there were two sheriffs—one Royalist, one Parliamentarian—existing together, and therefore, most probably, two representatives.

Mr. Upton is certainly a myth, but may possibly be intended for Buller of Upton, which place, I believe, did belong to the family at this time. E. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth, Par.

* * *

John Trevisa (v., page 300).—A summary of all that is known about John Trevisa, with a bibliography of his writings, is given in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* (II., 795-98, III., 1352, 1496. The name Trevisa is supposed to be derived from a place called Trevisa or Trewisa, in St. Enoder. The statement that John Trevisa made an English translation of the Bible, a matter in which many persons have shown an interest, is probably entirely void of foundation in fact: no portion of the translation has ever been discovered, nor is there evidence that anyone ever saw the manuscript of such a work.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEORGE C. BOASE.

THE correct form of his name is John Trevisa, as he styles himself "Ego Johannes Trevisa sacerdos" at the beginning of the translation of the Bible, made at the request of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, whose chaplain he was, and by whom he was made Vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire (Bale and Pits). He was born at Crocadon, in the parish of St. Mellion, near Saltash, was educated at Oxford, where he was Fellow of Exeter and Queen's Colleges, and was afterwards preferred as above stated. His translation of the Bible, made fifty years after Wickliffe's, and with greater perfection of language, fell short of Tindall's, in the reign of Henry VIII., in the same respect, as C. S. Gilbert says (*History of the Survey of Cornwall*, 1817, I., page 128). Polwhele, however, states that he translated only a few texts of the Bible, and Boase and Courtney do not believe that he made any such translation. Trevisa died in 1412, and is buried in the chancel of Berkeley Church. "The arms of Trevissa appear among the quarterings of several of the principal families belonging to the county of Cornwall, and few have a fairer claim with respect to antiquity. Ralph Trevissa was M.P. for Launceston, as was Richard Trevissa, in the 45th Edward III. John is called by Carew 'the ancient and well-deserving Chronicler'; and William Trevissa, the last of the family, died about the end of the seventeenth century. Arms, Gules, a garb or" (Gilbert, I., 309-10.

The name is explained by Bannister, in his *Glossary of Cornish Names*, page 175, "*Trevisa*, lower (*isa*) town (*trev*)"; and it is also in Williams's *Cornish Dictionary* (Llandovery, 1865) as an appellation under "Isa. Trêv isa, the lowest town, in St. Enoder"—this being a large parish in the hundreds of Powder and Pyder, nearly three miles from St. Michael's or Midshall. There is a notice of Trevisa in Bale, Pits, Fuller, and Tanner, but none in Chalmer's *Biographical Dictionary*. For a full account see the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, by Boase and Courtney.

W. E. BUCKLEY.

CURIOUSLY enough, it was only last week that I was asked the very question which "Tenby" proposes in *Notes & Queries*. I do not know, but I make a guess that the translator of Higden may have been a native of Trevese, a place about five miles south-west of Penrhyn.

J. DIXON.

Digitized by Google

He was born at the hamlet of Trevisa (locally pronounced "Treveegia"), near St. Ives, and, I believe, in the parish of Zennor, Cornwall. My authority is the tradition of the place. PORTHMINSTER.

John Trevisa was born at Crocadon (called Caradoc by Fuller), in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He became a secular priest, and chaplain to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, by whom he was made Vicar of Berkeley. At Lord Berkeley's request, he translated the Bible into English, and his translation, according to Fuller, was "as much better than Wicklife's, as worse than Tyndal's." Trevisa also translated *Bartholomew de Proprietatibus Rerum*, the *Polychronicon*, and other treatises. He died at an advanced age, about the year 1410, "since which time his posterity have flourished in good fame in the same part. Their arms are, Gules, a garb or" (see Tonkin's MSS.). At the time Tonkin wrote, Charles Trevisa, Esq., lived at Crocadon.

Swallowfield, Reading. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

From *Notes & Queries*, May 8th, 1886.

MANY particulars of interest relating to Trevisa and his works will be found collected in a note (page liii., *et seq.*) in the first volume of Higden's *Polychronicon*, published in the "Rolls Series." From this note, written by Professor Churchill Babington, mainly on information contained in Tanner's *Bibliotheca* and Dibdin's edition of Ames, it appears that Trevisa was born in Cornwall, entered Exeter College, became Fellow of Queen's, Vicar of Berkeley, Chaplain to the fourth Lord Berkeley, and finally Canon of Westbury—probably Westbury-on-Severn, though Dugdale makes it Westbury, Wilts. He lived, apparently, mostly in Gloucestershire; but he speaks of having travelled as far as "Almayne" and "Savoye" (*Polychronicon*, I., 47). He died, according to Tanner, in 1412, and is said to have been buried in the chancel of Berkeley Church. The following works of Trevisa are extant:—*A Dialogue on Translation between a Lord and a Clerk*, printed by Caxton with the *Polychronicon;* a translation of Occam's *Dialogues inter Militem et Clericum;* a translation of a sermon by Fitzralph, Archbishop of Armagh, preached at Oxford, 1357, against the Mendicant Friars; a translation of the tractate, *On the Beginning and End of the World*, ascribed to Methodius. A translation of Bartholomæus de Glanvillâ, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, finished in 1398, printed by Wynkyn de Worde *circa* 1494; a translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*, finished April, 1387, with a continuation by himself and a dedication to Lord Berkeley, printed with Higden in the "Rolls Series." Besides these, there is a translation of Vegetius, *De re Militari*, in the Bodleian (Digby, 233), almost certainly by him, as well as a translation of Ægidius Romanus, *De Regimine Principum*, in the same volume. Usher also quotes, as Trevisa's, a *Genealogy of David, King of Scotland.* Whether he ever translated the Bible is very doubtful. Bale further attributes to him the authorship or translation of *Gesta Regis Arthuri*, *Brittaniæ Descriptionem*, *Hiberniæ Descriptionem*, and *De Memorabilibus Temporum.* In the third volume of the Rolls edition of Higden, the Rev. J. R. Lumby notices (page xxviii) another translation by Trevisa, *viz.*, Nichodemus's treatise *On the Passion of Christ;* and in vol. IX., page xxxiv., mentions the discovery of a few slight notices of Trevisa as Fellow of Queen's by the Historical Documents Commissioners in the *computi* of Exeter and Queen's Colleges.

I merely abstract so much for the benefit of those readers of *Notes & Queries* who have not the Rolls Higden at hand. S.

From *Notes & Queries*, June 5th, 1886.

* * *

Parr Family.—I find by notes in my possession, dated 1787:—Thomas Parr of Parr's Cote, in Shropshire, who died in the reign of Charles II., lived to the age of 152; his son died aged 113; his grandson died aged 109; his great-grandson (Robert Parr) died aged 124. Taken from a newspaper printed at Bath, the date of which was torn off, but supposed to be upon or after Robert Parr's death.

From one of those above was descended Bartholomew Parr, of Exeter, who married Elizabeth Yeates. Bartholomew Parr, of Exeter, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Yeates, of Silverton, county Devon, by whom he had issue, four children—one son (John) and three daughters:—Elizabeth, who married Mr. Henry Luxmoore, of Okehampton, attorney-at-law; Susanna, who married Mr. Samuel Adams, of Dartmouth, clerk; and a third daughter, name not mentioned. Mrs. Bartholomew Parr died a widow at Dartmouth, 1734-6. By her will she bequeaths to her daughter, Elizabeth Luxmoore, a legacy of £5, a silver caudle cup, two silver spoons, a gemmow ring, and some linen; to her grandson, John Luxmoore, £5.

Elizabeth Luxmoore (*née* Parr), of Okehampton, then a widow, bequeaths to her son John, £250, when of age; to son Henry, when he attains 21, £50; to three daughters, Sihelea, Elizabeth, and Honor, £100 each, on attaining 21; residue to brother *John Parr* and brother-in-law *John Luxmoore.* Will proved 14th July, 1736.

Query: Are not John Parr and John Luxmoore, above mentioned, the parties referred to in deed of 1738 (page 130, vol. IV., *Western Antiquary*). L. EDYE.

New Brompton.

* * *

Gerens (IV., page 117).—In an exceedingly interesting account of King Arthur and the Arthurian romances, by W. Blake Odgers, B.A., of the Middle Temple, is the following (page 26):—

"There is, however, one of these Welsh bards whose authenticity there seems no reason to doubt—Llywarch Hên, Prince of Argoed, that is, of the forest of Cumberland; he writes an elegy on the death of Geraint ab Erbin, Prince of Devon. You will remember that

Digitized by Google

Tennyson ends his earliest idyll with words that tell how Geraint

"'Crowned
A happy life with a fair death, and fell
Against the heathen of the Northern Sea
In battle, fighting for the blameless king.'

"It seems that the heathen had sailed round Cornwall and up the Bristol Channel, and so into the broad estuary of the Parrot, where later spread the marshes of Athelney. They landed at Langport, now so far inland:—

"'At Langport I saw the hurried rush
Of men with feet blood-stained,
Crying—"Haste, ye that be Geraint's men!
"'At Langport was Geraint slain,
The bold warrior of the woods of Devon,
Slaughtering the foe as he fell.'

"And Arthur is incidentally mentioned as commander-in-chief on the occasion."

I do not know whether the above will be of any use to "E.W.R." G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

Reviews.

Morley: Ancient and Modern. By WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. London: Longmans, 1886.

OUR much respected friend, the editor of *Old Yorkshire*, has here given us another of his choice volumes. Mr. Smith is always at home in dealing with historical matters, and never so happy as when relating the story of his own town. Morley is a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds, and its history can be traced back to very early times. It has undergone many vicissitudes of fortune, and its records show many scenes of "strange eventful history." At present it is a rapidly-rising manufacturing town, full of life and bustle and speculative industry. Its story is well told by Mr. Smith, whom we heartily congratulate upon the completion of this labour of love. As we have said before so we now repeat, that we are surprised at the style and arrangement of Mr. Smith's books. The one before us contains no less than 130 illustrations, including many large photographic portraits of prominent Morley men (we do not know the local term). In conclusion, we may say that we very much regretted the discontinuance by Mr. Smith of his series of volumes on *Old Yorkshire*, but, inasmuch as another diligent worker has taken up the task and our friend has found time to compile this special volume, we are quite satisfied that things are as they should be.

Arrowsmith's Dictionary of Bristol. Edited by HENRY J. SPEAR and J. W. ARROWSMITH.

An exceedingly useful compilation, in the same form as Dickens's dictionaries of London and Paris. In a very convenient alphabetical arrangement we find nearly everything that is useful to know concerning the ancient and modern city of Bristol. It is a clever condensation of Bristol histories, from Barrett and Seyer down to Nicholls and Taylor, and will be found a most valuable handbook by both residents and visitors.

Old Cookery Books and Ancient Cuisine. By W. CAREW HAZLITT. London: Stock, 1886.

This forms the second volume of "The Book-Lover's Library," and contains in a small compass a mass of curious and interesting information upon the convivial habits and household arrangements of our forefathers, as well as an outline of the history of culinary art in all ages and amongst all peoples. From this work the modern housewife may glean many rare and curious bits of information, recipes for dishes of the most extraordinary character, from which she may make selections to astonish her guests and to puzzle her epicurean friends. We have also descriptions of ancient kitchens and their arrangement, the various methods of arrangement of the dining table, as well as the etiquette of the table at different periods. Altogether, the book is a welcome addition to our library of what may be rightly termed forgotten lore.

A Cemetery Cross of the "Blackfriars" at Lynn. By EDWARD MILLIGEN BELOE. Norwich: Goose & Co.

Many of our readers are interested in crosses—churchyard, wayside, and others—and they will be glad to note the issue of a paper such as the above by a gentleman who has taken a great deal of pains to identify the age and purpose of some of these relics in his own district. Mr. Beloe has in the work before us placed upon permanent record all that is worthy of note concerning this ancient cross, now happily restored.

Pluck. By J. S. WINTER, Author of *Bootles' Baby*, &c. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

We are glad to follow yet farther the fortunes of Capt. Lucy, whose acquaintance we made in *Bootle's Baby* and renewed in *Houp La!* These are presented to us in the attractive little volume entitled *Pluck*. Mr. Winter writes very happily, and his last effort is equally calculated to promote the *dolce far niente* of restful hours by sea, mountain, or river, or to relieve the tedium of a long railway journey.

Sue, or Wounded in Sport. By VINCENT BRITON. London: Seeley & Co., 1886. One Shilling.

This is a charming Cornish story, redolent (if one may use the term) of the West Countree, and having for its *locale* Tintagel, of Arthurian fame. Abner Tregenna, a typical young Cornishman, loves and is beloved by pretty Sue Polwheen, but misunderstandings arise, the course of true love is disturbed by ripples, and the fair Sue, becoming weary of the monotonous routine of her country life, is induced to leave her home, and go to London with the family which has been lodging in her mother's house. There, life does not present the roseate hue which she expected; the friends for whom she left home and mother are disappointing, and after many vicissitudes she goes

Digitized by Google

back to her Cornish home, to find her mother almost dying, and the neighbours censorious and talking all sorts of evil of her. Abner Tregenna, however, welcomes her warmly, and with the help of true-hearted Lizzie Penwyn, a friend and neighbour, all goes well and ends happily. The book is not without some true touches of both humour and pathos, whilst the characters, "one and all," have that quaint mixture of shrewdness and simplicity which those who best know the Cornish folk will immediately recognize.

The Tower on the Cliff. By EMMA MARSHALL. London: Seeley & Co., 1886.

From the able pen of the well-known and popular authoress of *Life's Aftermath*, *In Colston's Days*, etc., we have a quaint, if sad and somewhat weird, story, adapted from an old Gloucestershire legend. The interest is well sustained throughout, and becomes intense when we approach the *denouément* and learn the sad fate of the young hero. The characters are well-drawn and eminently lifelike, those of Mistress 'Lisbeth Hotham, Sir Thomas Cooke, and "Lias," being especially original.

My Life as an Author. By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S. London: Sampson Low, 1886.

Mr. Tupper tells us in the opening pages of this work that he had often been asked to prepare an autobiography, but had always objected to the task for reasons many and various. Nevertheless, he had, during many years of his long literary life, accumulated materials which it was thought might, some day, be used by himself or his biographer for such a purpose. Having once had the good fortune to inspect a portion of the remarkable collection of correspondence made by Mr. Tupper, we can fully estimate the interest which would attach to a work compiled from such materials, and have looked forward to the time when our venerable friend should take unto himself the task of compiling, from his many volumes of "archives," the history of his life-work. This he has now done, and, although some critics have, as is their custom, written disparagingly of his work, we must confess to a large amount of pleasure and gratification in perusing the pages of Mr. Tupper's entertaining volume. It may be that the work would not have suffered if its author had abstained from overloading its pages with extracts from his many well-known works, and possibly the space so occupied might have been better filled with reminiscences of the famous literary men with whom the writer had come in contact during his long career as an author. But we are not inclined to grumble at this, or to set it down as an unpardonable offence. Mr. Tupper has, in spite of assertions to the contrary by his many detractors, written much that is healthy and useful and wise. His ballads, songs, and hymns are many of them of sterling merit, some of his novels are thoroughly readable and well-wrought out, and his other writings have an originality about them which some less successful, if more highly-praised writers, might envy. Having years ago had the privilege of personal acquaintance with Mr. Tupper, and having read many of his works with infinite relish and some amount of admiration, we have never been of the number of those who, guided by the sneers or critical remarks of others, have endeavoured to lower his position in the world of letters, and to depreciate the merits of his writings. Mr. Tupper has told his *Life as an Author* in a very happy manner, he has given us many personal recollections of the most interesting character, and has, moreover, scattered throughout his work bits of anecdotal reminiscences of days, of men, and manners and things long passed away. He has, by his latest work, as well as by one of his earliest, secured popularity amongst a large class of thoughtful readers, who will admire the man for his bold, outspoken, English spirit and determination of character. In the early chapters of his book he gives a most interesting sketch of what he calls "My Cornish Expedition," written so long ago as 1840; and this, on account of its local interest and antiquarian merits, as well as for its general character, we shall hope, with the author's permission, to reproduce ere long in our pages. We are glad to learn that Mr. Tupper's autobiography is having a ready sale, and that another edition will soon be needed, if it be not already in hand.

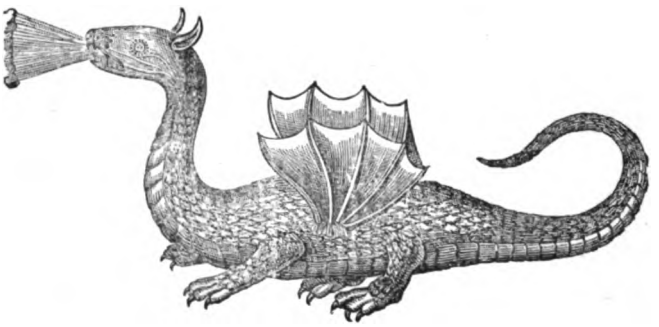
The Diary and Letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., B.A. (Harvard), LL.D. (Oxon.), Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of His Late Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America; with an Account of his administration when he was Member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his Government of the Colony during the difficult period that preceded the War of Independence. Compiled from the Original Documents still remaining in the possession of his descendants. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON, one of his great-grandsons. Volume II. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., 1886.

In the *Western Antiquary* (Part X., March, 1885) we gave a brief notice of the first volume of this valuable historical work. The compiler tells us that when the first volume was published he did not think it likely that he should undertake another, but that favourable circumstances have led to the compilation of a second, which absorbs the remainder of Governor Hutchinson's Diary and Letters; and what is equally valuable in an historical point of view, it gives opportunity for introducing portions of the Diary and Letters of the Chief Justice Peter Oliver, a prominent figure in those troublous times, and perhaps as much so as his elder brother, the Lieutenant-Governor; as also those of his son, and of those of Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson. "This work (we quote from the Preface), therefore, is the English account of the outbreak and course of the American Revolutionary War, in contradistinction to the American accounts, which have been legion, and which, for reasons not hard to discern, have been industriously and continuously introduced in the

Digitized by Google

cheap popular literature of this country, and put off in Parts or Numbers by travellers and others, and carried to nearly every household for subscribers' names. It is time the English side of the story should be better known."

There are so many points of historical interest raised in these volumes, and so many misconceptions sought to be removed by its publication, that we cannot in a short notice in these pages, hope to give a full review of even the leading features of such a valuable work. We gather the following, however, as in some sort the main points, taken, of course, from the expressed opinions of the writer. He admits that the American colonists had grown old enough to separate from the mother-county, but expresses his opinion that it would have been better for both if they had shaken hands and parted good friends. But England had strong reasons of the most friendly kind towards America for dissuading the young country from separating:—(1) Only ten years before the great agitation the French had been beaten out of Canada, and they were watching for a chance to recoup themselves by seizing something else; and England put it to the Americans that if they were free of the protection of the mother country the French would pounce upon them. (2) The Dutch had New York, and were advancing into Connecticut; and equal danger threatened from them. (3) In that day the Spaniards had Florida, etc., and they also were watching for opportunities of conquest. (4) English merchants dreaded the loss of the American trade, and they were petitioning the Ministry not to consent to a ruinous policy. (5) It was put forward as a grievance, that as they were not represented in the English Parliament they could not submit to her laws and government; but in reality this was little more than an excuse, for they did not want to be represented. In their "Address" to the English People they plainly admit it: they say that owing to *the distance, and other circumstances*, they cannot be properly represented. In short, by this time they had gone in for total independence. These material points are too much overlooked by English students of the rebellion.



THE FOUR-FOOTED WINGED DRAGON (*Kircher*).
See *Mythical Monsters*.

We will briefly mention another point in the American quarrel over which there was a great fight. There were plenty of authorities in existence to show that, from the foundation of the colonies, England had possessed the right of taxing them, as was shown in the earlier portion of the first volume. This had always been acknowledged by the leading men in their public speeches, and cheerfully assented to, until new views and aspirations of independence were preached up, and theories embodying greater liberty were disseminated among the people. They agreed, however, to submit to what was called *external* taxation, but they refused to submit to what they termed *internal* taxation. The finely drawn differences between these two were not easy to be perceived or understood, except that taxation should proceed no further inland than the coast line. All this, however, was in reality a delusion, inasmuch as any taxed article imported at the coast would carry its tax along with it to the purchaser, though he might live a hundred miles inland. A writer in the *Annual Register* for 1766, page 41, at the time when this point was made a subject for disputation, instances a supposed case of tobacco. "A tax," he says, "laid in any place is like a pebble falling into, and making a circle in, a lake, till one circle produces and gives motion to another, and the whole circumference is agitated from the centre; for nothing can be more clear than that a tax of ten or twenty per cent, laid upon tobacco, either in the ports of Virginia or London, is a duty laid upon the inland plantations of Virginia a hundred miles from the sea, wherever the tobacco grows." Although this question involved little more than a distinction without much difference, there was a great fight over it. This is discussed at I., 335.

The destruction of the tea in Boston Harbour stands out in history as one of the boldest and one of the most determined acts of resistance to law that occurred during the struggle. Though the duty on this article had stood at one shilling a pound and had been reduced to three pence, the Provincials were resolved to resist the impost altogether. A ship laden with tea had entered Boston Harbour, but the leaders of the people and their supporters decided that it should not be suffered to land, but that the ship should depart again and take the tea away with her. As the vessel lay at the wharf, twenty-five persons were told off to watch her; and after a meeting held in the evening, a number of men, disguised like Indians, boarded the ship, and in the space of two or three hours they hoisted out of the hold 342 chests of tea, and threw them into the sea. The governor had been applied to to grant a pass for the ship to leave and go to sea again unloaded, but this he could not legally do until he he had received a clearance from the Custom House, and this the Custom House could not do because the ship had not been cleared of her cargo (I., 103-4). Notwithstanding these insuperable

Digitized by Google

obstacles to giving a pass, the rage against the governor for refusing it was so great that it was necessary for him, and some others acting with him in the support of government, to withdraw to the castle in the harbour for their personal safety—so blind are men to reason and common sense in the fervour of political contention.

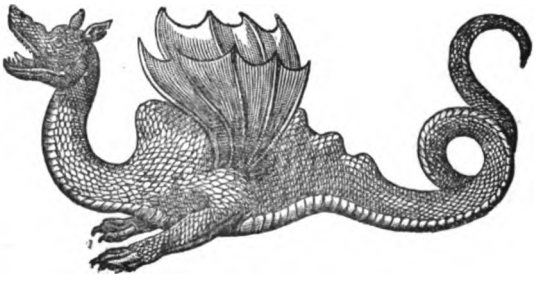
At the risk of making our notice somewhat cumbersome, we have ventured to detail the principal features of this work, and we may add that it has been clearly shown that modern Americans do not now attempt to justify many of the acts of violence or arguments they used in the heat of political strife. An American, writing to the author some months ago on the effects of the first volume, said that it had removed many misconceptions under which they had laboured as beliefs, and had greatly "modified" their feelings towards Governor Hutchinson. It is hoped that the volume now issued will clear up more. The volume consists of nearly 500 pages, and contains portraits of Thomas Hutchinson, Andrew Oliver, and Peter Oliver. There are some interesting local references which we hope to introduce at some other time.

Amyot Brough. By E. VINCENT BRITON. London: Seeley and Co., 1886.

This is an historical novel of great excellence, the author of which is to be heartily congratulated on his work. The children are charming creations, as are Joan and the *grandmère*, Mrs. Darley. Primrose, too, with her sunny good temper and strong common sense, is quite refreshing after the heroines who are held up for our admiration in the ordinary novel of to-day. The book is brightly written, the tone throughout being vigorous and healthy, and marred by no lapses of false sentiment. It presents most artistically to the reader the warp and woof of life—is by turns humorously gay and tenderly pathetic. We heartily commend it as pleasant and profitable reading for both young and old.

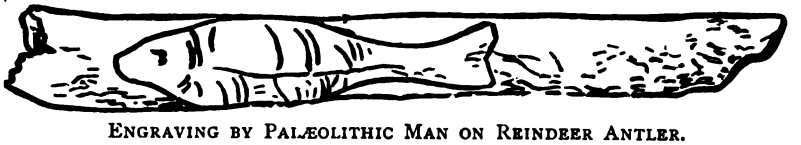
Mythical Monsters. By CHARLES GOULD, M.A. With 93 illustrations. W. H. Allen & Co., 1886.

This is one of the most remarkable books of the day, for the author has here gathered together a collection of mythical and fabulous lore, the extent of which will surprise the ordinary reader. The author has, moreover, taken a bold step at the outset of his work, by declaring that, in his opinion, "many of the so-called mythical animals, which throughout long ages and in all nations have been the fertile subjects of fiction and fable, come legitimately within the scope of plain matter-of-fact natural history, and that they may be considered, not as the outcome of exuberant fancy, but as creatures which really once existed, and of which, unfortunately, only imperfect and inaccurate descriptions have filtered down to us, probably very much refracted, through the mists of time." The book is a complete and scholarly work, for its author has consulted almost every known work, ancient and modern, in which any records can be found bearing upon his subject, including some little-known Chinese works. Treating first of some remarkable animal forms, the author then devotes a chapter to the extinction of species, and another to the antiquity of man. He then demonstrates that the Deluge is not a myth, and then proceeds to investigate the means by which the translation of myths between the Old and the New Worlds was effected. A great (and by no means the least interesting) portion of the book is taken up with the history of the dragon—"the name given (according to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*) by the ancients to a huge winged lizard or serpent (fabulous)." How far the creature may be considered fabulous, and how closely it is wedded to the history of some of the most ancient nations of the earth, notably the Chinese, our author clearly demonstrates. Moreover, he alludes to the references in Biblical history, where the dragon is



DRACO ÆTHIOPICUS (*Aldrovanus*).
See *Mythical Monsters.*

treated, not as a myth or doubtfully existent supernatural monster, but as a tangible reality, an exact terrible creature. The study of this branch of the subject is intensely interesting, and we follow the author through chapter after chapter in which he adduces all the evidence that can be brought to bear upon the existence of dragons and their influence upon the lore of ancient times. The chapter on the sea-serpent is equally entertaining and instructive, and we are favoured with the recital of many a strange and wondrous tale from old writers, as well as from modern newspapers and mariners' logs, in which there have been related, with all the appearance of authenticity, the observations of those who have sighted this "mythical monster," the great sea-serpent:—



ENGRAVING BY PALÆOLITHIC MAN ON REINDEER ANTLER.
See *Mythical Monsters.*

> "On the dark bottom of the great salt lake
> Imprisoned lay the giant snake,
> With naught his sullen sleep to break."*

* *Poets of the North.* "Oelenschlœger," translated by Longfellow.

Digitized by Google

From the marvels of the sea-serpent stories, we are taken to the study of the natural history of the unicorn, and here again the author presents his authorities in a most powerful and satisfactory manner. He is to be congratulated upon his book; the subject is ably treated, and the publishers have spared no pains to present it to the public in an attractive manner. By the kind permission of Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., we are able to give our readers a few representations of the "mythical monsters" that are figured in Mr. Gould's book.

Betwixt and Between. By "NINGUEM." Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

This is an episode of the Boycotting days in Ireland; the plot is well conceived and worked out, but the book as a whole is unsatisfactory, and not up to to the standard of Mr. Arrowsmith's publications. The characters are not very life-like, and the conversations strike the reader as being somewhat stilted and grandiloquent. Nevertheless, the little volume will doubtless find its admirers, especially amongst those who are interested in the Irish question.

ALSO RECEIVED:—*Salammbô* of Gustave Flaubert; Englished by M. French Sheldon. London: Saxon & Co., 1886.—*Oceana, or England and her Colonies*, by James Anthony Froude; New Edition. London: Longmans, 1886.—*Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution.* Vol. IX., Part II., 1885-86. Plymouth: Brendon, 1886.—*A Canterbury Pilgrimage*, by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. London: Seelev.—*Billy, and other Ballads*, by C. J. Corrie. Bristol: Arrowsmith.—*The Camp on Hamdon Hill.* by Hugh Norris. Taunton: Hammond, 1885.—*Sonnet on Freedom, and other Poems*, by James Ross. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886. *Customs, Superstitions, and Legends of the County of Stafford*, by Charles Henry Poole. London: Rowney & Co.—*The Tabard Inn, Southwark*, by Charlotte C. Boger. London: Drewett, 1886.—*The Churches of England: How Built and Endowed.* Lecture by Rev. H. G. Tomkins.—Stevens's Historical Collections, Part II.: *Catalogue of Works relating to America*, formed by the late eminent bibliographer, Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont.—Thorough Guide Series: *South Wales and the Wye District of Monmouthshire*, by C. S. Ward, M.A., and M. J. Baddeley, B.A. London: Dulau & Co., 1886.—*Shakespeare's England*, by W. Winter. Edinburgh: Douglas, 1886.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED: *Northamptonshire Notes & Queries*, Part X., Vol. II., April, 1886.—*Manx Note Book*, No. VI., April, 1886. *Walford's Antiquarian*, No. 54, Vol. IX., June, 1886.—*East Anglian Notes & Queries*, Part XVIII., Vol. I., June, 1886.—*American Antiquarian*, Vol. VIII., No. 3, May, 1886.—*Parodies*, edited by W. Hamilton, Part 31, Vol. III.—*Book-Mart*, No. 37, Vol. IV., June, 1886.—*Northern Notes & Queries*, Vol. I., No. 1, June, 1886.—*Antiquary*, No. 77, Vol. XIII., June, 1886.—*Book-Lore*, No. 19, June, 1886.—*Library Chronicle*, No. 26, Vol. III., April, 1886.—*Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, Vol. III., No. 2, Portland, Maine, 1886.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

SPEAKING of crosses, we are glad to announce that our energetic co-worker, Mr. William Crossing, of South Brent, is about to republish his notes on the "Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor," which originally appeared in the *Western Antiquary* (vol. III). He intends to revise some portion of his articles, to add notes upon some recently discovered crosses, and to give an account of his labours, with those of Mr. E. F. Tanner and others, in connection with the Dartmoor Preservation Association. We feel sure that many of our readers will look forward to Mr. Crossing's work with much interest.

DR. BRUSHFIELD has reprinted "The Bibliography of Sir Walter Ralegh, with Notes," which he compiled for our Fifth Series, and it is now issued in convenient form. We should advise any of our readers who may desire to have this valuable treatise apart from the volume of the *Western Antiquary* to secure it at once from the compiler, as the number of copies printed for the author is but small, and the information contained is of the greatest value. We believe that it is the most important work in relation to Devonshire bibliography that has appeared for many years, and its publication in our pages certainly enhanced the value of our last volume very considerably.

WE regret that Mr. J. Potter Briscoe has been compelled, in consequence of inadequate support, to discontinue the publication of his very interesting little monthly, *The Nottingham Magazine.* It was short-lived.

The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, published by Mr. S. M. Watson, Portland, has entered on its third volume, part 2 of which has just reached us. Our readers who take pleasure in the history of one of the earliest of our old English colonies will find much to interest them in this admirably conducted work. It is, moreover, a choice specimen of typography.

The Antiquary (London: Stock) for June contains some valuable articles, among which we would specially note one on "Some of the Streets of Derby; and their Historic and other Associations," by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. Mr. Worth also contributes to this number some "Notes from two Plymouth Diaries," being those of William and John Allen, father and son, about 1671. It is a curious coincidence that the rival Plymouth historians should thus contribute to the same number of a periodical. *The Antiquary* is always full of interesting reading. It is now in its thirteenth volume.

IN the *Library Chronicle* for April, 1886, we note, amongst other interesting matters, a very scholarly article by Mr. Robert Harrison, on "County Bibliography," in which due acknowledgment is made of the efforts put forth in these pages in the interests of Devonshire bibliography. We hope that the publication of Mr. Harrison's thoughtful suggestions may stimulate librarians and others to do all in their power to collect information concerning the literature of their particular localities.

WE are glad to welcome another of Mr. William Ludlow's pretty little Shakespeare reprints. The one before us is *The Tempest*, "published according to the True Originall Copies," from the edition of 1623. In clear type, on good paper, in stiff covers, this choice little morsel can be obtained of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., for one shilling and sixpence. We have previously noted other issues of this series.

Digitized by Google

Hartnoll's Illustrated Newquay Guide and Visitor's Handbook has just been re-issued in a new and revised edition and in an improved form. The editor has done his best to describe, in a series of rambles, all that is most noteworthy in and around this rising watering-place of North Cornwall. The district abounds in points of interest, all of which are noted in the book, and visitors to Newquay will find their stay made all the more enjoyable by the possession of this little work. It also contains some very good illustrations.

Northern Notes & Queries. We are delighted to welcome another aspirant for public favour, akin to ourselves. We have just received the first part (June, 1886) of a quarterly magazine intended for archæologists in Scotland and the northern counties of England. Scotland is undoubtedly a rich field in which to labour, and it has many diligent workers; we sincerely trust, therefore, that the Editor, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, may receive the hearty co-operation of those amongst whom his lot is cast, and that he may be encouraged to persevere in his exertions in the interests of northern antiquarian research. The subscription to this quarterly journal is 4/- per annum.

THE Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, is to be held at St. Marychurch (Torquay), on July 27th, 28th, and 29th; the President being Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., J.P., F.G.S.

Death of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt.—Archæology has lost one of its most devoted workers in the person of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., who died a few days ago at his residence at Duffield, Derbyshire. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 70th year, was the youngest son of the late Mr. Arthur Jewitt, a topographical writer of some note at the beginning of the century, and he was born at Kimberworth, near Rotherham, Yorkshire. At an early age he settled in London, and was employed in illustrating many of the leading works of the day; he was also a large contributor, both by pen and pencil, to the *Illustrated London News* during its early years, and published a *Handbook of British Coins*, which has since passed through several editions. Later on, after a few years residence in the neighbourhood of Oxford, he had for a short time the superintendence of the illustrations of *Punch*. He was subsequently appointed chief librarian of the Plymouth Public Library, and soon identified himself with the various literary and scientific institutions of the West of England. In 1853 Mr. Jewitt resigned the librarianship, removed to Derby, and started the *Derby Telegraph*, which he conducted until 1868, when it passed out of his hands. In 1860 he projected the *Reliquary*, a quarterly archæological journal and review, which he successively carried on until his death. Among other works which he published were *The Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire*, *Grave Mounds*, and *Half-hours among some English Antiquities*. Mr. Jewitt's labours in the field of archæology are well known, and in his special study—that of pottery—his researches were of a most extensive character.—*Western Daily Mercury*, June 21st, 1886.

[Mr. Jewitt was also the author of *The History of Plymouth* (Luke, 1873).—Editor *W. A.*]

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*.

WORTHIES OF DEVON AND SOMERSET.

Sir,—I am reading with much interest Mr. Worth's *History of Devonshire;* but I fear my indignant feelings have been stirred at his appearing to appropriate, without any apology or explanation, certain of our worthies of Somerset. Sir William Briwere and his son or sons certainly belonged as much, if not more, to Somerset as to Devon. Their two principal residences seem to have been at Ile de Briwere, now Ile Brewers, not far from Langport, and at Bridgewater, where their many good works, secular as well as religious, make their names to be gratefully remembered down to the present day, at a distance of seven hundred years.

But still more was I astonished to see Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham (the founders of Wadham College) claimed as Devonians. That they, as well as the Briweres, had property in both counties, is true enough, but Fuller, in his *Worthies of Somerset*, says:—"Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield Esqr (near Ilton) having great *length* in his Extraction, *breadth* in his Estate, and *depth* in his Liberality, marryed Dorothy, Daughter to the Secretary, Sister to the first Lord Peters. His Hospital [hospitable] house was an Inn at all times, a Court at Christmas. This worthy pair, being issueless erected this College of Wadham in Oxford. He was buried in the Church of Ilminster." And there is the tomb of Nicholas and Dorothy to be seen at this day, with brasses which I have helped enthusiastic antiquarians to rub, in my younger days. It rather astonishes one to hear of a monument in Branscombe Church being appropriated to Dorothy (!), while at Ilton Church there is an aisle still called the Wadham aisle. I have no wish to appropriate the worthies of Devonshire, but I do not care to have ours stolen from us. Surely Devon possesses worthies enough of its own.

Yours faithfully,

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

I have read with much interest the discussion in your pages on the above, and though Mr. Hingston is to be complimented on his clever manipulation of the arms, I think Mr. Hutchinson has clearly proved his point—that the arms of Devon are *gules, a griffin segreiant or*. There is no doubt whatever that the griffin was displayed on the banners of the men of Wessex, and probably was the cognizance of Vortigern. The same arms are borne by various Welsh families, and it would be of interest to

Digitized by Google

know whether they claim descent from Vortigern. In the *Pursuivant of Arms*, by Planché, late Somerset Herald, occurs the following (page 94). On some seals of the earls of Devon a griffin is displayed, either alone, or surmounting a hound or wolf, out of whose mouth issue flames (in one example it is couchant, page 127); but on the heraldic shield of one of those very earls we find a lion rampant, and Brooke says "this [Richard de Redvers] is the first man of this family that bare this armes that ever I could finde, and for the griffyn, which hath been usually set doune for their armes, it is but a device, and no armes." As this Richard de Redvers died in the thirtieth year of King Henry II., 1184, it is most probable he was the first bearer of a regular heraldic coat in his family, and I shall presently give you a reason for it (page 99). Richard de Redvers, third Earl of Devon, married the daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of King Henry I., on which he substituted a lion rampant for the griffin. Mr. Hutchinson will be pleased to know that his father had adopted one of the three lions now forming the royal arms, on his marriage with Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey, first Duke of Louvaine, and the first was adopted from his being surnamed the Lion of Justice; and Mr. Sharon Turner, in his *History of England*, remarks that this epithet was taken from the pretended prophecies of Merlin, which were then in great fashion and circulation. "After two Dragons," said Merlin, "the Lion of Justice shall come, at whose roaring the Gallic Towers and Island Serpents shall tremble." Rather strangely, this would look like a reference to the dragon of Vortigern and Wessex, the griffin, wyvern, and dragon being indifferently called a dragon. Though Brooke says the Rivers family did not bear the griffin as arms, I see that it was quartered as such by Mohun of Tavistock, in the *Visitation of Devon*, 1620.

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

SIR WALTER RALEGH.

As additions to your Ralegh literature have been received with favour, I may perhaps be permitted to call attention to a curious manuscript in the British Museum, from which I extract the following:—

"November 1618.

"Sir Walter Rawleigh was beheaded in London about the end of Octob. and after his death was much Lamented by the Londoners, hauing acquitted himselfe of the death of the Earle of Essex and of his Atheisme; as appeareth by his speech at his Execution.

"De Illme Equit: Gualtero Rawleigh: Epig. D. R. Bochi, Darotrigis Poe Laureatis.

" Once he was Grace it selfe,
And could make others gratious;
Envie that crooked Elfe
Thought that life was to spatious.

" And therefore did confine him
Into a narrower place;
Where she meant to assigne him
The dregs of all disgrace.

" But vertue then prouided—
Sorting his fortunes so,
That they should be deuided
Some good with bad to goe,
And in despight of Envies face,
To liue and dy grac't in disgrace.

"After his execution he was much Lamented, to cleare Justice the King's Maty wrote a booke concerning him."

"16 January 1618.

"It was reported that Sr Lewys Stukely vice Admiral of Deuon who had the charge of Sr. Walter Rawleigh when he was prisoner hauing Reed Mony for betraying him, fell to clypping the Gold and is thereupon apprehended." JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

London, June 2nd, 1886.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REV. W. EVERITT.—Many thanks for article, "Narrative of a Spectre," which shall appear as early as possible.

DR. R. GARNETT.—Your ballad, "The Mermaid of Padstow," is welcome as a valuable addition to our local traditional literature

MISS MARY H. STUART HAWKINS.—We hope to obtain some information through our pages on the points named. Your query shall appear next month.

H. B. S. WOODHOUSE and F. G. WEBB.—Articles on "The Eddystone Lighthouse," following up and commenting on the points raised by Capt. Edye, shall appear next month.

G. C. BOASE.—"Notes on John Darby of Exeter" shall appear in our next.

E. CAPERN.—Your last communication was a little beyond the scope of our journal.

E. PARFITT.—Thanks for extracts from Exeter papers. We hope to publish a series of notes on the "Harris Plate" in the July number.

W. MACKENZIE WILLIAMS.—Your remarks on the "Arms of Devon" are a little too general for our purpose. Thanks.

I. W. N. K.—Thanks for reference to "The Blockade of Bickleigh Vale."

HARRY HEMS.—We see no advantage in commenting on the lists of so-called Devonshire words which have been appearing in an Exeter paper, except to endorse your remark that many of them "are in general use throughout the Kingdom."

REV. J. G. HOWES.—Notes on the books in Minehead Church duly to hand; also additional information by a later post.

REV. H. C. LORY.—Very much regret that continued pressure on our space has delayed the publication of your very interesting article. Hope to publish it early in the New Series.

J. S. ATTWOOD.—Your queries came a little too late for the present issue; will appear in our next.

REV. DONALD M. OWEN.—Have communicated the information contained in your letter to Mr. Parfitt.

G. G. HARDINGHAM.—Thanks for notes on "The Wife of Five Husbands," but the incident is too far afield for us. Shall be glad of further information respecting "Mary Wilcox of Witheridge."

W. CROSSING.—MS. of "Dartmoor Crosses" duly to hand. Shall be glad to receive other articles when ready.

*** *All communications to be addressed to the Editor*, W. H. K. WRIGHT, 8, *Bedford Street*, PLYMOUTH.

Digitized by Google

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF A CORNISH BOROUGH, TREGONY.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE, BY W. P. COURTNEY.

THE borough of Tregony grew with the growth of the Pomeroys. One of the family was married to an illegitimate daughter of Henry I., and on the petition of their son, then lord of the Manor of Tregony, that king gave the town—so runs the story in the county histories—the right of sending to parliament two burgesses chosen by the majority of the townsmen who were housekeepers. This is the accepted version of the historians of Cornwall, but an impartial critic would dismiss such pretensions (like the similar claims of other boroughs in the West) as unwarranted by historical fact. When parliamentary representation was assigned to the country at large by Edward I., Tregony was dignified with the honour of sending two members to Westminster, and their names are recorded in two parliaments, in 1294 and 1306, but the right titles of their successors, if any were ever elected, are lost in obscurity. The privilege which the townsmen of Tregony allowed to slumber for centuries was revived by the Virgin Queen in 1588, and from that time until 1832 a complete list of the representatives has been preserved. Although the town was dignified with these honours, it was not incorporated until 1620, when Henry Pomeroy, who subscribed the Visitations of the same year as the head of the branch at Tregony, was nominated mayor. By that time the family had lost the larger part of its Cornish possessions, and even the Manor of Tregony itself had passed away from them in marriage to another Cornish house. The names of the successive owners of the manor may be traced in the annals of its representatives, but in consequence of the fact that the franchise was vested in all the inhabitants who were pot-boilers and who had been resident within the limits of the borough for six weeks before the time of election, even the lords of the manor sometimes failed to retain the preponderating influence in their hands. For some years before the Reform Bill, nearly two hundred free and independent voters were in the burgess-list, and their numbers taxed all the efforts of the borough-mongers to acquire a commanding influence over the representation. Whether Tregony was a borough or not, gloom and depression fastened on its inhabitants. Before 1832 it was described "as destitute of trade, wealth, and common activity." The last Cornish historian, writing only ten years since, remarked that unlike the other Cornish boroughs which had been deprived of the dubious gift of parliamentary representation, Tregony's condition had passed from bad to worse. Many of its houses were then in ruins, and the scene of desolation was spreading.

Of the four gentlemen who sat for Tregony in the reign of Edward I. no particulars can now be recovered. Two of them, Penpol and Cary, are names that were honoured for generations in the county of Cornwall, but of the fame of these two senators there is no record. When the electors were called upon by Queen Elizabeth to resume their ancient privileges, they chose as their representatives Edward Amerideth and Giles Lawrence. The former was descended from a long line of Welsh ancestors, duly recorded, with questionable veracity, in the Devonshire Visitation of 1620, but the family, and Edward Amerideth among them, dwelt for a generation or two at Slapton, in Devon. He had influential connections with the two westernmost counties; his wife was a Fortescue, daughter of a baron of the exchequer; his daughters were given in marriage to Godolphin and Langdon. Among his successors in the representation of Tregony, stranger and native were mixed in almost equal proportions. Sir Edward Hastings (1570) was a younger son of the second Earl of Huntingdon and a great-grandson of the lady who possessed, it is said, a hundred free manors in England. His colleague, R. Dormer, was a Buckinghamshire squire who became in succession a knight, a baronet, and a baron. If the queen's intention in restoring the right of representation to the borough of Tregony was to secure an addition to the ranks of the courtiers in the House, the election of Peter Wentworth, in 1572, must have been a serious discouragement. Among the champions of parliamentary freedom in the reign of Elizabeth, the first places were taken by the brothers Wentworth. Peter Wentworth, who represented Tregony from 1572 to 1583, made a bold speech in defence of the liberties of the House on the opening day of the session of 1575. He referred to the message sent by the queen in the last session of the parliament, and to the instruc-

Digitized by Google

tion through the speaker that matters of religion should be left to the discretion of the bishops. For the "unreverend and undutiful words uttered by him" on this occasion—the language is that of the journals of the House—he was sequestered and committed to the serjeant's ward as a prisoner, with the proviso that he should be examined by some of the members "for the extenuating of his fault therein." This was on the 8th of February, 1575, and on the next day the examiners reported that he had acknowledged his words, that he could say nothing in extenuation, and that he took all the blame of his speech on himself. The treasurer of the chamber, who acted as their spokesman, then moved that Wentworth should be imprisoned in the Tower, and to the Tower, in the custody of the lieutenant, he was committed. On the 12th of March, her majesty "was graciously pleased to remit her justly occasioned displeasure," and after an address from Sir Walter Mildmay on the clemency and goodness of the queen's nature, the culprit was restored to his place in the House. His colleague was William Knolles, a person of less rigid independence, who exercised great influence in the counties of Berks and Oxford, and after he had often represented the latter county in the lower house, was advanced to the higher assembly, first as Baron Knollys (1603), and then as Viscount Wallingford (1616).

Another parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster in 1584, when Tregony made choice for its representatives of Sir John St. Leger, Knight, and Richard Grafton, gentleman. The gallant knight lived on his property in Devon, but was connected by marriage with the then chief families of Cornwall, one of his daughters having married into the opulent family of Arscott, another having become the wife of Sir Richard Grenville, the hero of the "Revenge." The untitled member may have been a relative of the Richard Grafton who owned one of the most important printing trades in London during the opening year of Elizabeth's reign. When the succeeding parliament was elected in 1586, both of these gentlemen retired, making way for a Trevanion and a Carminow. As to the positions of these families, no Cornishman with the most rudimentary knowledge of the history of his native land can be ignorant: they held the first place among its leading families. Oliver Carminowe, the member for Tregony, wasted nearly the whole of an immense fortune, and had nothing but the dregs of his property to leave to his two daughters. The fortunes of the Trevanions continued but slightly impaired for several generations later, but their Cornish estates have long since passed into other hands. Richard Penkevil, the next member (1588), had married the daughter and sole heir of Henry Pomeroy, of Tregony-Pomeroy, the last of that illustrious house, and with her he obtained great possessions in Cornwall. Unfortunately, the Penkevils, like the Carminowes, were endowed with great talents for wasting their substance; Richard Penkevil's father left his estate a wreck of its original condition, and within a few years the whole of the property passed into other hands. Richard Penkevil, the member, probably impaired his fortunes through being bitten by the Elizabethan mania for finding untold treasures in undiscovered lands. Nothing but loss could have resulted from his license in 1607, to form a company with the object of discovering "the passage to China, Cathay, the Moluccas and other regions of the East Indies." The second member who was elected in 1588, Christopher Walker, was a solicitor in practice at Bodmin, who acquired, as is not uncommon in the law, a good estate through his professional exertions. The identification of Sir Edward Denny (1597) is invested with some uncertainty. The family of Denny was closely allied in marriage with the west. The mother of one Sir Edward Denny was a Champernowne of Modbury (the aunt of Sir Walter Ralegh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert), and he himself married Margaret, a daughter of Piers Edgcumbe, a lady who had served as maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. The fortunes of this courtier and soldier were made in the Irish wars, where he gained a "fair estate" from some adherent of the vanquished cause, and was knighted in 1589. His virtues were summed up in rhyme:—

> "A courtier in the chamber, a soldier in the field,
> Whose tongue could never flatter,
> Whose heart could never yield."

His kinsman, the second Sir Edward Denny, was also knighted, and through the favour of James I. was raised to the dignity of Baron Denny in 1604 and Earl of Norwich in 1626. In the county of Essex the Dennys were supreme, and this fortunate gentleman had

Digitized by Google

strengthened his position by marrying the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Cecil, the first Earl of Exeter. Thomas Trevor (1601) was the rising lawyer more closely identified with the borough of Saltash; while Lewis Dart (1601) was a Devonshire gentleman, who, when matched with the daughter of a Roscarrock, obtained the Manor of Pentuan, in Mevagissey; and then, to use the quaint words of old Carew, became like "divers other gentlemen, well descended and accommodated in Devon, who yet rather make choyce of a pleasing and retired equalitie in the little Cornish Angle." When the Scotch James summoned the first parliament of his new kingdom, Henry Pomeroy, the last of the Pomeroys of Tregony, accepted the honour of representing the little borough of which he was the lord, and with him there went up to Westminster, as the second member, Richard Garveigh or Carveigh, a gentlemen who in 1620 figured as one of the eight burgesses of Tregony. Both of the members in the parliaments of 1614 and 1620 were lawyers, and one of them at all events was a man of distinction in his profession; this was William Hakewill, an Exeter man by birth and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who served in several parliaments and was deemed of sufficient importance to suffer imprisonment on account of a tract which a clerical brother wrote against the Spanish marriage. His fellow practitioner, Thomas Mallett, from Somerset, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and became solicitor-general to Henrietta Maria; he was indebted for his seat to the fact that his mother was a Trevanion. In 1624 the constituency divided its confidence between a Cornishman and a Devonian, but the latter could boast that his mother was an Edgcumbe and that his father's second wife was a Mohun. With the West Country, Sir Henry Cary (1625) was closely connected. The family of Carew, Carey, or Cary, were as numerous as the sands of the sea, but I identify this senator with the eldest son of Sir Robert Cary, the first Earl of Monmouth. Sir Henry's mother was a Trevanion, and he himself afterwards became the second Earl of Monmouth. Sir Robert Killigrew, a man of more business capacity than the rest of his family (for he took part in the work of draining the Lindsey Level, and his name appears among the original shareholders in the New River Company), sat for the constituency in the short parliament of 1626, and shared that honour with a scion of the interminable family of Cary. In 1628 the borough of Tregony was wooed and won by Francis Rous, the great parliamentary leader, who first rose into reputation by his speeches in this parliament on the growth of popery and the dangers of an Arminian clergy; but he divided the representation with John Arundell, of Trerise, the stout old Cavalier who held Pendennis Castle for the king until sickness and famine forced him to surrender. In the three-weeks parliament of 1640 this gallant old soldier was re-elected, but when it was dissolved and the Long Parliament began to run its course, John Arundel spoke at Westminster for another constituency. One of the new members of Tregony in 1640 was Sir Richard Vyvyan, who a few years later acted at Exeter as amateur master of the mint for the royal cause, and for his delinquency was mulcted in March, 1648, by the victorious Parliament, in the handsome sum of £600. The other was John Polwhele, the author of some eulogistic lines on the Cornish patriot, Sir John Eliot, but an ardent Cavalier in later years, who for his offences against the Parliament was confined within the walls of Pendennis Castle. John Polwhele's name comes before us once in connection with a matter which often vexed the inhabitants of the West Country seaports. On the 23rd April, 1641, he brought up the report of a bill for "destroying of Turkish and Moorish pirates." After a few years of senatorial life, both of them were disabled for their adherence to the king, whereupon Sir Thomas Trevor, knight and baronet, and John Carew filled the vacant places. The fate of Carew was indeed sad. He sat in judgment on Charles I., and during the Commonwealth was more than once elected a member of the council of state. After the Restoration, he was hanged and beheaded at Charing Cross, and his name was ruled out of the records of his race. Of all the visionaries conspicuous in public life at this epoch, not one was animated by loftier motives than John Carew. In religion he was a fifth-monarchy man; in politics he desired liberty and equality. His family touched every section of religious thought. Most of them were passionately devoted to church and state; one of them, Adrian Carew, desired the supremacy of the papacy, and this disinte-

Digitized by Google

rested Republican, John Carew, was imbued with the wild longings of the fanatics who hailed Jesus only as their king.

A decade or two before the differences between the king and his subjects culminated in actual warfare, the necessities of the head of the Penkivels compelled him to sell the Manor of Tregony-Pomeroy to an ancestor of the present Lord Falmouth. Edward Boscawen was accordingly chosen by the electors in Richard Cromwell's parliament of 1659, and for many years after that date the Boscawens retained their influence in the borough. They were not always, however, permitted to enjoy this good fortune without opposition. Four candidates appealed to the constituency for support in April, 1660, and the issue was so uncertain that the whole of their names—Sir John Temple, of Stowe, with Edward Boscawen, in one indenture, and William Tredenham, with Francis Clarges, in another—were sent up to the House of Commons for their selection. The influence of Clarges was not inconsiderable: he was connected with the wife of Monk, and only a few months previously the House of Commons had for that reason conferred upon him the Hanaper Office. Nevertheless, his opponents were ordered to sit until the merits of the cause could be determined, and although no determination can be found, it is evident, from the fact that a writ was ordered, for a new election at Truro in the place of Edward Boscawen, who had been returned for both Truro and Tregony, that Clarges and his colleague were rejected. Gratitude for favours already received and a lively sense of others to come were probably the motives which induced the electors to bestow their suffrages in 1681 and 1685 on Charles Trevanion. He had obtained an Act of Parliament to make the river Fal navigable for some distance beyond Tregony Bridge, and for several years he spent his money in erecting embankments and sluices which were undermined as fast as they were built, until the experience of several years and the loss of the greatest part of a fine estate forced him to abandon the enterprise. Hugh Fortescue, who was four times returned for the borough between 1689 and 1702, was welcomed by the electors through his property in a neighbouring parish and through the relationship of his family to the Boscawens, the head of whom about this period propitiated the electors by building and endowing in the borough an hospital for decayed housekeepers; but at the election of 1690 some of the voters complained that they had chosen John Pole as their burgess, and in 1690 Hender Silly petitioned for the seat. Fortunately for Fortescue, neither petition was proceeded with. Philip Meadows, elected in 1698 and 1705, had married the sister of Boscawen, the first Viscount Falmouth. The father of Meadows had been Latin secretary to Cromwell, but was knighted at Whitehall in 1662. The member for Tregony became knight-marshal of William's household, as well as a commissioner of the excise, and was knighted at Hampton Court in 1700. In a long catalogue of names only remembered by the local genealogists, there stands out in the list of members for Tregony a politician whose influence for good or for evil long swayed the House of Commons: on a chance vacancy in 1689, Robert Harley, then only a Herefordshire squire, but the future Tory prime minister, was admitted to a place in that august body through the favour of the voters of this far-distant borough. Why its 150 electors selected him for their member it is impossible to state with certainty, but as Harley was brought up by his parents in the strictest principles of Whiggery, he was probably recommended to the suffrages of Tregony's voters by the great Whig family of Cornwall, the Boscawens. Sir John Tremaine, a serjeant-at-law, who succeeded in 1690, was as deeply read in legal precedents as Harley was in the formularies of parliament. He died issueless, before the parliament had run out, but his brother's descendant, one of the members for East Cornwall from 1874 to 1880, lives at the house of Heligan which was built by the worthy serjeant. On Tremaine's death, an Irish peer, the Earl of Kildare, succeeded to the seat on the strength of his sister's marriage with Hugh Boscawen, the patron of the borough. When Boscawen died his widow gave herself and her manor of Tregony to Francis Robarts, a younger son of the influential family resident at the stately house of Lanhydrock. From 1695 to 1702, therefore, Robarts, a man of Liberal principles and of keen interest in scientific pursuits—his papers may be read in the earlier volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions*—sat without interruption for the constituency in which his wife's property was situate. James Montague, his colleague from 1695 to 1698,

Digitized by Google

an offshoot of the Manchester family, was the pushing lawyer who passed through the various grades of his profession until he presided over the court of exchequer. This election was fiercely contested by the two Tredenhams, the sturdy Tories who ruled over the neighbouring village of St. Mawes, and their opposition was pushed to a petition in which they alleged, among other grounds, that the seats had been won by bribery and menaces. The House, however, put by these pleas and defined the franchise as vested in the inhabitants who provided for themselves, whether they lived under one roof or not; and Sir Joseph Tredenham, with his son Seymour, whose hopes of victory rested on a narrower basis of representation, were forced to yield the contest.

The members for Tregony during the 18th century were, with but few exceptions, of slight importance in the annals of the House of Commons. They were for the most part small placemen, unconnected with the county of Cornwall, and only anxious to obtain a seat in parliament for the sake of the emoluments which attended it. Edward Southwell (1713) filled the posts of clerk of the council and principal secretary of state for Ireland. James Craggs the younger (1713-21) was of greater fame; in the ministry of Stanhope his first place was that of secretary-at-war, and he afterwards became Addison's successor as the principal secretary of state. When the South Sea Bubble burst, Craggs and his father were accused of peculation. Before the charge could be substantiated against the son or his innocence made clear, he was carried off by the small pox, and the unhappy father, in an agony of grief at the loss of his child and the accusation against their character, took poison. One sister of the secretary-at-war was the wife of Mr. Knight, who practically owned the borough of St. Mawes, and another was married to an Eliot. Charles Talbot (1720-22) had not at that time placed his step upon the first rung of the official ladder, but the woolsack was his before he was fifty years old. For a few months in 1721, Daniel Pulteney, cousin to the more celebrated William Pulteney, and an active member of parliament, served as member for Tregony. During the reign of Queen Anne he had been envoy at Copenhagen, and for some time he dallied with the sweets attached to a commissionership of trade, but the credit with which he filled these posts led him to aspire to still higher positions. He became an ally of Sunderland, and when that restless politician sank in the feud with Walpole the hopes of his friend melted away like snow. Hatred of Walpole became the ruling passion of his life, and involved him in countless intrigues. He stooped, however, to accept a lordship of the admiralty in 1721, but this appointment severed his connection with Tregony, and another valued friend of William Pulteney stepped into the vacant place. The new comer, John Merrill (1721-27) finds a place among those useful men of business habits and official experience who are content to "devil" for politicians of more shining qualities. It was of him that William Pulteney wrote to Swift in 1735:—

> "I have lost the truest friend, I may almost say servant that ever man had in Mr. Merrill. He understood the revenues as well, perhaps better, than any man in it and it is utterly impossible for me to go through the drudgery by myself which I used to do easily with his assistance, and herein it is that opposition galls the most."

After the withdrawal of these men, several of the illustrious obscure among the Whig courtiers condescended to sit for Tregony. Even their very names have dropped out of memory; enough that one was a deputy cofferer of the household, another a commissioner for settling the losses which merchants sustained from the Spaniards, and that a third acted as vice-chamberlain to the queen's household. What a picture of the past is contained in the description "of Henry Penton's office." He was first elected for Tregony in 1734, and obliged to seek the suffrages of the electors again in February, 1747, on his appointment as "Carrier of the king's letters and dispatches between his Court or palace of residence and the first stage or post office of the Postmaster General." The compiler of official returns of M.P.s adds a note that this was probably but a lengthy definition of the duties of a "Queen's Messenger," but to me it seems rather to imply some lucrative perquisite in connection with Ralph Allen's management of the Post Office. One of the most wealthy of London merchants, Joseph Gulston, obtained the confidence of the Tregony electors in 1737, but his attentions were soon transferred to Poole, in Dorsetshire, where the town hall which he built bears constant witness to his anxiety for the welfare of his constituents and for fixity of tenure in his own seat. A year or two later another lawyer appeared upon the scene.

Digitized by Google

His name was George Cooke, of Harefield, in Middlesex, a parish in which he had bought large slices of the Newdigate property, sufficient to qualify him to represent, a few years later, the freeholders of Middlesex, when he was dubbed a "sturdy old Jacobite" by Horace Walpole. Although he is not credited with any display of legal talent, either in the courts or in the chambers, he succeeded to his father's lucrative post of chief prothonotary of the court of common pleas. Claudius Amyand (1747-54), the owner of a name which stamps itself indelibly upon the memory, was a son of George II.'s serjeant-surgeon, and he served as under-secretary to that Duke of Newcastle whose idiosyncrasies caricature itself cannot exaggerate,. He passed from the representation of Tregony to that of Sandwich, and then retired to enjoy the emoluments attaching to a commissionership of customs.

In the long array of aliens and court satellites the name of a Cornish gentleman stands out in bright relief. For twenty years after 1747 did William Trevanion, the last male descendant of his family, retain the confidence of his neighbours at Tregony and continue to enjoy the advantages of a seat in parliament and the emoluments of his position as auditor of the duchy. When he died in 1767 the whole of the representation was again monopolized by strangers; his successor, Thomas Pownall (1767-74), had been Governor of Massachusetts, and spoke often, though with slight effect on the minds of the hearers, on questions connected with the colonies. Pownall was inclined towards Whiggism at first and favoured the cause of the colonists, but gradually changed the tone of his opinions, and when he lost his seat for Tregony was so far in union with the sentiments of the Tory ministry that Lord North gave him one of the Court boroughs. John Grey (1768-74) was the brother of a peer and the clerk to the board of green cloth. Parker (1774-80) was also the brother of a peer, but his income came from his appointments in the army. About this time the controlling influence in the borough was sold by the Boscawens, and ultimately passed to Sir Christopher Hawkins, who not long afterwards parted with his property for a handsome sum to Barwell, the returned nabob from India, who was striving to make himself of importance in the political world by the acquisition of some of the most venal constituencies in Cornwall. In a copy of Camden's *Britannia* which was given to the Law Society by Mr. Baron Gurney are many manuscript notes, and one relating to the borough of Tregony. After the purchase by this bloated Indian official had been completed, the living of Cuby with Tregony became vacant, and "Sir Christopher interceded with Mr. Barwell for the presentation to it in favour of a friend of his assigning as a reason that he had great interest, and assuring Mr. Barwell that his friend would by his residence on the spot and his great activity in the borough prevent a possibility of any opposition to Mr. Barwell's interest. Mr. Barwell gave it in consequence of this representation to Sir Christopher's recommendation who showed a proper sense of gratitude to his Patron by returning two members against him at the very next election." Lord Kenyon, the well-known lawyer, sat for the borough from 1784 to 1788, and it has been said (though the biographer can find no authority for the assertion) that he was desirous of retiring from parliamentary life, but "was persuaded by Mr. Pitt to purchase his return." After the above anecdote, the reader will probably not find much difficulty in accepting that part of the statement which records that Kenyon's seat was obtained by purchase. Be that as it may, the two contending parties in the borough enjoyed their usual contest, Kenyon and Kingsmill, a distinguished naval commander, afterwards honoured with a baronetcy, polling 90 votes apiece, against 69 tendered for each of their opponents, Lord Lewisham and Mr. John Bettesworth, the latter of whom represented the Trevanion interest. On Kenyon's elevation to the upper house, the second seat was occupied by a navy captain, but the new member, Hugh Seymour Conway, a member of the noble family of Hertford, combined with service in the navy the duties of treasurer to the household of the Prince of Wales. For six years, 1790-6, Matthew Montagu, the nephew and heir of the celebrated blue-stocking, Mrs. Montagu, represented the constituency of Tregony. He had previously represented Bossiney, and at a subsequent period he obtained, through the favour of the Eliots, a seat at St. Germans. A year or two later (1794) there entered the English House of Commons as member for Tregony an Irish gentleman, then only known as the Hon.

Digitized by Google

Robert Stewart, who was destined to acquire, as Viscount Castlereagh, a permanent unpopularity with the majority of his fellow subjects in the three kingdoms. When the new parliament was summoned in the summer of 1796, the borough was represented, strange to say, by two senators possessing some connection with the county, who headed the poll with 94 votes against 77. The senior of them, Sir Lionel Copley, had inherited the estates of the Cornish family of Moyle, and his colleague, John Nicholls, no great success in the House itself, but the author of two interesting volumes of *Recollections and Reflections*, was sprung from a family of squires long resident at Trereife, near Penzance. Of poor John Nicholls, the veteran Whig Lord Albemarle remarks, in his *Fifty Years' Reminiscences*, "that a hostile writer once described him as blind of one eye, altogether ugly, his delivery ungraceful and his actions much too vehement." When this parliament passed away, a succession of strangers again seized upon the representation of Tregony. The Marquis of Blandford, that great book-collector with the Duke of Roxburgh, whose struggles for the treasures of the early printing presses of the Continent are recorded in the stilted prose of Dr. Dibdin, gained one seat at the general election of 1802, through the influence of Barwell, but on his presenting himself for re-election in 1804, on his appointment as a lord of the treasury, he was ousted, through the deranged state of his patron's affairs, by George Woodford Thellusson. The new comer was a London merchant and an East Indian director; his father was the Paris banker and the London merchant with immense sources of wealth, whose will decreed that the greater part of his fortune should accumulate for the eldest male descendant of his sons—a provision which was promptly set aside by the judges as dangerous to the interests of the commonwealth. Charles Cockerell (1802-6) gained a fortune and a title as postmaster-general in India. The connection of these gentlemen with this western borough was, almost without exception, limited to a single parliament, but Mr. James O'Callaghan, a connection, through Lord Lismore, of the pure Whig houses of Ponsonby and Cavendish, and a lieutenant-colonel, contrived, through the influence of Lord Darlington, who was eagerly wooing many of the Cornish boroughs, to retain the confidence of its electors for many years. His first election was in the short parliament which met under the auspices of a Whig ministry, in December, 1806, when he and the other Whig candidate, Mr. Godfrey Wentworth, of Yorkshire, polled 102 votes each, and triumphed over their opponents, John Nicholls and another, by a majority of 14, although the latter were backed by the Barwell interest. At this election a trick is said to have been played which is described as unsurpassed "in the annals of electioneering or parliamentary delinquencies." A tailor and a publican called Nicholas Middlecoat, who lived at Tregony, had undertaken to seat Sir Jonathan Miles for this borough in consideration of the payment of 4000 guineas. Miles and his colleague, John Nicholls, had a great majority of good votes at the poll, but through the bias of the returning officer some of their supporters were rejected and many votes were accepted for their opponents which ought to have been refused. A petition was necessary, and a petition was presented; eminent counsel were engaged, and a day for hearing was fixed. Sir Jonathan had advanced a large sum to Middlecoat, for the expense of the petition, and the money was sent from London to Tregony to bring up the witnesses, but to the surprise of the committee they did not appear, and the sitting members were declared duly elected. The reason for this conduct subsequently appeared: Middlecoat and his accomplices had "got £2500 for their ingenuity from the patrons' nominees besides the £4200 from the petitioning victims who had also to pay the expenses of the petition." When the parliament of 1806 was dissolved on the "Church-in-danger" cry of Spencer Perceval, the members for Tregony continued unchanged, but at the general election of 1812 this good fortune deserted Mr. O'Callaghan. The rival Tory candidates were William Holmes and Alexander Cray Grant, the latter of whom closed a long parliamentary life by accepting, in 1842, the appointment of commissioner for auditing the public accounts. They were supported by Lord Yarmouth—a nobleman sufficiently notorious by that title, but still more conspicuous in after life as the Marquis of Hertford—and the influence of the Treasury, and preferred before Mr. O'Callaghan, but he revenged himself by bringing the circumstances of the election before the country. The petition of himself and his

Digitized by Google

colleague in defeat (Mr. Thomas Thornhill) was presented to the House on 10th December, 1812, and their accusation of corrupt practices on the part of the sitting members was investigated by a select committee, which reported in the following March that the sitting members were duly elected, although it appeared that £5000 had been distributed among the voters. Thomas Croggon, a currier of Truro, was at the same time reported as having endeavoured "openly and corruptly" to procure the return of two members for the borough, and Thomas Croggon was (13th April) taken into the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. For nine or ten weeks did the unhappy wretch lie in prison at Newgate, sharing the bed of a convicted felon, until Lord Archibald Hamilton narrated his misfortunes to the House of Commons and moved his discharge. Mr. Holmes declared his innocence of any connection with this unfortunate currier, and proved the degraded condition of the borough by the statement that out of 127 voters in his favour 98 had been on the day after the election driven out of their houses into the street, and that they were the next day called upon to pay their rents, many of them whose rents amounted to but £8 being mulcted in costs to the extent of £98. Croggon was ultimately discharged and a select committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances of his imprisonment, but the only conclusion was a report that "from the crowded state of the gaol" the gaoler could not allot any particular part to any description of prisoners, and that Croggon's treatment "had not been unusual or severe." There the matter dropped. In 1818 and again in 1820, the indefatigable O'Callaghan sat for Tregony, and on each occasion his colleague was Lord Barnard, the eldest son of the Earl of Darlington. This peer invested in the purchase of Cornish boroughs a large share of the fortune which the patient savings of his family had accumulated, and for his devotion to Liberal principles obtained the dukedom of Cleveland, to which the member for Tregony ultimately succeeded. Both of them were Whigs, and their leading opponent in the opposite interest in 1820, was Frederick Marryat, the gallant sea captain whose novels have entranced schoolboys in every age. At the election of 1818, the virtuous Middlecoat again repaired to London, in company with four other persons like unto himself, in search of candidates for Tregony and Grampound. They put up at an inn in Holborn and arranged the sale of the boroughs, the price to be paid for the latter being £7000 and for the former 6000 guineas. The purchasers, a London banker and a general officer, arrived within a few miles of the borough on the eve of the election, when they found that the honest voters of Tregony could not put any confidence in promises to pay after the election, but insisted on cash down, giving as one reason for their suspicion that Middlecoat had on a former occasion appropriated the money to his own use. The candidates, on the other hand, would not trust the electors to vote in the proper way if the money were paid before the polling day, and with this deadlock the old patron retained possession of the seats, while "the banker and the general returned to London proclaiming their disappointment at every inn on the road and cursing the scoundrels who could not trust to their honour." After the general election of 1826, the borough again attracted the attention of parliament. Mr. Abercromby, a Whig expert in parliamentary precedents, brought under the notice of the House that the names of Stephen Lushington and James Brougham (Lushington becoming in after life famous as the admiralty jndge, and Brougham being a younger brother of the omniscient Henry) were returned with and attached to a writ for the election of a member for the borough of Tregony, and that two other names, those of James Adams Gordon and John Mackillop, the Tory champions, were returned with, but not annexed to, the writ. After a constitutional dissertation from Mr. Abercromby on the danger of such returns and on the duty of the sheriff to send up only those names which were annexed to the precept which he himself had issued, the motion was made that the indentures of Gordon and Mackillop, the former of them a West Indian landowner and the latter an East Indian proprietor, should be taken off the file; and as it was supported by Mr. Peel it was ultimately carried. At the poll itself 123 votes had been tendered for each of the Whig candidates and only 110 apiece for their opponents, but this was the last triumph of Whiggism in the borough of Tregony. The Tory candidates who were rejected in 1826 were legally returned for Tregony in 1830, and when the borough was deprived of its existence by the Reform Bill of 1832 its chief mourners were its last members, Mr. James Gordon and Mr. James Mackillop.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary,

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

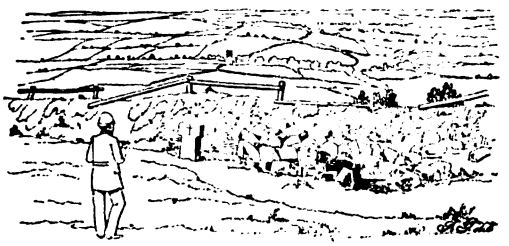
No. 2. JULY, 1886. Vol. VI.

DARTMOOR CROSSES:

With an Account of Some Recent Restorations.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

SINCE my description of the crosses of Dartmoor appeared in the *Western Antiquary*,* I have been striving to discover whether there might not be further examples of these venerable relics existing in a prostrate condition among the hills of the great Devonshire wilds. I have not been very successful in my endeavours to meet with such, search and enquiry alike tending to lead me to the conclusion that my



account embraced, with the following exceptions, all that are now to be found on the moor. These exceptions are, a cross on the hill known as Down Ridge, near the Wobrook, and one on Rippon Tor; and a short description of these may perhaps not prove uninteresting.

On page 181 of the third volume of this magazine, I have given an account of a fallen cross on the first-mentioned hill; I must now record the existence of another, not far from it, and lying almost in a straight line between it and Horn's Cross on the further side of the Wobrook. This discovery certainly tends to confirm the view I have taken, that a path formerly led across the forest from Walkhampton Common, by the way of Terhill and Down Ridge, to Holne Moor, its direction being marked by the line of crosses which I have described. I had been frequently informed by an inhabitant of the moor, who lives at Hexworthy, of the existence of a second cross on Down Ridge, and made many searches for it, but always without success. I made many enquiries, too, but the result of these tended rather to convince me that my informant was labouring under some mistake, and that the cross which we knew to be on that hill had at some time been mistaken by him for another. I therefore came to the conclusion that there was some error in the matter, and as my searches for it had always been fruitless, I did not deem it necessary to make any mention of it when writing my account of these interesting objects. My informant, however, although he had never been able to describe the spot where it lay, and confessed that he had not seen it for a very long time, was convinced of the correctness of his assertion, and made a search for it in the summer of 1884, with the result that he re-discovered it, and told me of the circumstance. It consisted of the head and arms, with only a small portion of the shaft; and as it lay prone upon the ground, with the heather springing up around it, it was almost concealed from view.

On measuring it, I found that from the top of the shaft to the fracture, which is just below the arms, it was no more than two feet; across the arms it was three inches more than this, and eleven inches from the upper surface of the arms to the top of the head, this latter being one foot in width. Seven inches is the distance which the arms project from the shaft, and the thickness of this cross is eight inches. Buried in the earth close by was a portion of the broken shaft.

I was exceedingly pleased on learning of the existence of this second cross on Down Ridge; and lying, as I have stated, nearly in a straight line between the first one and Horn's Cross, evidently marking the approach to the ford over the Wobrook: it seemed to me that no

* Vol. III., pages 145-153, 177-187.

Digitized by Google

better proof was needed of the correctness of my contention that this particular line of crosses indicated the direction of a track from the western to the eastern side of the moor.

In the third volume of this magazine a writer, referring, on page 259, to my description of the Dartmoor crosses, says that "it is not easy to see how the crosses could have been placed for the purpose of showing the way across the moor"; also that the series which I have mentioned "would hardly answer that purpose"; and further, that "there are many other ancient ways in which there are none." Let us, therefore, briefly notice the series which I have just alluded to as extending from Walkhampton Common to Holne Moor, and see to which side of the question the evidence points.

As I have already stated, these crosses form a line, and that line very nearly straight, right across the moor. At several places in this line the marks of a track are still to be seen, and in the case of the cross I have now been describing, we find it pointing us to a ford—that ford, as I have mentioned formerly, being paved with large stones, evidently showing that some considerable amount of traffic once passed over this portion of the road. On the other side of this ford, and at but a short distance from it, we have Horn's Cross; and I may here mention that my discoverer of the second cross on Down Ridge tells me that he believes there is one between Horn's Cross and Holne Moor Gate. He is not so positive of this as he was of the existence of the other, and it is unnecessary for me to say that all search for it has hitherto been unsuccessful, but if it should ever be discovered, another link will be added to the chain. This line of crosses can be traced off the moor on the eastern side, and I am not quite certain whether I might not assert the same with respect to the western side as well, but as my description included those only which belonged to Dartmoor, such did not come within the range of my remarks. I therefore fail to see any difficulty in regarding these crosses as having been erected for the purpose of showing the way across the moor, and contend that the series I have mentioned would most admirably have answered that purpose.

I see no reason to discard this idea in favour of the supposition that they may have been placed, as the writer in question suggests, "where a death by accident or a murder had happened," and as in the next sentence he tells us that "doubtless they were very common once everywhere, being erected by the priesthood to remind the wayfarer of the Church, and of his duty to cross himself occasionally," I presume he does not contend very strongly for that theory himself. With respect to the fact of there being ancient ways over the moor in which there are no crosses, I am perfectly aware that such is the case, having myself already stated this in the *Western Antiquary;* but it is no proof whatever that crosses may not have been erected to mark trackways in other parts of the moor. Nor must it be forgotten that the old paths which I have pointed out as having been indicated by crosses placed at intervals along their route, led to abbeys; roads which did not were naturally not so likely to be marked with these interesting objects.

The writer of the remarks which I have quoted I know to be a great lover of Dartmoor, but I am afraid that in his admiration for the rugged hills and the wild and desolate fastnesses of that grand and lonely region he has not given much thought to the humble crosses that rise here and there on the heather-clad slopes. He speaks of Siward's Cross as being at Fox Tor, but this was very likely only a slip on his part. He also tells us that the crosses are probably not very old, but does not give his reasons for stating this. Now, as we know that Siward's Cross was standing in 1240, he must grant that it, at all events, has certainly some claim to antiquity, and I see no reason for doubting that many of the others may not be equally as old. In a collection of sermons preached on Dartmoor by the Rev. Morris Fuller, M.A., Rector of Lydford and Incumbent of Princetown, published under the title of *A Voice in the Wilderness*, the follow-

Digitized by Google

ing, which bears upon this point, occurs. The italics are mine. Mr. Fuller, in a sermon on the mission work of the Church, says:

"The numerous crosses which stud these moorland heights, the many priories and religious houses on their westward slopes, the long line of crosses, the way of the cross, the '*via Crucis*,' as it is called, or 'Abbots' way,' which connected two neighbouring and flourishing abbeys, and is still in existence—all point to the fact that Christianity had gained a footing here, and the sign of the Son of Man was not unknown here *centuries ago*."

I would wish, in passing, to correct another slip of the writer of the remarks we have been examining. He says:—

"What Mr. Crossing and others call Clazy-well pool is in fact Crazy-well pool, *viz.*, a crazy well, a well having no bottom to it, and therefore eccentric or crazy."

I am, of course, not responsible for what others call it, but if the writer in question will turn to page 177 of the third volume of the *Western Antiquary* he will see that I certainly do not call it by the name he says, but have most distinctly mentioned it as Crazy Well Pool, stating in a foot-note that it is sometimes written Clacey Well or Classenwell, but that on the moor the name is always pronounced as I have spelled it, *viz.*, Crazy Well Pool. As to the origin of this name, it is not for me here to stay and enquire, but I may say that I am very far from accepting the explanation given by the writer referred to.

In my description of the Coffin Stone on Dartmeet Hill (III., page 182), I have stated that on one portion of the block the letters TR and TP were graven, and as such I read them at the time of making the entry in my note-book which relates to this object; but not long after my articles appeared in this magazine, I happened to be passing the stone (in May, 1884), when I found that the larger letters on it appeared to have been freshly cut, and the moss scraped off from some parts of the surface of the stone. I then saw that I had been mistaken in reading these letters, for they are now to be plainly read as IB and IP. The mistake, I think I may venture to say, was pardonable, as the letter B, rudely carved on a rough granite stone, might very well be mistaken for an R, and the cross strokes of the first initials are made so long that they appeared, before the stone was cleared of the moss, more like the letters I at first took them for than what they really are. This stone, I also found, bears *two* incised crosses, not one only, as I have stated, which, however, at the time of making my note was all I could discern.

A reference to my description of the Dartmoor crosses will show that after our examination of those at Widecombe we ascended to the summit of huge and lofty Hameldon, in order to visit the old cross there; but now I would have the reader accompany me from the quiet and secluded churchyard of Widecombe, up the steep hill on the opposite side of the valley to which Hameldon rises, and across the commons, in order to ascend Rippon Tor, a lofty eminence not very far from the well-known Hey Tor. On reaching the summit of this conspicuous frontier height we shall discover, at a distance of only thirty yards from the top of the cairn which crowns the hill, the object which has attracted us hither—a granite cross. I am indebted for my knowledge of this venerable relic to Mr. Spence Bate's work on the *Inscribed Stones and Ancient Crosses of Devon*—a book I had not seen at the time of writing my description of those belonging to Dartmoor, and a copy of which the author has very kindly presented me—for while Rippon Tor is very well known to me, I had never happened to notice the cross before.

On the 21st of January, 1885, I visited the tor for the purpose of examining this cross. The day was not particularly well suited for the purpose, as a very dense mist hung over the moor, making it impossible to see further than a very few yards around one. The frost, too, had coated the heather so thickly that it presented the appearance of being covered with snow, and the cold was intense. Around the borders of the moor, one not familiar with the Dartmoor climate would scarcely have believed that such an arctic temperature prevailed on the mist-hidden heights above them, for there the weather was clear and the day bright and almost spring-like. I found the cross to be totally unlike any of the other

Digitized by Google

Dartmoor examples, inasmuch as it could never have been intended to be set up, for it is simply cut in relief on the upper surface of a large block of granite. On taking its measurements, I found its length to be six feet eight inches and the breadth of the shaft fifteen inches. The head rises the same number of inches above the arms, one of which is broken away, and the other is not very clearly cut; the bottom of the shaft is also somewhat broken. It stands out in relief about six inches from the surface of the rock on which it is carved.

From its situation near the summit of a tor, this cross, as Mr. Spence Bate observes, was evidently not intended as a mark to any path, "as most of the moorland crosses undoubtedly were." His opinion is that this symbol of the Christian faith was sculptured on the rock at a time when this sign was held to be all-powerful in freeing from evil places where the mysterious rites of Pagan superstition had been observed, and that Rippon Tor may have been such a spot.

I would not have my readers imagine that I should wish them to accompany me to the tor on such a day as I have described. The view to be obtained from its summit is of so charming and extensive a character that it demands we should choose clear and beautiful weather for the ascent, in order to fully appreciate its beauties. Rising as it does on the verge of Dartmoor, we have on one side a grand panorama of wooded hill and dale, and on the other a wide range of moor, with many a fine old tor uplifting its rocky crest to the sky. We shall not fail to be impressed with the wondrous natural beauties which everywhere meet the sight, nor with the power of that Great Being who has formed them and whose Spirit breathes in everything around. How feelingly shall we here be able to echo the words of Cowper:—

"There lives and works
A soul in all things, and that soul is GOD.
The beauties of the wilderness are His,
That make so gay the solitary place,
Where no eye sees them. And the fairer forms,
That cultivation glories in, are His.
He sets the bright procession on its way,
And marshals all the order of the year;
He marks the bounds which winter may not pass,
And blunts its pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ
Uninjured, with inimitable art;
And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the blooming wonders of the next."

(To be continued.)

✣ ✣ ✣

NARRATIVE OF A SPECTRE.

CONTRIBUTRD BY REV. W. EVERITT.

THE following narrative is from a MS. written in 1690, by one John Quick, who had been Vicar of Brixton, in Devon, from which parish he had been, as he states it, "outed by the Bartholomew Act in 1662." Quick was much respected by his contemporaries, and was a man of great integrity and considerable learning, and yet, as the reader will observe, was strongly infected with the prevailing superstition of his eventful times. The story here told is closely connected with the fate of the unhappy Bishop Atherton, of Waterford, who was executed in Dublin in 1640, upon charges of an abominable kind. The old spelling of the MS. is here retained:—

"The providences of God ought to be observed & recorded, especially whereas there be singular & extraordinary circumstances in them.—What I now write I heard from various persons of quality & great veracity, who were present at the examination, and had relation & conversation with two of the parties concerned in this history. Dr. Bernard, Dean of Ardagh, that writ the history of Bishop Atherton's Repentance (which in truth was very great and rare, a wonderful instance of the mighty power of divine grace,) did not in the least touch at the crime for which he suffered; we may guess at the reasons.

"1. He would not bespatter his order, it being a very foul reflection on the hierarchy, that one of that eminent character should be branded for such heinous crimes, & have his fingers dipt in the blood of his own innocent bowels.

"2. Better, next to its never having bin committed, never to have bin remembred more. In truth, all sin should be forgotten & forsaken. But that miraculous work of God, in detecting it, and thereby bringing the proud, incestuous, and bloody prelate unto a most bitter,

Digitized by Google

evangelicall repentance; and as a rationall charity must needs oblige us to believe, into the most blessed state of grace, and of eternal glory; I say such a miraculous work of God ought to be had in everlasting remembrance. The works of the Lord are great, and sought out of all them that have pleasure in them.

"There be three scenes in this tragedy, and we shall passe over to them in their proper order.

"At Mynhead, in the county of Somerset, in the year of our Lord 1636, or thereabouts, there lived an ancient gentlewoman, the widow of one Mr. Leaky: of what quality her husband was I cannot tell: but his and her onely son was a merchant in that town, that drove a considerable trade betwixt it and Waterford, and some other ports in Ireland, and was reputed worth 8 or 10,000£ estate. This gentleman had but one child by his wife; of both which we shall hear news enough by and by.

"Mrs. Leaky, the old gentlewoman, was of a very free, pleasant, and chearful temper, exceeding good company, and would render herself, by her carriage and discourse, by her expression and conversation, exceedingly acceptable and delightfull to all sort of persons, insomuch that they would often say to her, and to one another, that it was a thousand pitys such an excellent good natur'd gentlewoman should die. And in the midst of all their mirth, she would ordinarily tell 'em, as pleasing as my company is now to you, you will not care to see & converse with me, when I am dead: Tho' I believe you may. However, die she doth, and being dead & buried, sometimes after she is seen again by night, and at last by noonday, in her own house, in the town and fields, at sea and shore. I shall give you some eminent instances. A doctor of physick, who lived at Mynhead haveing bin in the country to visit a patient, as he returned home towards the evening, meets in the fields travelling on foot to the town, an ancient gentlewoman. He accosts her very civilly, falls into discourse with her, and coming to a style, lends her his hand to help her over, but finds and feels it to be prodigiously cold, which makes him eye this gentlewoman a little more wistly than he had done before, and observes, that in speaking she never mooves her lips, and in seeing never turns her eye-lids nor her eies.

"This and some other circumstances affright him, and suggests to his fearful mind that it might be Mrs. Leaky, of whom there was a generall talk in the town, that she was dead and yet walked again, and was seen of many. Whereupon when he comes to the next style, he passeth over, but never turns back to pay her his former ceremony and respect of the hand: which so incensed this old hag, that she grew as froward and sullen as the Dr. and kept silence, and gave him no more mouth speech, since he was become as mute as a fish towards her; and when they came to the next style, she got before him, and sate just in the middle of it, so that when he came to it, his way was blockt up. Hereupon he turns aside, and goes to a geat, thinking to crosse over into the highway, but when he comes thither she sitts astride of that also. But yet somehow or other he got over, and comeing to the town end, the spectrum gives him a kick on the breeche, and bids him be more civill to an ancient gentlewoman next. But this was a petty and inconsiderable prank to what she played in her son's house, and elsewhere. She would at noon-day appear upon the kay at Mynhead, and cry a boat! a boat! a boat! ho! If any boatmen or seamen were in sight, and did not come, they were sure to be cast away, and if they did come it was all one, they were cast away. It was equally dangerous to please and displease her. Her son had severall ships sayling between Ireland and England. No sooner did they make land, and come in the sight of England, but this ghost would appear in the same guarb and likeness as when she was alive, and standing at the mayn-mast, would blow with a whistle; and tho' it were never so great a calme, yet immeadiately there would arise a most dreadfull storme, that would break, wrack, and drown ship and goods; onely the seamen would escape with their lives. The divel had no permission from God to take them away. Yet at this rate, by her frequent apparitions and disturbances, she had made a poor merchant of her son, for his fair estate was all buried in the sea, and he that was once worth thousands, was reduc'de to a very poor & low condition in the world. For whether the ship were his own, or hired, or he had but goods aboard it to the value of twenty shillings, this troublesome ghost would become as before, whistle in a calm at the mayn-mast, at noon-day, when they had descried land, and then ship and goods went all out of hand to wrack. Insomuch that he could at last get no ships wherein to stow his goods, nor any maryner to sayle in them, they knowing what uncomfortable and fatall, and long voyages they would make of it, did all decline his service.

"In her son's house she hath her constant haunts by day & night. But whether he did not or would not own if he did see her, he always professed he never saw her. Sometimes when he hath bin a bed with his wife, she would cry out, husband, look, there is your mother, and when he would turn to the right side, then was she gone to the left, & when to the left side of the bed, then she was gone to the right. Onely one evening, their onely child, a girle of about five or six years old, lying in a truckle bed under them, cryes out, O! help me, father! help me, mother! for grandmother will choak me. And before they could get to their child's assistance, she had murdered it; they finding the poor girle dead, her throat haveing bin pinchit by two fingers, which stopt her breath, and strangled her. This was the sorest of all their afflictions. Their estate is gone, and now their onely child is gone also. You may guess at their grief & great sorrow.—

"One morning after the child's funeral, her husband being abroad, about eleven in the forenoon, Mrs. Leaky, the younger, goes up into her chamber to dresse her head, and as she was looking into the glasse, she spies her mother-in-law, the old beldame, looking over her shoulder. This casts her into a great horror: but recollecting her affrighted spirits, & recovering the exercise of her reason,

Digitized by Google

faith, & hope, having cast up a short and silent prayer unto God, she turns about, and bespeaks in the name of God, mother, why do you trouble me? Peace, saith the spectrum, thou must go over to Ireland, and visit thy uncle, the Lord Bishop of Waterford, and tell him, that unlesse he doe repent of the sin, whereof he knows himself to be guilty, he shall be hanged. Mother, saith she, this is a sleevless errand that you send me about; my uncle is a great man, and if I should deliver him such an idle message, I should but render myself ridiculous. Pray, mother, what was the sin whereof he is guilty, and must repent, or he must be hanged? Why, saith she, if thou wilt know, it is murder. For when he lodged at my brother's house in Barnstaple, he being then married to my sister, got my brother's daughter with child, and I delivered her of a girl, which, as soon as he had baptised, I pinching the throat of it, strangled it, and he smoakt it over a pan of charcole, that it might not stink, and we buried it in the chamber of the house. Now tell him this is the sin of which if he doe not repent, he shall be hang'd. O! but mother, replies the younger Mrs. Leaky, there is nobody will carry me over. For if any of our family or goods be in a ship, you appear and raise a storm, and they be all cast away. To this the spectrum retorts, thou shalt goe and return home again in safety, and I will not trouble thee, and I give thee thirty days for thy voyage, but see that thou deliver the message to the bishop that I have told thee. Upon this the daughter takes heart & bespeaks her. Pray, mother, tell me where you be now, in Heaven or in Hell? At which words the spectrum looks very stern upon her, but gives her no answer, and immediately vanisheth out of her sight, and was never seen by her, nor troubled her more.

"A while after, her husband returning home, she relates to him all this dialogue, and the commission that was given her, and demands his advice in it, who tells her he would have her go. But this young gentlewoman, before she would passe over into Ireland, doth first of all consult with some godly ministers about it, to whome she discovers all these passages; and they considering the whole, advise her also to go to Waterford. She crosseth over in the next vessel, and goeth straight to the Bishop's palace, where she meets his Lordship in the hall, and delivers him the message she was enjoyned, who makes none other reply than this, *That if he were born to be hanged he should not be drowned.* Not being invited to drink or stay in the palace one night, she taketh the very first opportunity of a ship sayling to Mynhead, returns home again in a very few days to her own house. And being known to be come back from Ireland, she is apprehended by the warrant of some Justice of Peace, and brought to the sessions at Taunton, and being examinde giveth this accompt unto the bench which I have here written. Sir George Farrell, Knt. living at Hill Bishops, near Taunton, was one of the Justices upon the bench; Mrs Bruen, a widow, one of his daughters, was also present in Court; and Mr Buckley, then a Minister near Taunton; afterwards when I was at Knightsbridge, he was Rector of Thurlestone, in the south hams of Devon, heard the whole examination, from theise two last persons, Madame Bruen, and Mr. Buckly. I had this relation, and this circumstance more, that the Justices having examined Mrs. Leakey upon oath, sent her deposition up unto Whitehall, to the Councill table, Charles 1st being then king. But this deposition being no legal evidence, no witness in law, the business was let fall, and the Bishop, however he might be suspected, was not at all prosecuted for this time.

"And now we must shift and change our scene, and remove from Mynhead, in Somersetshire, to Barnstaple in Devon.

(To be continued.)

✠ ✠ ✠

THE "EDDYSTONE."

BY F. J. WEBB, F.G.S., ETC.

THE interesting article of Captain Edye opens a new field for thought in connection with the origin of the name of the group of rocks which formerly, for many centuries, were a source of terror to the navigators of our shores; but which modern ingenuity and perseverance, and still more modern science, have transformed into the site of a beneficent, welcome, friendly beacon.

It is notorious that in bygone times there was great laxity in the spelling of proper names particularly. In the case of the Eddystone, it is true that both Smeaton, in his *Narrative*, and Weston, in his *Letters*, consistently spell the word "Edystone." This covers the period embraced between Smeaton's first connection with the work in 1756 to the publication of Weston's *Letters* in 1811. For although Smeaton did not publish his *Narrative* till the beginning of the present century, we may be quite sure he was accustomed to spell the word as "Edystone" from the beginning of his correspondence with the proprietors.

There is in existence a "branding iron," with which all materials belonging to or used at the tower were formerly marked. It is about nine inches long, with a handle about two feet long, and bears the word "Eddystone." This had been in use for many years

Digitized by Google

previous to 1839, when my informant joined the Trinity service. The belief then was that that this "branding iron" was made during Smeaton's lifetime. That is possible, and yet it might not have been made under his direction, which may account for the difference of spelling. This relic of the past went to London in the old *Diligent*, before the advent of the *Hercules*, and is now treasured at the Trinity Wharf at Blackwall.

In 1839, and, of course, subsequently, the recognised spelling was "Eddystone." There is at Buckland Abbey a very fine series of plates, bearing date 1739, representing the various stages of the disastrous progress of the Spanish Armada. On one of these plates the position of the rocks is marked and spelled "Eddystone Rocks." So much for the variety of local spelling. But now for the thought which has been suggested to me by the paper of Captain Edye.

There is an Icelandic word "Edda," which originally meant "a grandmother," or "mother of poetry," but which afterwards was applied to a collection of Scandinavian mythological tales, which, in regard to the wildness of imagination and sublimity of conception, equals, if it does not surpass, that of Greece or Rome. It records the origin of the Scandinavian ice-giants, heroes, and gods. Now we have in our word "Cattewater," with others around the coast immediately adjacent—*e.g.*, Wembury and Revelstoke—evidence of the advent to and residence in the neighbourhood of the Norsemen or Scandinavians, who, like all rovers from their own homes, carried with them not only their language but their myths, traditions, and sea tales.

What more natural than that these rovers, meeting with the group of rocks outside the harbour which they evidently made their head quarters, should associate them, in their wildness and unapproachableness, with the giants of their Edda, and so name them the "rocks of the giants," or the "Eddastone"? The modification from "Eddastone" to "Edystone" or "Eddystone" is very easy. I wish to ask, therefore, if any of your readers know of any local Scandinavian traditions which will confirm this suggestion, and which, it will be seen, carries the origin of the word back to a per od anterior to the Saxon times, as suggested by Captain Edye.

* * *

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

AS one of the original querists whose interrogations seem to have induced Captain Edye to commence his enquiry into the ancient orthography of the name now (I suppose) universally written "Eddystone," I must express my thanks to him for the interest he has taken, and for the results obtained by the researches which his more favourable circumstances have enabled him to make. Being without the opportunity of visiting the British Museum Library and the Trinity House, I had not been able to obtain the references to early documents such as Captain Edye quotes, and it is only quite recently that I have been put in possession of other information of an early date, bearing on the question.

In giving full consideration to the whole, I venture, with all respect for Captain Edye's arguments, to think that the authorities quoted by him, as well as those with which I have been favoured, really bear out the commonly assumed origin of the appellation.

The first point on which I beg leave to differ from Captain Edye is that in the 17th and 18th centuries "the word was uniformly spelt with one *d*." It will be observed, in looking more closely into the instances given by Captain Edye, that the form with one *d* is almost entirely a local spelling. Winstanley, Rudyerd, Polwhele, Pentecost Barker, Weston, and Smeaton, all wrote as familiar with the local form, as instanced in the mayor's letter of 1636. Dr. Mudge, of Plymouth, in 1762 wrote:—"Accept my sincere congratulations on the safety of the Edystone"; and this form continued in use locally as late, at least,

Digitized by Google

as 1842, as may be seen on reference to the *Plymouth Herald* of June 18th of that year. All this while the form "Eddystone" was in *general* use, as vouched for by the series of references of 18th century date which I now propose to give. In fact, I am informed, but cannot at present vouch for the statement, that this spelling occurs in a chart of about 1680.

There is a "View of the Eddystone, by Isaac Sailmaker," dated 1733 (British Museum, K 11. 114 b); and in a series of engravings representing the progressive destruction of the Armada in its course up channel and round our coasts, it is spelled as at present, "Eddystone." These engravings were published by "John Pine June 24th 1739 according to Act of Parliament." Another instance is the *London Magazine*, where in January, 1755, in a plate attached to an article entitled "A Description of Plymouth," a view of Rudyerd's Lighthouse is given and called the "Eddystone" Lighthouse. Donn's Map, 1765, also gives the modern form, while a Map of Cornwall, "engraved from actual survey" about 1790, varies the spelling to "Eddistone, which is also the form adopted in the "Chart of the Channel," embodying the observations of the learned Dr. Halley on the "flowing of the Tydes and the setting of the Currents." In 1799 we also find Lipscomb, in his *Journey into Cornwall*, page 222, speaking of a part of Mount Edgcumbe "from which the "Eddistone is visible," and mentioning subsequently (page 290) that he was "solicited to accompany a party to see the Eddistone Lighthouse." Cary's Atlas of 1809 and Mudge's Survey Map of Devon, of same date, both spell the word "Eddystone."

I think, then, it must now be admitted that it is an erroneous assumption that the "second *d* has been added (during the 19th century)." In fact, as regards the supposition that the second *d* is a local addition, besides what I have already shown of its general use, it may be pointed out that the "genius of Devonshire utterances" is rather shown in the direction of clipping words than in extending them. As examples, I may give the often remarked difference between the general and local pronunciations of the name Iddesleigh, which, when it sprang into notice on its assumption by Sir Stafford Northcote as his title on being raised to the peerage, was pronounced by non-Devonians in three syllables—"Id-desleigh"—while the true local speech gives it as "Idsley." In the immediate locality of Plymouth, Loddiswell (so spelt) is pronounced "Lodswell," and Staddiscombe is even still more shortened as "Stascombe." But on the contrary, when the spelling "Edystone" was current, it was always pronounced in three syllables and with the short *e* at the commencement, *viz.*, "Ed-y-stone." I venture, therefore, to claim the local spelling of the prefix in the name of the Edystone Reef as a survival, *in combination*, of the older form of the word now spelt "Eddy," which itself has become modified from "Edy" or Edie." The latter form is used in 1627 by Michael Drayton. From page 42 of his *Agincourt, and other Poems*, I quote:—

> "Look how you see a field of standing corne
> When some strong winde in Summer haps to blowe
> At the full height and ready to be shorne
> Rising in waues, how it doth come and goe,
> Forward and backward, so the crowds are borne,
> Or as the *Edie* turneth in the flowe
> And above all the Bills and Axes play
> As do the Attom's in the Sunny ray."

Captain Edye himself quotes this form, in combination, from the "volume of charts which goes with" "the discovrse concerninge the Spanish Fleet inuadinge Englande in the yeare 1588," where (he says) the name of the reef is "Ediestone." Even Smeaton did not always adhere to the form with *y* in the second syllable, for on the medals which were struck and given to the workmen employed on the rebuilding of the lighthouse, to show to the officers of the press-gang that they were so employed, and consequently exempt from being taken, the inscription runs:—"IN SALUTEM OMNIVM, EDISTONE RESURGIT. 1757."*

* For footnote see next page.

Digitized by Google

I now proceed to notice the earlier forms of the name as given by Captain Edye from William of Worcester, from Camden, from the *Mariner's Mirrour*, and from the text of the "Discovrse concerninge the Spanish Fleet," *viz.*, "Edestone" and "Idestone."

I am not at all skilled in the Anglo-Saxon or Old English tongue, but I think it will really be found that these older spellings of the prefix are merely the more ancient forms of the word which Drayton spelled "Edie" and we now write "Eddy."

* By the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum, we are enabled to present our readers with a *fac-simile* of this interesting medal, and to append the following particulars given in a work recently published by them:—

"398. Eddystone Lighthouse rebuilt, 1757. View of Eddystone Lighthouse, with ships around it. *Leg.:* IN . SALUTEM . OMNIVM. (For the safety of all.) *Ex.:* EDISTONE . RESURGIT. 1757. (Eddystone rises again.) No reverse. 1.7. MB. AR. (See woodcut.) Very rare.

"This piece is cast and chased, and served as a badge. The first Eddystone Lighthouse was completed in 1700, and utterly destroyed by a terrific storm, 26th Nov., 1703. The second was built in 1709, and destroyed by fire, 2nd Dec., 1755. The first stone of the third building was laid 12th June, 1757, and finished by the hand of the architect himself, Smeaton, 18th Sept., 1759. To prevent the seamen employed being pressed, Admiralty protections were granted, the mainsails of their ships were marked with a view of the lighthouse, and each seaman wore one of the above badges."—*Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the death of George II.*, compiled by the late Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., Vol. II., pages 681-2. Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1885.

Although Captain Edye considers the derivation of "Eddy" from Anglo-Saxon, *ed* (again) and *ea* (water), to be "disposed of," I do not find his contention altogether upheld by so eminent an authority as the Rev. W. W. Skeat. While that gentleman does not mention the second derivative, *ea* (water), and considers the derivation of "Eddy" from the Scandinavian *more likely*, he does not entirely set aside the possibility of its coming from the Anglo-Saxon. His definition is as follows (*Etymological Dictionary*, 2nd edition, 1884):—

"Eddy, a whirling current of water (Scand.), in Shak. Lucrece, 1669. [Either from a lost A. S. word with the prefix ed = back, or more likely from the Scandinavian, by changing Icel. *ith*, to the corresponding A. S. *ed*]. Icel. *itha*, an eddy, a whirlpool; cf. *itha*, to be restless, whirl about + Swed. dial, *itha*, *ida*, an eddy; Dan. dial, *ide*, the same (Rietz). β formed from the Icel. *ith*, back = A. S. *ed*, as in *ed-witan;* see TWIT, cf. Goth. *id*, back, O. Saxon *idug-*, back, O. H. G., *it-*, *ita-*, back.

Another of the most celebrated etymologists of the day informs me that "there may *have been* an Old English cognate to *itha*, with form *ide* or *ede*, not found in O. E., but the direct ancestor of *edie*, *eddie*, *eddy*." Although this gentleman says the form *ide* or *ede* is "not found in O. E.," that is, as equivalent to *eddy*, written apart from any combination, yet it seems quite clear to me that they are to be discovered in the prefix *ide*, in the "Idestone" of the *Mariner's Mirrour* and of the oldest record (1586) at Trinity House," in the "Ideston" of Camden, and in that of *ede* in the "Edestone" of William of Worcester and of the "Discovrse." My own information also corroborates Captain Edye, and shows that these two forms are found on early charts, with the spellings "Edistone" and "Edystone" as well.

I may now quote some ways in which other combinations of the simple word *eddy* were formerly spelled, which confirm the belief that the modern form is a direct descendant of the old, just as in the case of the compound "Eddistone," which I have already given. An example of a similar compound is the word "eddyless," which is found at the date 1626, in W. Sandys' Translation of Ovid's

Digitized by Google

Metamorphoses, Book v., page 104, in the following passage:—

"When well-nigh tyrd a silent streame I found,
All *eddilesse*, perspicuous to the ground
Through which you euery pebble might have seen;
And ran, as if it had no riuer been."

In the following year (1627) Smith's *Seamen's Grammar*, in chapter x., 46 and 48, affords the following passages:—

"An *eddie*-wind is checked by the saile, etc. . . . that makes it returne backe againe."

"An *eddie*tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide," etc.

And in 1684, T. Burnet writes:—

"Those great *eddees* and infamous syrks and whirlpools that are in some seas, as the Baltic and the Mediterranean," etc. (Th. of E., I., page 131).

I may here remark that the law by which the second *d* was added to the older form (which is etymologically the more correct) is the same that has caused the word "peny" of the Authorised Version to be changed into the "penny" of modern usage. In the same way we write "big(g)er," "mad(d)en," "wet(t)er," "hot(t)er," etc., the vowel being short and the second consonant therefore purely graphical.*

It has, however, been questioned by some landsmen that there were any currents or eddies in the neighbourhood of the rock from which it would be likely to have taken its name. I therefore quote from an article in *Good Words*, 1882, page 248, where Mr. E. Price Edwards (of the Trinity House) remarks:—

"The danger of these treacherous rocky peaks is increased by the uncertain, conflicting, and *eddying* movement of the tides in the immediate vicinity, from whence the name Eddystone probably originated, and which *have always been sadly bewildering* to mariners not familiar with the locality."

The conclusion of the whole, then, is that the reef was named, as supposed by Smeaton, from the eddies round it, and that the current name of the reef has in all ages been composed of the equivalent for the modern word "eddy" combined with the word "stone"; and it follows, therefore, that as "eddy" is now so spelled, the correct and descriptive form of the name by which the reef and its lighthouse is known is also spelled with two *d*s and a *y*, *viz.*, "Eddystone."

* See *Notes & Queries*, 7th Series, I., page 464.

Notes.

The Harris Plate.—Some interesting paragraphs have recently appeared, both in the London and West of England papers, respecting the sale of a service of silver plate, from Radford, near Plymouth. From the various notices which have appeared, as well as from the notes appended to the auctioneers' catalogue, with some additional information with which we have been favoured by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, we are able to present to our readers almost all the information which is obtainable upon this very interesting matter. The following is an extract from the public notice of the sale, which took place in London on May 10th last, at the rooms of the auctioneers mentioned above, 26, King Street, Covent Garden:—

"An Unique Service of Elizabethan Banqueting Plate, of a most interesting character, consisting of Twenty-Three Pieces, weighing 524 ounces, bearing the date marks of 1581 to 1602. This Plate originally belonged to Sir Christopher Harris, of Radford, Devon, and after the Siege of Radford by the Puritans, in 1645, it disappeared until 1827, when it was turned up by a Plough in a field near Radford." Then follows this description of lot 164:—

"An unique service of Elizabethan Banqueting Plate, of a most interesting character, consisting of Twenty-three Pieces, bearing the London Hall-mark, and varying in size from 8¼ to 15¾ inches in diameter:—

	ozs.	dwts.
"Two 12-inch Circular Meat Dishes, of hammered work, with parcel-gilt and reeded edges, 1599	39	0
One 13½-inch ditto, 1599	32	17
"The following eighteen pieces are by the same maker:—		
Two 9-inch ditto, 1600	29	7
One 10¾-inch ditto, 1600...	17	3
Two 12-inch ditto, 1600	47	3
Two 13½-inch ditto, 1600...	60	1
Two 15¾-inch ditto, 1600...	79	9
Two 8¼-inch ditto, 1601	22	0
Four 9½-inch ditto, 1601	59	16
Three 10½-inch ditto, 1601	64	12
One 10½-inch ditto, 1581	22	13
"The four preceding dishes have been altered and fitted with handles, which enable them to be used as covers for other dishes ...	15	15
One 13¼-inch ditto, 1581	33	9
[Contemporary piece in possession of the Duke of Rutland]		
	523	5

Digitized by Google

"This important Service will be Sold in One Lot, or otherwise, as may be announced at time of Sale.

"The occasion of the disposal by Auction of such a collection of Antique Banqueting Plate may fairly be considered of sufficient importance to justify the publication of the following particulars, which may be of interest to antiquarians:—

"The Harris Plate is not only of rare excellence, but has the following singular and romantic history. The family of Harris has been seated at Radford, in the parish of Plymstock, near Plymouth, uninterruptedly for a period of nearly five centuries. In the reign of Elizabeth the estate was in the possession of Sir Christopher Harris, who represented Plymouth in Parliament. He was the personal friend of Sir Francis Drake, and stored at Radford some of the "Gold and Silver in Blocks" which that daring seaman brought home with him from the South Seas. At Radford Sir Christopher Harris entertained Drake and Raleigh, Howard, Hawkins, and the other captains who fought the Armada; and there, in 1618, as Vice-Admiral of Devon, he held Raleigh for a while in custody, on his return from the fatal expedition after the Golden City of Manoa.

"To Sir Christopher, who died in 1625, the plate originally belonged. He was succeeded at Radford by his great-nephew, John Harris, who represented Liskeard in the Long Parliament, and eventually threw in his lot with the king. Plymouth declared for the Parliament, and its Siege by the Cavaliers, which lasted just four years, was the chief event of the Civil War in the West of England. John Harris garrisoned Radford in the Royalist interest, and became a major-general of infantry in the besieging army. This position he held when, on the 18th of February, 1645, a rally of the Puritan Garrison drove the Cavaliers from their quarters at Mount Stamford, a short distance from Radford, and chased them a considerable way. Radford was assailed, and either then, or at some similar time of imminent peril, the family plate disappeared; and whether it had been carefully hidden and the secret lost, or whether it had fallen into the hands of some lucky Roundhead, remained a mystery for nearly two centuries. At length, however, a man engaged in ploughing a field at Brixton, which is about two miles from Radford, on the 6th December, 1827, found these twenty-three pieces of silver plate. It was perfectly clear that they had been intentionally hidden, and as they bore the Harris Arms, there was no moral doubt as to their ownership. The legal point was settled by the verdict of a jury specially empanelled to try the question. The plain inference was that the plate had been hidden by the Steward in whose charge it had been placed, and by his death, probably during the February foray, the secret of its burial-place was lost. The plate, therefore, was assigned to John Harris, Esq., of Radford, the descendant of its former owner."

The plate was (as we were informed by the auctioneers) sold to Messrs. Attenborough & Son, Fleet Street at 48/- per ounce, and realised £1255 16s. A further note tells us that it was purchased from the above by Mr. Albemarle Cator, of Woodbastwich Hall, Norfolk, for £1900. Mr. Cator married one of the daughters of Mr. Christopher Arthur Mohun-Harris, late of Hayne.

Messrs. D., S., and Sons having referred us to the local papers of the time for further information, we have, through the kindness of Mr. E. Parfitt, of Exeter, obtained the following extracts, which, although in some particulars not agreeing with previous statements, we reproduce here, hoping that it may lead to some additional light being thrown upon this very interesting matter. *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of Thursday, December 20th, 1827, says:—

"A few days since, upwards of thirty large silver dishes were discovered buried in a cave in an outhouse attached to the premises of —— Splat, Esq., of Brixton, about six miles from Plymouth, by three labourers in the service of the above-named gentleman, who were employed in enlarging the cave for the purpose of depositing potatoes. The dishes are said to be several hundred pounds in value, and from the fashion and description of the workmanship are supposed to have been made about the reign of Queen Anne. This circumstance has occasioned a considerable sensation in the neighbourhood. We understand a question has arisen to whom the property legally belongs—the owner of the soil, Mr. Splat, or the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Bastard."

Another statement appeared in *Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* for December 27th, 1827, to the following effect:—

"A few days since several large silver plates were discovered buried in a cave in an outhouse attached to the premises of [Collins]-Splatt, Esq.,'of Brixton, about 6 miles from Plymouth. They are said to be of considerable value, and are supposed to have been made about the reign of Charles I. We are prepared to assure our readers that a reported litigation on the part of Mr. Bastard, our County Member, touching the claim to the plate lately discovered on his Manor was never contemplated. Mr. Splatt consulted Mr. Bastard, who instantly assured that gentleman the property was his own."

Mr. Henry Collins-Splatt, of Brixton House, to whom we have referred the above, informs us that the actual number of pieces found was thirty-one. The then lord of the manor, who made a claim to the plate, was the Rev. R. Lane, of Coffleet, and not Mr. Bastard. He also says: "The extract from *Woolmer's Gazette* of 1827 can hardly be correctly quoted, as I did not assume the name of Collins-Splatt until 1833, when I succeeded to the Brixton property under the will of Mr. Thomas Splatt. There is an old servant of Mr. Splatt still living at Brixton, who perfectly remembers the discovery of the plate."

EDITOR.

Digitized by Google

John Darby, of Exeter: a Versifier.—Can Mr. Parfitt or some other correspondent at Exeter furnish some biographical details respecting John Darby, of that city. His works, although of not much literary value, are curious as affording specimens of a class of writing at one time circulated in the country districts, and even with improved education not yet quite extinct. His title-pages are models of composition, lengthy, self-arrogant, and at times very far from truthful. The particulars of six of his publications are given herewith; possibly he wrote some others which I have not seen. At the conclusion of this note is a sample of Mr. Darby's poetry, from which a fair opinion may be formed of his literary talent. The grammar and the composition may not deserve much commendation, but the sentiments are without doubt extremely orthodox.

"An entire new work. Summer evening's conversation in the fields between Lydia and Priscilla on the works of creation, And the glorious work of redemption, accomplished on Calvary, by Jesus, the captain of our salvation. By John Darby, St. Sidwell's-street, Exeter. . . . Also in the same book, A dialogue between Paul and Silvanus, servants of God, On the wisdom of a poor wise man, Christ the wisdom of God, Christ the power of God. . . Sold by the Author, Son and Agent, and by no other. Price Six-Pence. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer, St. Sidwell's-street. 1831." 8vo. Title, 1 leaf; Summer Evening's Conversation, pages 3-16; A Dialogue, pages 17-31; Verses and Poems, pages 31-36.

"An entire new work. Summer evening's conversation. . . Price Six-pence. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer. 1832." 8vo. Collation as before. The same work with the date altered.

"Just published, An entire new work. Gospel poems, never before seen in print. Composed by John Darby of St. Sidwell's, Exeter. Which will be found to contain the great truths of the everlasting gospel for the everlasting consolation of the Church of God, the bride the Lamb's wife, adorned by her husband. . . . The whole mentioned on the Catalogue is in this book, in Thirty-six pages, on fine demy paper, price only Sixpence. Sold by the Author, Son and Agent and by no other. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer, 110, St. Sidwell's-street. 1834." 8vo. 36 pages.

"Just published, a new and most interesting work, as ever was published, by John Darby, the Author. A dialogue between A Watchman and the Traveller bound for Zion. . . . Also in this book Many excellent poems and The Barren Fig tree explained. . . . This Book is complete and finished. Price Six-pence. Sold by the Author, Son and Agent and by no other. Entered at Stationer's-hall. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer, 110, St. Sidwell's-street. 1837." 8vo. 36 pages.

"Just published, a new and most interesting work, as ever was published. By John Darby, the Author, Summerland-street, St. Sidwell's, Exeter. Written in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. A dialogue between A Watchman and the Traveller bound for Zion. . . . Also in this book eleven excellent poems and The Barren fig tree explained. This book is complete and finished. Price Six-pence. Sold by the Author, Son and Agent and by no other. Entered at Stationer's-hall. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer, 1839." 8vo, 36 pages. Notwithstanding the statement on the title, this is a reprint, with a very slight variation, of the previously mentioned work.

"Just published, by the Author John Darby, St. Sidwell's, Exeter. A new work, Gospel poems. Also will be found an interesting Dialogue between Two Miners Thomas and James, searching in the mines for the unsearchable riches of Christ, spiritualized. In this book also on The Village Bells, in poetry, tolling for saints fell asleep in Jesus. Written and composed in one-thousand eight-hundred and forty and forty-one. . . Poems not all composed to be sung. . . . All that is read in the Catalogue, you will find contained in this book complete. Price only six-pence. Sold by the Author, Son and Agent, and by no other. Entered at Stationer's-hall. Exeter: printed by R. Spencer, St. Sidwell's. 1841. 8vo. 36 pages.

"The King of the Beggars is Jesus by name,
To seek and to save the lost he did came,
The maimed, the lame, the halt and the blind,
They all found in Jesus a friend very kind.
The King of the Beggars to Jacob's well came,
His disciples were gone to the town,
And he being weary oppressed and faint,
On the well then he set himself down,
From Samaria, a woman, she came from the town,
On Jesus, the King of the Beggars, did frown,
The water she drew, from the well, it was deep,
That Jacob gave Joseph in memory to keep.
The King of the Beggars, he asked to drink,
She refused, and none would not give,
But the water of life, he gave unto her,
That in glory with him she might live.
The King of the Beggars condemned was to die,
Like a sheep to the slaughter was led,
That created the heaven, the earth and the sky,
On Calvary bow'd his dear head.
He dranked the vinegar, wormwood and gall,
'Tis finish'd' our Jesus did cry,
He gave up the ghost on Calvary's cross,
In love for our sins he did die."

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Good Old Times (I).—Under date of June 27th, 1758, Mr. Smeaton writes in a letter:—

"Two or three weeks since, some villains in the night broke all the windows of Stonehouse chapel to pieces; and much about the same time, our dog that laid in the yard at nights was poisoned. I have therefore employed our porter, instead of attending by day, to watch the yard from six at night to six in the morning, with a loaded musket." W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

Drake's Ship.—A writer in *Notes & Queries*, April 17th, 1886, makes some enquiry with reference to the celebrated vessel in which our Devonshire hero circumnavigated the globe, his query being as follows:—

"The following passage occurs in 'The Hearse of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Essex,' by Richard Vane, 1646:—'We do not lay up the carkasse of every Cole-ship with that respect as that of Drake's was; though confessedly the one must rot, as well as the other.' Does any other author allude to this fact?

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

As a commentary on the above, we may give the following quotation from Dr. Drake's *History of Kent*, part 1, *Blackheath*, page 276. We may add, for the information of those who are unacquainted with the fact, that Dr. H. H. Drake has for some years been engaged in collecting materials for a *History of Kent*, a district closely connected with Sir Francis Drake, his early, as well as his later life. For it may be remembered that Drake's father, embracing the Protestant doctrine, was called in question by the law of the Six Articles made by Henry VIII. against the Protestants, and to escape persecution, possibly punishment, he withdrew from his Tavistock home and settled in Kent. The College of All Souls, Oxford, presented him to the Vicarage of Upchurch, in Kent, upon the river Medway, where he had previously read prayers to the sailors, and where our celebrated sea-captain first imbibed that love for the sea and ships which afterwards made him so famous.

Further, when Drake returned from his voyage round the world in the year 1580, his ship, the *Pelican* or *Golden Hind* (for he changed her name during the voyage), was lodged in a dock at Deptford, where, on the 4th of April, 1581, Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood. The queen, it appears, expressed a strong desire that the *Golden Hind* should be preserved as a striking monument of his own and his country's glory; accordingly, for many years it remained in Deptford Dockyard as an object of interest and curiosity to visitors. When at length the ship was too far decayed to receive further repairs, she was broken up, but a portion of her timbers was preserved, from which a chair was made and presented to the University of Oxford. This chair was lent to the Drake Demonstration Committee at Plymouth two years ago, and was used by Lady Drake when she performed the pleasing duty of unveiling the Drake Statue on Plymouth Hoe. It was also exhibited the same day in Plymouth Guildhall. Our readers will remember the illustration of the chair which we published at the time, also the verses which the poet Cowley wrote in dedication of the chair to the University of Oxford. Dr. Drake informs us that he gathers from Sir William Davenant and other old poets that the ship was used as a restaurant or place for carousals, and that it has puzzled literary men to know why. His fortunate discovery in the Navy Accounts of the time, of this estimate, which we now publish, throws light upon this very interesting point:—

"AN ESTIMATE FOR THE DOCKINGE AND INCLOSINGE OF Sr FRAUNCIS DRAIK'S SHIPP WITH A BRICK WAULE, ETC., VIZ.

"A Brick Waule.—Imp'mis for a brick waule to be buylded, whiche will conteyne in Sircuyte aboute Ciiijxx footes [*i.e.*, 104 score feet] in lengthe, and xv foote highe, to be well buylded with Butteryes. And from Insyde to Insyde to to be xxiiijor Footes so as there may be some space to walke aboute the shipp wthin the waule, the chardge wherof estymated by the bricklayers, will extend unto cxxxli

"The Roff, etc.—Item the Roff (or cover) over the saide shipp according to the lengthe and breadthe of the waule. The Tymber and workmanshipp, Tyles, Lathe, and all other chardges insydente to the same, maye extende unto p' estimacyon iiiixxxli

"Preparing of ye Ground.—Item the Digginge, and preparinge of ye ground in order requisite for that purpose ys estymated by suche as hathe skill therin, att..... lxxli

"Item the chardge in layinge of wayes, wyndings screweinge, Blockinge, Shoreinge w'th Ironework withe other chardges to be therto anixed, cordage onlye exeptyd p' estima'..... iiiixx li

Suma Totalli..... ccclxxli

"Endorsed: Charges of Waulinge, etc., of Sr Fraunces Draik's shipp Ao 1581.

"Drake returned to Plymo. 3 Nov. 1580; was Knighted 4 April 1581 at Deptford."

We may add to the foregoing that Dr. Drake's *History of Kent*, now published (part 1, *Hundred of Blackheath*), contains much new matter with regard to Sir Francis Drake, and that it is also within the bounds of probability that this information will ere long be utilised in the preparation of a thoroughly reliable biography of the great Elizabethan sea-captain, which shall present the worthy in a far different light to that in which some recent writers have endeavoured to place him.

Appended are several very interesting "replies" which appeared in *Notes & Queries* in answer to the above, here reproduced in the hope that the information may be acceptable to our readers:—

Notes & Queries, May 15th, 1886:—

A QUERY about this ship, with an answer, will be found in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, II., 492. This vessel, the *Golden Hind*, in which he circumnavigated the globe, was, by Queen Elizabeth's command, to be for ever preserved. When reduced to a skeleton it was laid up in the Mast Dock, near Sayes Court, Deptford. A fragment, the last remaining, was made into a chair, and is now in the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and is memorialised by some lines written by the poet Cowley, which are printed at the above reference.

W. E. BUCKLEY.

Digitized by Google

In some hexameter panegyrical verses by an anonymous writer, prefixed to *Master Tom Coryate's Crudities*, published in 1611, recounting the "penny sights" and exhibitions then popular in England, mention is made of "Drake's ship at Detford" as one of those sights. After enumerating notable things in London, Lincoln, and elsewhere, the writer proceeds to notice:—

"The lance of John a Gaunt, and Brandon's still i' the Tower
The fall of Nineveh and Norwich built in an hower:
King Henry's slip-shoes, the sword of valiant Edward,
The Coventry Boare's shield, and fireworks seen but to bedward:
Drake's ship at Detford, King Richard's bed-stead i' Leyster,
The White Hall Whale-bones, the Silver Basin i' Chester,"

Leicester. WILLIAM KELLY, F.S.A.

There is an allusion to "Drake's ship at Deptford" in *Every Man in his Humour*, (I., ii.); and Cowley has an "Ode sitting and drinking in the chair made out of the reliques of Sir Francis Drake's ship." W. H.

"[Queen Elizabeth] likewise gave directions for the preservation of his ship, the *Golden Hind*, that it might remain a monument of his own and his country's glory. After the lapse of a century it decayed, and had to be broken up. Of the sound timber a chair was made, which was presented by Charles II. to the University of Oxford." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s.v., Drake.

Hastings. EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

This is noticed in *Notes & Queries* so early as 1st Series, VIII., 558, where Mr. A. Grayan inserts some lines prefixed to Coryate's *Crudities*, 1611, referring to the "Penny Sights and exhibitions in the reign of King James I., among which one line mentions:—

'Drake's ship at Detford, King Richard's bed i' Leyster."

In 3rd Series, II., 492, a long editorial note gives the tradition respecting the laying up of the ship at Deptford by order of Queen Elizabeth, with reference to the authorities, and a sketch of its subsequent history. In 6th Series, VI., 296, there is inserted a copy of verses from the *Carmina Quadragesimalia*, in which the question "*an essentiæ rerum sint æternæ*" is illustrated from Drake's ship. In *England's Gazetteer*, London, 1751, it is noticed as a well-known point of interest in connection with Deptford, that "The little ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world was, by Q. Elizabeth's order, laid up in a dock here for a monument" (Vol. I., s.v., "Deptford"). Camden, *Britannia*, Vol. II., col. 1264, by Gibson, London, 1722, also refers to it:—"But they who saw the ship, in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world, when it was laid up in the river Thames could testifie that little birds breed in the old rotten keels of ships," etc. See also *Description of England and Wales*, Vol. III., page 176, London, 1769.

ED. MARSHALL.

Also from *Notes & Queries*, June 26th, 1886:—

In my historical essay on "The Rise and Fall of the Spanish Armada," which is an introduction to the names of those persons who subscribed towards the defence of this country in 1588, just published by Mr. A. R. Smith, of Soho Square, I have had occasion to mention Sir Francis Drake and his "fortunate ship," the *Elizabeth Bonaventure*, "which after twenty-seven years' hard work had been aground in March, 1587-8, but was still unimpaired, causing the Lord Admiral to remark, 'except a ship had been made of iron, it were to be thought impossible to do as she hath done,' an expression more of its capital build than the term iron, for nowadays our iron vessels, instead of floating and lasting, turn up their toes and sink to the bottom of the sea, which 'the wooden walls' of Old England never did. What would Queen Elizabeth have thought of our ships now, when she considered hers to be expensive toys? Her Lord Admiral was clamouring, begging, praying for the means of defence—ships, ammunition, and provisions" (see Essay, page x., etc.).

The Spaniards were met by Drake in his ship, the *Revenge*, and it may interest the reader to know that in the English Fleet there were two other vessels called the *Thomas Drake* and the *Elizabeth Drake* (page 13), and also two called the *Mayflower*—a name dear to our New England forefathers. T. C. NOBLE.

Greenwood Road, Dalston.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

21.—**Navy of England, 1570.**—"A treatise concerning the Navie of England, written in Anno 1570, by Jno Montgomery, with an addition thereto made by the saide author, in Anno 1588; MS., quarto, in the possession of Mr. Uphill, of May's Buildings, bookseller, 1807. It was supposed at the time the article was written on it that it had never been printed (*Censura Literaria*, Vol. V., pages 29-37). The author, after describing the number of men, both sailors and soldiers, to man the ships, and also the weapons they should use in defending themselves and offending the enemy in time of war, says: "With respect to the number of the Queenes Maiesties owne shipps which should allwaies lye in reddynes they myght be 40 saylles. In further troubles then might there be chosen in this realme, amongst many 40, 50 or more, tall marchantes shipps to joyne with them, sufficient nomber, with God's helpe to withstand such enemyes." "In providing for emergent want of vessels," the writer proposes an allowance in building "marchantes shippes, to any that should buyld a shippe able to stowe or carye two hondred tonns in caske or above, and in voyages eyther to Spaine, Ittalie, the part of Turkey, Barbari, the Indies, the Islands, Hambroe, Danske, the Narue, Muscovia, Burdeus and such lyke places wher shippes may best be fraighted, the saidd great shippes of 200 tonns to be first fraighted foorthe and set on woorke uppon payment of some great penaltye for ofending." And "now to come

Digitized by Google

to the places in England where theis shippes should and myght best be occupied and mayntayned, I will first begyn with the citty of Bristoe, wher hathe ben and yet are] a woorshipfull company of marchants and owners whiche I suppose would mayntaine and occupie 3. Then next to it is Falmouth, Perrin, and Truro, a good porte, but I suppose their wantethe bothe marchants and trafficke of marchandies, wherefor I let them passe and so come to Plimouthe, and that contrye which I think wolde mayntain 1. Then might be appointed to Dartmouth, Totness, and Excestour, 2. To Southampton, 1. To the citty of London, 12. To Ipswiche, 1. To Yarmouth and Norwich, 1. To Hull and York, 2. To Newcastle, 1. And to the great haven of Milford, withe the rest of the portes and havens on the coast of Wales, and that parte of England, I omytt to say anything, because I knowe them not."

This will give some idea as to the importance of the various places named by the author; as he appeared to be acquainted with them, and therefore spoke with authority, we can from this draw some inferences as to their size and the trade then carried on by them.

Is it known that the manuscript referred to, and from which this extract is taken, was ever printed, and if so, where? If not, is it known where the manuscript is now?

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

✠ ✠ ✠

22.—**West Newton Ferrers.**—In the *Return of Members of the Parliament*, the name of Sir John Coryton is given as member for Callington in the Parliament of 12th Anne, which met 12th November, 1713, and was dissolved 5th January, 1714-15. He is described as "Bart., of West Newton Ferrers, *Cornwall*" (*sic*).

What place could have been meant by this description, which is attached to his name also in the parliaments of 1st George I. and 1st George II.? Was he a member of the Coryton family now residing at Pentillie.

W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

23.—**Soady Family.**—My great-grandfather, William Soady, was a merchant in Plymouth Dock in 1812. Can I ask "Kearley" what was the name of his house and in what business he was engaged? He was the son of John (?) Soady, of the Victualling Office; his mother was a Brooking, I believe. The family were Quakers, and of yeoman descent. I should be glad to have particulars of their ancestry; any information will be acceptable.

Burke's *General Armory* gives "Gu. a man's head couped at the neck ar. Crest—A stag lodged at gaze betw. two laurel branches ppr.," as the arms of Sodey. Was this family connected with the western counties?

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

[In the *Picture of Plymouth*, 1812, we find in the list appended of "the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Dock, their Occupations, and the Names of the Streets in which they reside," the following entry:—

"Soady, William, Tallow Chandler, Duke Street."

This is doubtless the information sought by our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

✠ ✠ ✠

24.—**"Tag."**—Can any of your readers inform me of the meaning of the word "tag," as applied to butchers' meat, what joint of beef is so called, and whether it is merely local or used elsewhere? The word itself, as signifying a point, a refuse end, and such like, was common enough in olden time, though now fallen out of use; but I cannot find in any ancient word-list I have been able to consult, any meaning which could at all refer to a piece of beef of 19 lbs. weight.

I find it in many butchers' bills of an ancestor of mine in the last century. As these bills may be interesting, as showing the price of butchers' meat a century and a half since and the average consumption of a well-to-do citizen of that period, I append one *literatim*. I still possess a fine portrait of this same Daniel Marriot.

"Acount For Mr Mirrit 1736.

		s	
"March 26th			
	A Tag of Beef 19lb att 2d pr lb.	3	2
April ye 10			
	A Leg of Pork and a Shoulder of Mutton and a Loyen of Veal ...	3	10½
17.	A Loyen of Veal and a Calfs head ...	1	6
24.	A hind Qr of Lamb and a Brest of Veal	2	1
May ye 4.	A Neck of Mutton	0	6
6.	A Shoulder of Veal	0	10
July ye 13.	A Calfs head	0	5
20	A Leg of Mutton	1	0
22	A foreqr of Lamb	0	8
Septr ye 7.	A neck of Veal	0	10
28	A leg of Mutton	1	3
October ye 5.	A Shoulder of Mutton and a Shoulder of Veal	1	8
9	A leg of Veal		10
9	a Butt of Beef		10
	A Tag of Beef	1	9¼
	Butt of Beef 8lb¾ at 1½	1	1
		1	2 3

"October 30. 1736. I have recd of Mr Danl. Mirriot the contents of this note in full of all demands.
George Plym."

Fort Hill, Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

✠ ✠ ✠

25.—**Plymouth and the Spanish Armada.**—This town, it appears, contributed seven ships and a fly-boat to the fleet which was raised to act against the Spanish Armada. Are the names of all these ships, their tonnage, number of sailors, and captains known? There are no means of identification, except in the case of the following, which are duly set forth in the official list extant:—

Digitized by Google

	Tons.	Men.	Captain.
"Hope of Plymouth	200.	70.	John Rivers.
William of Plymouth	120.	60.	
Gallego of Plymouth	30.	20."	

Again, it is stated in all histories that Captain Cock, of Plymouth, was the only man of note who was killed in the engagement. Is the name of his ship known? Where can I find these interesting particulars? KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

26.—**Selinge. Hœrne.**—Can any of your readers tell me the meaning of "the Selinge in the Hall" mentioned in an inventory of effects belonging to Richard Lawry, of St. Keverne, and administration of the same in 1634, in my possession. Also the meaning of "Hœrne," now "Herne." I believe the former was the oak chest containing linen and used as a seat, and that the word is a compound of *selle*, meaning in the first sense "a saddle," secondly, "a stool to sit upon," etc., etc.; and *linge*, linen. I think I have somewhere seen that *hærne* originally meant "a castle." Am I correct? H. C. L.

Liverpool.

✠ ✠ ✠

27.—**The Stone = The Eddystone.**—*A propos* of the article on the Eddystone in your May number, I should like to ask how far the shortened name, "The Stone," is now current among Plymouth sailors and fishermen. In my younger days they used commonly to speak of having gone so far outside "the Stone," etc., and I find that Smeaton, in a letter dated September 28th, 1758, uses it thus:—"Sir,—As I expect to go out again to *the Stone* to-morrow, I take this opportunity," etc.

H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

28.—**Topsham and the Duke of Monmouth.**—According to Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, in his work on *Quarter Sessions from Elizabeth to Anne*, Monmouth is said to have visited Topsham, the port of Exeter, and to have composed these doggerel lines:—

> "Topsham, thou'rt a pretty town—
> I think thee very pretty,
> And when I come to wear the crown
> I'll make of thee a city!"

Mr. Hamilton hints that they "may with more probability be attributed to some local poetaster." I think so, too, but shall be glad to know if they were derived from oral tradition or from written record. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

29.—**Plymouth and America.**—What American towns were actually founded from Plymouth? I know New Plymouth was, and I have heard (in spite of its name) that Portland, in Maine, was? Some of the Virginian towns surely must have been founded by Ralegh's people. Can anyone give a list of the places in America directly founded and colonised by Plymouth people? W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

30.—**Wilson, a Devonshire Author.**—Can any of your readers give me some information respecting a dramatic author named Wilson, the son (so I am informed) of Dr. Aaron Wilson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, 1633-43. He was admitted to one of the Inns of Court in London, about A.D. 1646. His plays, one of which was entitled *Andronicus*, appeared just after the Restoration. I doubt his local connection, but should nevertheless be glad to know something of him.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

✠ ✠ ✠

31.—**Quick, Painter.**—I have an oil painting of considerable merit, which, from its subject and treatment, I imagine to be by a Devonshire or West Country artist. It is signed "— Quick, 1834." Can anyone give me a clue to the artist and furnish me with some particulars of his life and work? E. B.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

32.—**"A-bier."**—A man writes from Heavitree that he cannot attend a meeting as his son is "a-bier," meaning that he is dead. A friend tells me that he has heard "a-heased" (? "a-hersed"), with the same meaning. Have any of your correspondents met with this phrase.

Exeter. G. B. P.

✠ ✠ ✠

33.—**Robert Trelawny's Town House.**—Is the exact locality of this house known? I am credibly informed that the house which was the scene of the disastrous and fatal conflagration in Looe Street some months ago was the residence of this highly respected Plymouth merchant. Trelawny was, as your readers may remember, Mayor of Plymouth on several occasions; he was also M.P. for the town in 1640, and died in prison at Winchester. His fame is more than local, for he was one of the earliest settlers of New England, and is considered to be the founder of Maine. He built Ham House, near Plymouth, where his papers, were deposited recently brought to light and printed by the Maine Historical Society, as noticed some time since in the *Western Antiquary*. I am anxious to have this point settled, as I have been informed that the beautiful mantel-piece bearing the Trelawny arms, now at Ham, came originally from a house occupied by Nettleton, bookseller, on the site of the Naval Bank. I am under the impression that confusion has arisen here, and doubtless someone amongst your Plymouth correspondents has seen the deeds relating to this property. J. P. B.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

34.—**Old Money and New Money.**—What is meant by these expressions? They are used in a document relating to the town of Plymouth, of the early part of the reign of Queen Anne. This states that there are certain sums "which now lie in the Iron Chest part in old part in new money." QUERENS.

Digitized by Google

35.—**No Man's Chapel, Thorverton.**—In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England*, 1840, it is stated that at East Raddon, in the parish of Thorverton, there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the remains of which have been converted into a dwelling house, called "No Man's Chapel." Is anything more known of this, and can any of your readers explain the peculiar designation? KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

36.—**The Verb "To Entertain."**—In the Plymouth Guardians' Act of 1708 that body is empowered to "choose and entertain a Clerk." Supposing this to mean that they might pay him a salary or in some way provide him with a maintenance, is it not a curious use of the word "entertain"? Can any reader give instances of its employment in a similar sense? W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

37.—**Duel at Plymouth in 1665.**—The Harris MS., under date 1665, mentions a duel as having been fought on the morning of February 27th, about six o'clock, in a field near the Higher Mills, in the town of Plymouth, by Francis Edgcumbe, 2nd son of Piers Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, and John Skelton, the second son of Sir John Skelton, Deputy-Governor of the Fort and Island of Plymouth. The duel, so says the writer, was fought in sight of both their fathers' houses. Francis Edgcumbe was slain dead by Skelton. After describing the incidents of the quarrel which led to the duel, and the fatal fight itself, the writer states that the case came on at the Lent Assizes at Exeter, and the grand jury found a true bill for wilful murder against Skelton, who, however, immediately after the duel, had fled, "and it was not heard what became of him." Are any further particulars of this lamentable circumstance known, and can any of your Exeter correspondents give an account of the trial which took place at the assizes in that city? HISTORICUS.

✠ ✠ ✠

38.—**Hawkins Family.**—Having recently seen a number of your excellent journal, the *Western Antiquary*, it struck me that I might obtain, through its pages, some information which would be of use to me, as I am trying to find out about an ancestor of ours, Nicholas Hawkins, who was grandson of Admiral Sir Richard Hawkins, of Poole, in Slapton. Nicholas was born in 1639 at Slapton, but went from there to Kingsbridge. I want to find out who he married. Nicholas's son, John Hawkins, was buried at Kingsbridge, but I do not know how to find out who his father Nicholas married or where the son John was born and brought up.

I give an extract from an old letter we have, which says that on the Hawkins side we are entitled to quarter the arms of the following families:—(1) Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent; (2) Nash; (3) *Trelawney*, of Cornwall; (4) Dogngrell, or Doyngrell; (5) Helligan; (6) Powna; (7) Noddlestone; (8) Cooke; (9) Paderda; (10) Pyncerna; (11) Devyock; (12) *Knowling*, of Devonshire. It seems possible that as Nicholas's great-great-grandfather married a Trelawny (see number 3), and his grandson married Dorcas Knowling (see number 12), some of the other names might be those of Nicholas's wives.

Windsor. MARY H. STUART HAWKINS.

✠ ✠ ✠

39.—**The Herford Family.**—Can any of your correspondents assist me in obtaining information as to the subsequent history of the persons named in the enclosed notes? I have good reason to think that they may be connected with the "John Hereford" and "Henry Hereford" of the pedigree given in Benolte's *Visitation of Devon*, 1531. What I particularly want are particulars as to the "issue" of Henry Hereford referred to in the *Visitation*.

I may say as briefly as possible that my object is to trace up my family beyond William Hurford of Sampford Peverell, whose will was proved at Exeter in 1635. Owing to the Sampford Registers prior to 1678 having been lost, I can get no help from them, and there are no Exeter wills extant for that part of the county earlier than the before-named. The name is found at the beginning of the Taunton Wills (1538) as of Luxborough, in Somersetshire, and in the parish registers of Holcombe Rogus in 1541. These facts are difficult to reconcile, though not absolutely inconsistent, with the descent of my family (who undoubtedly spelt their name "Hurford" in all the places I have mentioned, and by ourselves till 1828) from the Hereford family, who "entered" in 1531, and probably lived at or near Plymouth. (From the *Calendars of State Papers*.)

One reason I have for supposing that the Henry Hereford, the Customer, is the person mentioned in the pedigree is the coincidence of the allusion to "John Orenge" with the fact of the latter Henry Hereford's wife being stated as "Felice daughter of John Orynge of Winborne" in the pedigree.

I recently prevailed upon a friend of mine in town to look at one of the copies of Benolte's *Visitation* at the College of Arms, and to note the names of the families whose pedigrees occur on the three or four pages preceding and following the Hereford pedigree. This was the result: Hill of Shylston, Prows of Chagford, Strodde of Strode, Bootsed of Butsed, Champernowne of Woodbury, Hillersdone of Memmingland, Tremayne of Collacombe, Sarmington of Langford (county Wilts?), Fittz of Tavestoke. Your readers will know whether these places are close to Plymouth or not.

There are two places which figure in Saxton's Map of Devon as "Herforde," but I cannot find that there was any local family of the name at either place.

I should, of course, feel very much obliged if any light could be thrown upon the missing links of my pedigree, but I can hardly hope to interest persons beyond my own family in the matter, except in so far as it concerns local history.

G

Digitized by Google

1521. 23rd May.—John Herforde, Customer of Plymouth, reports to the king the approach of the emperor's fleet to Portland.

1529 (20 Henry VIII). February.—Henry Hereford, Customer of Plymouth, receives £95 7s. 6d. from the Treasury for ships sent by him into Spain with the king's ambassadors and letters, and for the "discryvinge" the emperor's navy at his last coming out of Spain into England.

1531.—Letter from Henry Herforde to the Duke of Norfolk, desiring release from prison, that he may pay his debt to the Crown.

1534.—A second letter, as above.

1533.—In the well-known series of memoranda made by Thomas Cromwell is the following:—"To remember Herfforde for his end to be taken with the King for £1300."

1534.—In another paper, endorsed "Remembrances of things to be removed by Mr Attorney":—"Herforde for his end to be taken with the King for £1300.

Again, in 1534:—Information against "Harford customer of Plomemouth."

1534. 27th January.—Letter from John Orenge to Cromwell, in which the writer speaks of a recognisance wherein he stands bound for £40 for Henry Harfforde, "whom I wish I had never known." The writer had been ill since Michaelmas, and could not "labour to London till Easter."

I am informed by Mr. R. N. Worth that John Herford was Mayor of Plymouth in 1517-18 and in 1526-27, and that Henry Harford, Customer of Plymouth, was executed at Tyburn in 1537.

Macclesfield, Cheshire. ARTHUR F. HERFORD.

✠ ✠ ✠

40.—**The Gorges Family.**—Can any of the contributors to the notices of the Gorges family which have lately appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, or any of your readers, inform me where a copy of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' *America Painted to the Life*, 1659, or a somewhat later work, *Gorges' Brief Narration*, may be seen?

Taunton. JAMES H. PRING.

Replies.

Wembury Charities (Query 6, June, 1886).—Sir John Hele, Kt., of Wembury House, in the parish of Wembury, in his will, dated 16th October, 1643, gave, amongst other charities, 52 shillings yearly, for ever, to the poor of the said parish, to be laid out at one shilling weekly in the purchase of bread, to be distributed at the church, on each Sunday throughout the year, to the poor persons of the parish who attend divine service. Also, Josias Calmady, of Langdon, in the parish of Wembury, by his will, dated 7th March, 1682, gave, amongst other charities, a like annuity for ever, for the use and benefit of the poor of the said parish, to be bestowed in such manner as described in Sir John Hele's will. The two charities are distributed at the same time and place, by certain parish officers named in the will, to the poor persons who attend divine service there. The custom still continues. L. A. C.

Knighton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nathaniel Howard.—Very little appears to be known about this talented writer. He was born at Plymouth, and became a schoolmaster at Tamerton Folliot. He wrote *Bickleigh Vale*, a poem of considerable merit, and some shorter pieces, which were first published at York in 1804, and in London in 1808. He translated Dante's "Inferno," with notes, historical, classical, and explanatory, and a life of Dante. This tasteful volume was published by Murray, London, in 1807. Mr. Worth (*West Country Garland*) says that "he was well versed in Persian and translated much Persian poetry"; and in the *History of Plymouth* (page 321) he says: "Proof of his proficiency in Persian was given in a paper on Persian poetry contributed by him to the first volume of the Transactions of the Plymouth Institution." I am unable to say whether any of his relatives still reside in the neighbourhood, but there does not appear to be anyone of the name at Tamerton. M. Y. Y. T.

✠ ✠ ✠

Ralegh Family (v., 298).—If "Mrs. Elizabeth Raleigh" was "daughter of Mr. Philipp Rawleigh of Westminster," she could not have been "grand-daughter of the famed Sr Walter Raleigh," as she belonged to the third generation after him, and must therefore have been his great-grand-daughter. According to a signature of his to a deed, dated December 27th, 1656 (in the possession of W. L. Lawrence, Esq., F.S.A., of Sevenhampton), her father's proper name was "Phillip Ralegh." He was the youngest son of Carew, Sir Walter's second son. Two volumes of the works of his illustrious relative were edited by him (Nos. 160 and 168 in the *Bibliography of Sir W. R.*, *W. A.*, v., 243, 246.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

✠ ✠ ✠

Old Church Custom (v., 266).—Two months ago, I wrote to the *Western Antiquary* respecting doors which are sometimes found on the north side of churches. A few days since, on looking over the *Building News* of 3rd September, 1880, I found the following paragraph:—

"The north side of a church has a traditional meaning, of a rather superstitious kind, attached to it. It was regarded as the haunt of Satan and source of the cold wind. In Walcott's *Sacred Archæology*, the curious reader will find many interesting stories. At Wellcombe Church, near Morwenstow, there is what is called the 'Devil's Door,' adjoining the font, which was only opened when the renunciation of the devil, etc., was made in baptism,

Digitized by Google

for the escape of the fiend. In other Cornish and Welsh churches we find the same superstitious ideas to have existed, and in consequence the northern side of churchyards are often without graves. The northern door has also been called the 'bachelor's door,' owing, no doubt, to the separation of the sexes that was practised, for we find the north and south doors placed opposite to each other in many old churches."

The three churches I mentioned in my query have south porches opposite the north door; the latter openings have been blocked up. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Long Tenure of Ecclesiastical Benefices (v., 298). If we may trust a paragraph in the *Exeter Flying Post* of 28th May, 1834, the following is another instance of tenacity of life in the clerical profession:—

"It is a remarkable fact that the last three vicars of Berry Pomeroy enjoyed their preferment more than 150 years. The Rev. John Prince, author of *The Worthies of Devon*, was instituted on the 25th of April 1681 and buried at Berry Pomeroy on the 14th September 1723: he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Fox, who was instituted on the 12th October following and died in 1781: the Rev. John Edwards, whose death was lately announced, was instituted on the 5th of April in that year."

The death of Mr. Edwards was recorded to have occurred on 23rd April, 1834, and he was succeeded in the following June by the Rev. Edward Brown, of the duration of whose incumbency I have no note. R. D.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

French Artizans in Devonshire (v., 300).—Mr. Conant will find much information about the early history of lace-making in Devonshire in a paper by Mrs. Treadwin, of Exeter, read at the Exmouth Meeting of the Devonshire Association in 1883, and printed in its *Transactions*. In this paper references are given to other authorities on the same subject. R. D.

Exeter.

I CAN find no mention of Frenchmen being employed in lace-making in Devon; on the contrary, Mrs. Bury Palliser, in describing the English lace at South Kensington, says: "The introduction of pillow lace-making into England is assigned to the Netherlanders who fled from the persecution of Alva, and sought an asylum on our peaceful shores." Another authority, Townsend, in his *Manual of Dates*, says the lace manufacture at Honiton (Devonshire) flourished as early as 1630. EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mamhead, Devon (v., 154).—The name of this place is thus explained by Dr. Oliver (*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, III., 64): "Mamhead or Mamheved, from the Celtic word *maim*, a rock or cliff, and *heved*, a head (from the circumstance embracing and crowning the rocky summit of Haldon)." J. S ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

Bowhill, near Exeter (v., 265).—"Old Cliftonian" is in error in calling this a priory. It is the private chapel attached to the dwelling house of the Holland family, and was licensed for divine service by Bishop Lacy, 28th April, 1429, at which time it was owned by Richard Holland. The chapel is in excellent preservation, and now does duty as a storehouse for the nurseryman's stock. It adjoins the rear of the dwelling house, and stands north and south, having east and west doors, and two two-light windows, with trefoil moulded heads, on either side. The outside measurements are about 33 feet long by 27 feet wide.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Paris Street, Exeter (IV., 144).—I believe the origin of this name to be a personal one. In the early part of the 15th century there were at least two ecclesiastics bearing the name of Parys in this diocese; and one of them, Major or Mauger Parys, was instituted Rector of St. Petrock's, Exeter, 31st October, 1435. It is a curious coincidence that in the churchwardens' accounts of this parish, under date 1425, the name of this street is entered as "Parystrete," where they owned a tenement and garden. Further evidence in support of this opinion exists in the fact that several other streets in the immediate vicinity of Paris Street bear personal names, *e.g.*, Chute Street, Parr Street, Cheeke Street, Spiller Street, and Russel Street.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Bold Venture, near Plymouth (v., 206).—May not this name have been derived from Bonaventure or Bonaventura, a term which mariners were fond of applying to their ships. Possibly the name in that locality may have originated in connection with Sir Francis Drake, who was married to his first wife, Mary Newman, at St. Budeaux, close by. However that may be, I think it very likely that the name comes down to us from Elizabethan times, Drake's ship, in which he made, with Frobisher and others, an expedition to the West Indies (1585-6), was named the *Elizabeth Bonaventura*. The same ship, or another of the name, was commanded by the Earl of Cumberland in the English (Armada) Fleet of 1588; there was also a second *Elizabeth Bonaventure*, of London, amongst the victuallers of the same fleet. Besides these we find:—

	Tons.	Men.	Captain.
Edward Bonaventure	300	120	James Lancaster.
Thomas Bonaventure	140	70	William Adridge.
George Bonaventure	200	80	Eleazar Hikeman.
Jane Bonaventure	100	50	Thomas Hallwood.
Thomas Bonaventure	60	30	John Pentyre.
Ann Bonaventure	60	50	John Conny.

I merely throw out the above as a suggestion, in the hope that it may attract others among your correspondents, who have some knowledge on the subject, to impart it.

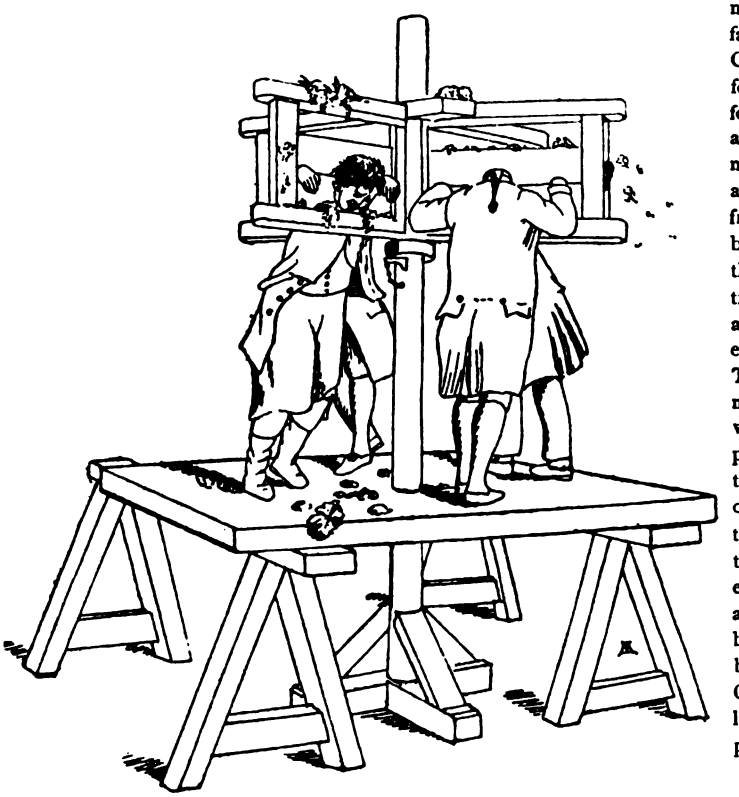
GILD HELM.

Digitized by Google

Reviews.

The Transcript of the Registers of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, London, 1538-1760; with a Short Account of both Parishes, List of Rectors and Churchwardens, etc. By J. M. S. Brooke, M.A., Rector, and A. W. C. Hallen, M.A. London: Bowles & Sons, 1886. Royal 8vo, Pages lxvi., 522.

THIS handsome volume, now before us, would disarm criticism, but that we feel in duty bound to deal justly alike by the editors and those who desire to know something of a book before purchasing. The duty is the more easy as we have no fault to find, or only on points which are matters of opinion. The work has evidently been a labour of love, in which neither pains nor expense have been spared; and we most heartily congratulate both the editors—for the name of Mr. Hallen is joined with that of the rector of the united parishes — on the happy accomplishment of their task, a task the labour of which only those who have gone through it can properly appreciate. The book has been printed within the parish, at the office of Messrs. Bowles and Sons, who deserve great praise for the way in which they have turned out the work.



The Pillory. (See *The Dawn of the XIXth Century in England*).

The great bulk of the volume is of course what it professes to be—a transcript of the registers of baptisms, weddings, and burials, which are of the usual character—and is of course for useful reference rather than general use, but much will be found of interest in turning over its pages, and we might easily pick a score or two examples. Here are two or three relating to Devonshire people. At page 95 we have, 1707, March 21st (o.s.), "Was borne Robert, the son of Samuel Trefusis Esquire, and Alice his wife, living with The Right Hon. Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesties Post Office Generall, and was baptized the first day of April following, by the Right Rev. Father in God Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Knight and Bishop of Winchester, by the permission and assistance of Mr. Samuel Angier, Rector." Turning to the index, we find that Mr. Trefusis had two other daughters baptized at St. Mary Woolnoth. This Sir Jonathan Trelawny was a baronet, not a knight, and one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James II. Again, on page 132, married 3rd September, 1593, "Henry Dunne of Modburrye, co. Devon, and Dorothie Allen of this Parish, by Licence," and on page 148 we have the marriage of a Southcote of Shillington, in Devon; but we must stop, or we shall far exceed our space. Our parish registers form a mine of information relating to all classes of the community; very much, alas, has perished from various causes, but much remains, though a great portion of it is fast disappearing from the effect of past neglect. The only effectual method of dealing with what is left, to permanently preserve them and render them of general utility, is to have them printed; therefore, we look on every register printed as a national benefit, but the work should be undertaken by Government and not left to private enterprise.

Besides the registers the editors of this work have prefaced it with some sixty pages of historical matter relating to the two parishes; it is open to question if this had not been better extended into a separate work, while it would have added greatly to its interest if foot-notes identifying at least the more important names with further particulars had been appended, after the manner of the late Col. Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers*, which must ever remain *the* pattern of such work, though its elaborateness will, we fear, be seldom attainable. Mr. Brooke and Mr. Hallen have appended to each burial

Digitized by Google

register a list compiled from wills of persons desiring "to be buried" in the respective churches from 1338 to 1559, which will be both useful and interesting. A. J. J.

The Dawn of the XIXth Century in England. A Social Sketch of the Times. By JOHN ASHTON. With 114 Illustrations drawn by the Author from Contemporary Engravings. Popular Edition. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886. 10/6.

We are very glad to see that the demand for the first edition of this work was so great that the publishers have been encouraged to issue a second in popular form, and we feel assured that it will have a ready sale. The book is full of interesting and entertaining matter, and illustrates in a most remarkable manner the revolution which has taken place in men, manners, and customs since the days of our grandfathers. Turning over the pages of this history of a time not long past, we are reminded of many things concerning which we have heard our elders speak, and the graphic illustrations with which the book abounds recall to us many matters which are almost within our own recollection.

Incidentally, too, the book furnishes much valuable information respecting the time when England and France were at war, and when every southern port was in a state of constant activity consequent upon an anticipated invasion. The press-gang was then in the height of its unpopularity, and trade was in a state of stagnation. It is curious to read of the excitement which ensued on the introduction of gas for street-lighting, and to note the disfavour with which it was received; but in these days of electric-lighting and brilliant thoroughfares we can scarcely realize the state of the streets before gas superseded the old oil lamps, and when the lamplighters were much more of an institution than they are now. Pictures are given of the lamps and lamplighters of the early days of this century. The changes of locomotion are also well illustrated, the stage waggon and the stage coach looking exceedingly antiquated alongside the fast express trains of these days. What a change, too, in the matter of marine locomotion was brought about by the introduction of steam. Where are now the wherries of the "jolly young watermen" classed in the book as "One of the Miseries of London"? Then we have sketches of the old fire-engines and water-carts of the past, long prior to the time when the constant supply system brought the priceless boon of pure water into every house, and when the steam fire-engine was ready at a few moments' notice to dash off to the scene of a conflagration. Amusing pictures of London street-life are given, the street-cries of past generations, and many other matters akin. The Post Office system has also undergone a wonderful transformation. Thanks to the penny post, the correspondence of this country has marvellously increased; we should hesitate to write so often and so briefly now, if for every letter to or from London we were mulcted in the sum of tenpence or a shilling. And as to speed, well, the telegraph and the telephone have lately created another revolution little dreamt of by our grandfathers. So we might go on from chapter to chapter of this delightful book, to tell of dinners and diners; of the price of provisions; of clothing; of the fops and dandies of the time, and the grotesqueness of the dress of both sexes; of the absurdities then in vogue —absurd in our eyes, though doubtless the fashions of later times will appear equally so in the eyes of succeeding generations. Of marriage customs, systems of education, games, gambling, lotteries, racing, bull-baiting, prize-fighting, country sports, and hunting, we have not space to speak. Considerable interest centres around those chapters of the book which describe the star vocalists of past days, and the votaries of Terpsichore. Art and science, medicine and surgery—everything, in fact, that can be thought of, is here given in amusing detail, not as it is, but as it was. Quite as interesting, if not more so,

CONSTABLES—1805.

to some readers, are those portions of the book which deal with the army and navy, the militia and the volunteers, of the early years of this century. We have also information respecting the old forms of arms and the regulations in force for the various services. Of course the almost obsolete practice of duelling comes in for a share of attention, and then we are treated to some interesting details of the old watchmen, the constables, and their immediate successors; also the old forms of punishment, the stocks, the pillory, the whipping-block, and other abandoned modes of punishment which we have no desire to revive. Altogether, the book is well worthy of the closest attention, and the author is to be congratulated upon having crowded so much valuable information within the 476 pages (including a capital index) which it makes. As we have before observed, the book abounds with illustrations, all apt and striking, which give additional zest to the perusal of this unique and handsome volume.

Digitized by Google

Documents, chiefly unpublished, relating to the Huguenot Emigration to Virginia and to the Settlement at Manakin-Town, with an Appendix of Genealogies, presenting data of the Fontaine, Maury, Dupuy, Trabue, Marye, Chastain, Cocke, and other Families. Edited and compiled for the Virginia Historical Society, by R. A. BROCK, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Richmond, Virginia, 1886.

This work forms the fifth volume of the New Series of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, and we know of no higher aim of such an influential society than bringing before the world these valuable details relative to the early colonisation of their country. The history of the religious persecution of the Huguenots in France from the massacre of St. Bartholomew to the infamous outrages which preceded and followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, has been and always will be an interesting period in history; so that here we have a most comprehensive narrative of the establishment of the fugitive Protestants in the New World, which throws much additional light on the subject. Mr. Brock has prefixed to the volume a lengthy introduction, in which is contained a general outline of the Huguenot emigration to Virginia and some genealogical particulars of the principal families concerned therein. The body of the book is taken up with the documents, many of which are here put in type for the first time and are exceedingly valuable both for historical and genealogical purposes.

Holderness and Hullshire Historic Gleanings (a Portfolio of Pictures, Poetry and Prose). By T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE. Hull: Wildridge & Co., 1886.

The author of these pleasant pages has catered for a large class of readers and has produced a book which will be thoroughly appreciated by antiquaries of every description. He has worked with a purpose, and his design has been to become "a learner of the lessons of the Past which are printed on Nature's page, with foot-notes by Man—an admirer of the green corn of spring and the flowerets of summer, but a gleaner of the wheat-stalks of the departed harvest." The book is full of interest and will, we are sure, become highly popular among Yorkshire people. As we turn from page to page, we are charmed with the versatility displayed. It is in very truth a "portfolio of pictures, poetry and prose," all so happily commingled that no incongruity is perceptible, and we must congratulate our friend Mr. Wildridge upon the success of his charming book. The illustrations are admirable and the typography excellent.

A Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, with a Grammar of its Word Shapening and Wording. By WILLIAM BARNES, B.D. Dorchester: M. & E. Case, 1886. Price Six Shillings.

The Rev. William Barnes is so well known as an authority on all matters connected with the Dorset dialect that any work emanating from him will be received with gratification by philological students. The work before us is of the highest order in its class and affords abundant evidence of the ability and industry of the compiler. In a series of "Fore Notes," Mr. Barnes explains the differences between the Dorset form of folk-speech and ordinary book English; he also briefly states what had previously been done by himself and others in connection with the dialect. Mr. Barnes in 1844 published a volume of poems in the Dorset dialect, to which was appended a glossary; this has now been much expanded, and we have in the valuable work under review a very full and interesting list of the peculiarities and provincialisms prevalent in the district. The compiler wisely says in his "Fore Notes" that "the forms of folk-speech do not change at the map boundaries of Counties"; consequently we find many words in this list which are in constant use in other parts of the western shires, but, nevertheless, the majority of the words here given may be claimed as of Dorset and its borders.

History of the Burgh of Canongate, with notices of the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood. By JOHN MACKAY. Edinburgh: Johnstone, Hunter & Co., 1886.

Everything about Edinburgh speaks of an eventful and romantic past, and in this little volume Mr. Mackay has given a complete account of the Canongate, the very heart of old Edinburgh. To all who know Edinburgh the book will be welcome, and we are sure that many who do not know the city, will, on perusal of this volume, be anxious to make a closer acquaintanceship with "Auld Reekie." We are glad to notice that this is a second edition of a most interesting work.

Historical Guide to Great Yarmouth and Neighbourhood, Price Sixpence, and *Pictorial Guide to Great Yarmouth,* Price Twopence. Messrs. A. & W. Huke.

These are very useful little handbooks for visitors to this ancient town. The former contains numerous notes, historical and descriptive, of the town itself, as well as of the surrounding district; the latter is entirely confined to a description of the town. Some of the illustrations are good, and in the large book will be found a good map of the town, besides another of the county of Norfolk.

Thorough Guide Series. South Wales and the Wye District of Monmouthshire. By C. S. WARD, M.A., and M. J. B. BADDELEY, B.A. London: Dulau & Co., 1886.

Having occasion frequently to refer to the admirable guides of this series which describe the western counties, we can confidently speak of the "thorough" manner in which they have been compiled. The authors appear to have personally travelled over every mile they describe; their statements can be thoroughly relied on, their routes and distances are most accurate, and the plan of the volumes all that could be desired. The present work is quite equal to any of the others, and we can give no greater praise. It contains seventeen maps and plans, in which the minutest details are given. There is no more useful or reliable series of guides published.

Digitized by Google

Wigan Bibliography. A Local Catalogue of Wigan-Printed Books and Pamphlets and the Works of Authors connected with Wigan and the District. By H. T. FOLKARD, Librarian. Wigan: Platt, 1886.

We quite endorse the action of the Committee of the Wigan Free Library in requesting their librarian to compile a catalogue of Wigan books, and we still further endorse the remarks of Mr. Folkard, that "every Free Library should collect and preserve the publications of its local presses, and all books, pamphlets, and manuscripts having any connection, no matter how remote, with the town and district it supplies." Having been for years past engaged in making such a collection, but of a more extended character—*viz.*, of works relating to the two counties of Devon and Cornwall—and having again and again expressed our opinions thereon, we can fully appreciate the value of Mr. Folkard's labours in this direction.

Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, 1885-86.

This publication contains the usual amount of interesting matter, including the able address of the President (Mr. W. Square) on opening the session 1885-6. Several papers are given *in extenso*, that of Mr. R. N. Worth, on "The Rocks of Plymouth," occupying a considerable portion of the volume, as its merit deserves; Mr. Jewers' paper, to which we refer in another note, is also printed in full. We think it is a pity that more of the papers are not published, particularly those which have a local bearing. We do not say that every lecture which is delivered at the Athenæum should be printed in the *Transactions*, but that some extension might be made is evident; moreover, the favours are not evenly distributed, inasmuch as one author may be invariably selected for the post of honour, while others are systematically ignored.

The Monuments and Registers of some of our Local Churches. By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

This is a paper read last session before the Members of the Plymouth Institution. Mr. Jewers, in his usually careful manner, has given a most interesting account of the monuments and heraldry of the churches of Rame, Sheviock, St. John's-by-Saltash, and Saltash. Many extracts are also given from the parish registers of these churches, while incidentally we find numerous references of a locally interesting character. The paper contains several well-executed plates of arms, which add to the value of the work. Mr. Jewers is an expert in armorial matters, and is well acquainted with local heraldry.

The Churches of England: How Built and Endowed. Lecture by the Rev. H. G. TOMKINS.

A very useful little pamphlet, especially in the face of possible "Disestablishment and Disendowment." Mr. Tomkins has shown, in the course of a few pages, from whence the chief revenues of the Church were derived, and he makes a strong case from the facts and figures he introduces in behalf of preserving the integrity of the English Church.

The Camp on Hamdon Hill. By HUGH NORRIS. Taunton: Hammond, 1885.

Another valuable contribution to the "Ham" literature. Hamdon Hill is situated in West Somerset, and is considered by antiquaries to have been an early British fortress or entrenched station, adopted subsequently by the Romans. Mr. Norris, who contributed this paper to the *Journal of the Somersetshire Archæological Society* in 1884, has therein furnished a learned and exhaustive treatise on a most interesting subject. He is the author of a *History of South Petherton*, a valuable little work long out of print which would well repay the labour and cost of re-publication.

Shakespeare's England. By WILLIAM WINTER. Edinburgh: Douglas, 1886.

Another of those delightful little volumes from the works of American writers which emanate from the press of Mr. David Douglas, and which are so eagerly looked for by English readers. There is a charm and freshness about these essays which endears them to all who care for works out of the common run. Mr. Winter looks at English scenes with American eyes, and those scenes are hallowed in his eyes by the associations which cluster around them, for in Shakespeare's England both the American and Englishman can claim a common proprietorship. We should add that the sketches are by no means confined to Shakespearean subjects, but are generally descriptive of a ramble through England, with a pilgrimage to some notable shrines.

The Poems of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd (Selected). With Introduction by Mrs. GARDEN. London: Walter Scott, 1886.

This, the latest volume of the "Canterbury Poets," is a welcome contribution, as it brings the charming ballads and poems of one of the sweetest of Scottish singers before a very large constituency. Hogg, like Burns, was a peasant—they were both sons of the soil and both sons of genius. Burns is described as "the poet of human feelings, of men and women, their frailties and their virtues, their tender loves and their bitter hates. Hogg was emphatically the poet of nature and the supernatural." This little volume contains the best of Hogg's writings, and the selection will commend itself to all true lovers of genuine poetry. Mrs. Garden has appended a very worthy introduction to the work, which will do much to popularise the poems she has so carefully edited.

Presidential Address to the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 1885-86. By the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, Retiring President.

In the above our indefatigable co-worker has given a very useful *resumé* of the dual character of the work performed by the eminently practical society of which he is so hard-working a member. He has sketched out the chief points of interest connected with antiquarian research, and offers some useful advice to his fellow members which we trust they will follow to their own and public advantage.

Digitized by Google

Sonnet on Freedom, and Twelve Other Poems. By JAMES ROSS. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

There is much to admire in this unpretending little work. Mr. Ross writes with ease, and his poems have a musical rhythm, while his verses bear the impress of deep thought and intense human sympathy.

Billy, and Other Ballads. By J. C. CORRIE. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

Some of these ballads are very closely allied to those of G. R. Sims, and these we least admire; but others bear tokens of originality, both in thought and execution. Mr. Corrie has versatile talent which he would do well to cultivate.

A Canterbury Pilgrimage. Ridden, Written, and Illustrated by JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. London: Seeley, 1885.

A very happy little book, the idea well conceived and the pilgrimage well carried out. We do not know which to admire most, the chatty descriptive matter or the exceedingly appropriate and well-executed illustrations. It is a charming shilling's-worth.

Salammbô of GUSTAVE FLAUBERT. Englished by M. FRENCH SHELDON. London: Saxon & Co., 1886.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment on reading this book. It is undoubtedly a masterpiece as a description of barbaric splendour, and as a recital of even more than barbaric inhumanities. In spite of the fact that the book has been unreservedly praised by one of the greatest of English novelists, in spite of the terms of adulation which have been lavished upon it by many critics, we are fain to confess that, although we have been to some extent fascinated by a perusal of its wonderful scenes, we prefer to throw in our lot with those who condemn the book as possessing few points worthy of commendation. From an antiquarian and historical point of view, the book may doubtless be of value, but as "A Glowing Story of Love, Passion, and War," which it purports to be, we see little in it to admire. Wholesale slaughter, indiscriminate carnage, barbaric orgies, scenes of the wildest demoralisation—we had almost used a stronger term—are here crowded together in such a manner as to destroy to a large extent the interest of the reader in the story, and we feel something akin to disgust that the talents of such a writer should have been used for such a purpose. We look in vain for one noble character throughout the book.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE Rev. J. Ingle Dredge has reprinted his paper on "Abednego Seller," which appeared in our May number; but although reprinted it is not published, and those who desire copies would do well to communicate with the author forthwith, before his small stock is exhausted.

WE are glad to see that our friend the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma has received such encouragement with his *Aleriel, or, a Voyage to other Worlds*, noticed in these pages some time since, that he has been induced to publish a second edition, a copy of which has just reached our hands. The author, in his preface to the second edition, gives his chief object in writing the book, which was not simply to produce an interesting and fanciful tale, but a work in which he could demonstrate a favourite theory, "the result of many years' study of Nature's laws"—"the underlying theory of the Cosmos." This he now explains, and it will doubtless draw still more attention to this interesting little book than that which it has already received. We wish it a large measure of success.

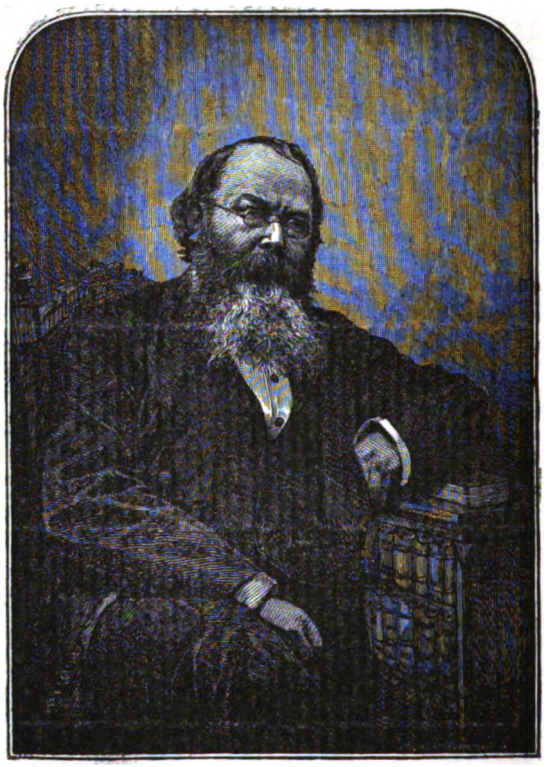
IT is always a gratifying task to note the successful completion of any good and useful work. We have, therefore, much pleasure in congratulating Mr. F. A. Blaydes, the Editor of *Bedfordshire Notes & Queries*, upon the completion of his first volume, the concluding portion of which (Part XII., July, 1886) reaches us as we are going to press. A capital index is appended and a list of subscribers. We trust to see this list largely augmented by the time another volume is brought to a close.

MRS. BOGER, whose articles on Somersetshire worthies have appeared from time to time in our pages has recently contributed a most interesting sketch of "The Tabard Inn," Southwark, to "Etchings" published by W. Drewett, 43, Borough High Street, Southwark. Mrs. Boger has in this sketch reproduced all the most salient points in the history of the old inn celebrated in the annals of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and has told its story in a very happy manner. The etching which accompanies her notes is a true work of art.

IN another portion of the present number (under "Reviews") we have had occasion to call attention to the value of making collections of local books in Free Public Libraries, and we would now further emphasize the matter by soliciting, from authors and publishers, copies of books, pamphlets, or reports issued by or for them, as donations to the Devon and Cornwall Section of the Plymouth Free Public Library. The local collection in that library already numbers some thousands of items, a catalogue of which is in preparation; but we feel assured that there are many local authors still unrepresented in the list, and we take this opportunity of bringing the matter under their notice. We may add that nothing is discarded, however trifling in appearance, and that we should welcome, in addition to ordinary literature, reports of societies or institutions, and papers read before local societies, such as the Devonshire Association and kindred bodies. As a case in point, it may be mentioned that the Library has recently been enriched by the gift of more than one hundred pamphlets by Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., being copies of papers read before the various learned societies of which he is a member. The value of such a collection cannot be overestimated, but the cost of purchasing *all* the literature connected with the two counties—taking into consideration its great extent—would be too great a burden to be borne by the limited funds at the disposal of the Free Library Committee.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



THE LATE HENRY STEVENS, OF VERMONT.

Bibliographer and Lover of Books.

Digitized by Google

MR. CHARLES GROSS, of 29, Montague Street, W.C., is engaged upon the study of English town history. Thus far he has published only two small works—*Gilda Mercatoria* (Göttingen, 1883), noticed in a recent number, and *The Affiliation of Mediæval Boroughs*, a series of articles in the *Antiquary* (Spring of 1885). Most of his time during the past two years has been devoted to a detailed history of the English Gild Merchant, which he hopes to publish this spring. The discussions incident to the celebration of the Jubilee of the Municipal Corporations has led Mr. Gross to write a brief but comprehensive critical review of the literature of English municipal history. To this he has now determined to append a list of the principal histories of particular boroughs. He informs us that he has gradually extended his plan, and now aspires to publish a "Bibliography of British Municipal History, with a critical introduction and notes," to include all books and articles in journals wholly or partially devoted to that subject. It will be divided into two parts—I. General works, with such sub-heads as "Gilds," "Parliamentary History," "Cinque Ports, etc." II. Particular Boroughs. Mr. Gross has set for himself a considerable task, but we are glad to know that he is persevering in his efforts, and having explored all sources available in the British Museum, he is now seeking assistance in the provinces, and will be thankful for any hints or helps that our readers may be able to give. He has now some 2500 titles, which he is preparing for early publication.

WE note by *The Bookseller* for February that Mr. Frederick E. Weatherley, the author of "Nancy Lee" and many of the most popular ballads of the day, is a native of Somerset. He was born at Portishead, October 4th, 1848, his father being a surgeon. He was educated at Hereford Cathedral School, whence he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, as Scholar and Exhibitioner, in 1867. He took his B.A. degree in 1871, proceeding after to that of M.A., being about the same time elected Hulmeian Exhibitioner. This necessitated his residence at Oxford, and after teaching for a year as a master in the Christchurch Cathedral School, he commenced private tuition. At this he has worked for years, during many terms, for eleven hours daily, and even now, during full term, he devotes the greater part of his time to coaching, leaving to night and vacation his literary labours. To give a list of his ballad compositions would be simply to give the names of many of the most popular and stirring songs of the day, including "When we are Old and Grey," "Darby and Joan," "Polly," "Jack's Yarn," "Midshipmite," "Maids of Lee," "Children's Home," "Auntie," "Skippers of St. Ives," and scores of others. *The Bookseller* concludes a capital sketch of the work of this talented writer, with the following remarks:—"The exquisite delicacy of his workmanship is nowhere better displayed than in his poems for children. His playful fancies, and a graceful simplicity of language, which seems absolutely devoid of artifice, wins instant sympathy from young readers. A similar charm is exercised upon older people by analogous qualities. No doubt the readiness with which his songs lend themselves to musical interpretation is in some measure due to the influence of the author's own musical gifts and training. Time may have new honours in store to crown fresh achievements, but those which Mr. Weatherly has already won as a song-writer might satisfy even a poet's ambition."

Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York, and the formation of his Library. By HENRY STEVENS of Vermont. London: Henry Stevens & Son, 1886.

We have perused this interesting volume with a feeling bordering on reverence, for it recalls many pleasant memories of a very dear friend, one of the most genial of men, as well as one of the greatest bibliographers of the age. In the late Henry Stevens the world has lost a true-hearted lover of books, and those who knew him have to lament a warm-hearted friend, one ever ready to lend a helping hand to a brother bibliographer, and in fact to anyone needing advice or help. As a member of the Library Association, in which capacity we knew him best, he was ever brimful of that delightful admixture of fun and genius, that charming display of anecdote and repartee, which made his presence at the various meetings a thing to be remembered. We cannot at the present time do more than offer this passing tribute to the memory of our departed friend, but we hope ere long to publish some reminiscences of his life and work. And here we cannot do better than quote *in extenso* an article which appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for June 10th, 1886, as it serves the dual purpose of a review of the book which heads this notice, and gives a fair outline of the career of him whose portrait adorns our present number. We are indebted to Mr. H. N. Stevens for the admirable likeness of his late father which forms our frontispiece.

"A GREAT AMERICAN COLLECTOR.

"SOME time back we alluded to *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York, and the formation of his Library*, as in preparation by Mr. Henry Stevens. Before the book was through the press its author had also passed away, and now his son has had a pleasing and mournful task in issuing the book as a memorial of his father. We welcome the book in the warmest manner; it is full of bibliographical gossip of the rarest and raciest sort, and though to some the facts recorded may seem trivial, it is a book which will be at once read, valued and re-read, by all genuine book collectors.

"Mr. Henry N. Stevens in the preface remarks that his father 'has left several Essays on important historical and geographical subjects,' which he 'will hope to publish in course of time.' This is good news, for all Mr. Stevens's work is thorough and genuine, and so much knowledge constantly perishes with its possessor that every fragment that can be saved is something out of the fire.

"The volume, tastefully bound, is issued at six shillings, and adorned with two portraits of Mr. Stevens and one of

Digitized by Google

Mr. Lenox. In the first chapter, Mr. Stevens gives a sketch of Mr. Lenox's life. Born in 1800, dying in 1880, holding a foremost position among New York merchants, and with constantly increasing wealth from the rapid rise in the value of the family estates, in the best part of the city of New York, he carried into his book-collecting his commercial instincts and acumen, and eventually succeeded in his noble aim of leaving to his native city a library which should be at once a blessing to his fellow-citizens and perpetuate his memory. It is a curious fact that though in olden days Englishmen left large sums in this or similar ways, yet it is to America that we must now go for parallels. The auctioneer's, not the public library, is the usual fate of the collections of wealthy bibliographers, and it is no mean advantage to have this example set before us so plainly as Mr. Stevens does.

"In the second chapter Mr. Stevens describes his own journey to England, and how his acquaintance with Mr. Lenox arose from his purchasing rare Bibles and Americana, and consigning them through Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, an arrangement which speedily ended in Mr. Stevens becoming the sole agent in England of the wealthy collector.

"Not only did Mr. Stevens find a patron in Mr. Lenox, but other American collectors, as Mr. Brown, had found him out, till, as he said, 'I always knew almost to a certainty where to place any "nugget" that turned up,' and in these words lies the secret of the successful second-hand bookseller.

"The third chapter tells the story of the famous contest between Mr. Stevens and Sir Thomas Phillips, for the Mazarine Bible, in 1847. It is curious to read that Mr. Lenox at first declined to take the book at £500, and that since then a copy has fetched nearly £4,000.

"The following is occupied with the 'Wicked Bible,' which Mr. Stevens was the first to identify, and of which, though at one time believed unique, six copies are now known. Its title is due to the 'not' being omitted from the seventh commandment. Many know this story, but few are aware that in 1731, a German Bible was published with exactly the same grave blunder.

"Mr. Lenox next turned his attention to Voyages and Travels, to John Bunyan, to Milton, and to Shakespeare. In 1854-1855, Mr. Stevens spent £10,000 for his wealthy client, and at the close of the latter year bought thirty-nine Shakespeare quartos and the four folios for £600. Mr. Lenox was greatly pleased at his bargain, as he had every reason to be. The first folio, in good state, now fetches more than thirty years back he paid for the entire lot.

"His 'Turner' purchase and the 'Bay Psalm Book' follow, Mr. Lenox paying £80 for it. In 1878 Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid £240 for his.

"The next chapter contains some amusing and scandalous stories, while the Tyndale forgery is here exposed in its true colours. Exchanges with the British Museum form the next article, and a quarrel as to whether Mr. Brown or Mr. Lenox was entitled to a book for which each had given a commission arose. Some very important information as to Columbus and the first editions of his first letter follows.

"The Tyndale Pentateuch of 1530 was bought for £175, and would now, Mr. Stevens thinks, fetch £500. We should be inclined to place its value higher still.

"In 1858 he purchased a large number of Nineveh marbles, and the quaint Yankeeisms of this chapter are delightful, while the next relates the first interview between the two. The Hunt-Lenox globe is described, and the refusal of some books which Mr. Stevens expected his friend to purchase, is duly dwelt on and lamented.

"The 'Mathers' are next treated, and Mr. Stevens chuckles over the fact that Mr. Lenox and Mr. Brown had in 1878, at the Brindley sale, to pay from two to five times the price they had refused to give him years back.

"The preparation of the catalogue is described, and Mr. Lenox's loss of memory is touchingly alluded to, this closing one of the most interesting works we have long seen. Its get-up is in every way creditable, and we heartily thank Mr. Henry N. Stevens for this pleasing memorial of his father and the American collector."

Explanatory Note to "Eddystone Lighthouse" article in present number.—In the Icelandic words quoted from Skeat and elsewhere on page 41, the *th* represents the letter having the sound of *th* in "that," and usually occurs only at the *end* of a syllable, thus confirming the contention that the name, whether Idestone, Edestone, or Edystone, has always been pronounced in *three* syllables.

Donn's Map (1765) spells the name Edd*i*stone, not Edd*y*stone. H. B. S. W.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

In our August number will appear the continuation of Mr. William Crossing's article on the "Crosses of Dartmoor"; also the second portion of "Narrative of a Spectre," contributed by the Rev. W. Everitt, an article on the "Maudlyn House at Plympton," by Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., and other important articles and notes, with the usual instalment of "Queries" and "Replies." We hope shortly to be favoured with an elaborate illustration of the arms and quarterings of the Trelawny family, now in course of preparation, with notes on the same by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, to whom the arrangement of the heraldic illustrations has been entrusted by Sir William Trelawny of Trelawne, co. Cornwall. Our August number will also contain notices of the respective meetings of the Devonshire Association for Literature, Science, and Art, and of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, the former held at St. Marychurch during the last week in July, the latter at Yeovil during the first week in August.

We have to thank many correspondents for valuable contributions which shall appear in due course.

Digitized by Google

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LORY, R.N., 1795-1868.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

BY THE REV. H. COULSON LORY,
Vicar of St. Mark's, Liverpool.

WILLIAM LORY, Esq., commander in the Royal Navy, was born at Tregoning, in the parish of St. Keverne, Cornwall, on the 24th of December, 1795. His father, Mr. Jacob Lory, was an extensive landed proprietor in the parish, owning Tregoning, Trevallack, Penmenna, Pollywest, Chynals, Kilter, Kingy, Arrowan, Gwendra, Polkerris, Treskewis, and formerly Trelan and Gwentor. One of his sons owned Trebarbeth, and another purchased Treleage, which subsequently became my eldest brother's property, and was sold by him to Mr. Williams of Roskilly. Mr. Jacob Lory, like his forefathers (who for centuries had resided in St. Keverne and St. Anthony, in Meneage) farmed some of his own estates. The earliest record of the name the in parish is found in the lay subsidies, 1 Edward III., No. 87-7, 1327: St. Kyerani, Richard Laury; St. Rumoni, Nicholas Laury; Gerendus, Adam Laurus; then in 10 Henry IV., William Laury and Richard Laury, of St. Keverne, and Nicholas Laury, in Ruan Major. Also, in the reign of Henry VIII. and in that of Philip and Mary, 4 and 5, No. 87-216, we find Richard Laury, value in goods, "vli subsidy 13s. 4d." The earliest mention of the name in the Parish Register is in March, 1588. Jane, the daughter of John Lowry, baptised; but I may here state that the name has been spelt both Lawry and Lory, and John Lory, who in the year 1621 married Nichol Evelyn is called in the said register, Lowry, Lorye, and Lawry. There can be no doubt that the original name was Laury, for phonetically it is so to the present day. There is an estate in the parish of Manaccan, adjoining St. Keverne, called Trelawry, and Laniherne, near Falmouth (Ruan Laniherne), was originally called Laury-hœrne. I believe *hœrne* means "a castle," and that this property in remote times belonged to the Laurys. I see, according to the wills and administrations at Bodmin, Walter Lawry left property in Manaccan in 1570 (the oldest lists or calendars, according to the Rev. W. Jago, dating from 1569 in the Probate Court). Before that date, I am told, all wills were consigned to the Registrar's Court at Exeter. I will merely, in reference to the family, further remark that there are no less than 33 parishes in Cornwall in which Lawrys held property between the years 1569 and 1773, according to the beforementioned list, and that I regard the name as derived from the word "Laurus," as Vivian is undoubtedly derived from "Vivianus."

I will now enter upon a brief history of my father, than whom a braver officer or a better sailor never lived. He was partly educated at the classical school of Falmouth, and partly by a distinguished navigator of the name of Humphries, at the Lizard. He entered the Royal Navy as a first-class volunteer, on the first of February, 1809, on board the *Unicorn*, and served in her during the time she assisted in destroying the French Fleet in Basque Roads (April 12th, 1809), and likewise in the same ship, off Boulogne, when she several times engaged the enemy's flotilla and batteries. He followed Captain Hardyman (who for his good conduct was appointed to a larger ship) to the *Armide* frigate, and remained in her from August 30th, 1809, to November, 1810, as Admiralty midshipman, during which time he was in several engagements in the *Armide's* boats against the enemy's boats, batteries, and convoys, on the coast of France, *viz.*, in the Basque Roads, Ile d'Aix, Ile de Rhé, Les Sables d'Olonne, etc., in company with the boats of the *Christian 7th*. He makes special allusion to a severe engagement with the French boats and a schow (?) of superior force, which they captured at Basque Roads, when Lieutenant Guion, first of the *Christian* was promoted. He attacked and destroyed several vessels in harbour at the Ile de Rhé, with Lieutenant, afterwards Sir

Digitized by Google

Samuel, Roberts, when Lieutenant Townley and several men were killed and wounded. Then we find him cutting out vessels near Rochelle, in company with the boats of the *Caledonia*, for which Lieutenant Hamilton, first of that ship, got his promotion. On one occasion he was sent away in the charge of a boat, in company with another in charge of a lieutenant, to cut out two vessels under the guns of a fort. The lieutenant was in the leading boat and reconnoitred; the forts opened fire, and the lieutenant pulled round towards the ship, shouting to Mr. Lory to return to the ship, as it was impracticable. He turned a deaf ear, and saying to his men, "Give way, my boys, we'll cut them out," he succeeded in cutting out both vessels. On returning with his prizes he was severely reprimanded by the captain for disobeying orders; but the first lieutenant (Roberts) said quietly to him, afterwards: "You have been badly treated, Sir; it was a most gallant action." Ever after this he was one of his firmest friends. On the 25th of October, 1810, he joined the *Narcissus*, still serving as Admiralty midshipman, and remained in her until March 12th, 1812. In the *Narcissus* he served on the coast of Africa, Newfoundland, Labrador, Davis Straits, Canary and Madeira Islands, and Greenland, during the whole of which time his captain, the Hon. F. Aylmer, was so pleased with his conduct that when the *Narcissus* was paid off he specially recommended him to a friend of his, Captain Galway, of the *Dryad* frigate, in which ship he served as midshipman in 1812, on the coast of France, during which time the *Dryad* had a very severe engagement with the enemy's batteries on the Ile Dieu and an 18-gun brig under the batteries, which after a long contest the *Dryad* totally destroyed. Captain Aylmer being appointed to another ship, *viz.*, the *Fortunée*, Mr. Lory, at his request, joined her as mate, and served on the coast of Ireland and the north coast of Spain. From the *Fortuneé*, Captain Aylmer was appointed to the *Pactolus*, and took Mr. Lory with him as chief mate. He was on board in that capacity when she took His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to Cuxhaven, in Germany, and also when she returned and took the Duke of Clarence to Holland. He afterwards served in the same ship, blockading the forts of Brest and L'Orient, Rochefort, Bordeaux, etc., from whence, at the conclusion of war with France she proceeded to America, and was there during the war, in which time the ship was several times engaged with the enemy's batteries on the coast and in the harbours, *viz.*, Stonington, New London, Chesapeake, Delaware, etc. While on this coast, Mr. Lory commanded one of the ship's armed cutters, and was in several engagements, taking, cutting out, and destroying several of the enemy's vessels, for which gallant services he received the praise and thanks of his superior officers, *viz.*, the Hon. Captain Aylmer and Lieutenants Bishop, Morier, etc. In February, 1815, he was examined for the rank of Lieutenant by Captain Aylmer, Hyde Parker, and Alexander Gordon, off New London, and for his general good conduct and distinguished bravery Captain Aylmer was pleased to apply for him to be Acting Lieutenant in the *Pactolus*, but the admiral, the Hon. H. Hotham, appointed one of his friends; nevertheless, Mr. Lory did lieutenant's duty, and served in the same ship again on the coast of France, on the breaking out of a second war, after Napoleon's return from Elba. He was on board when she so gallantly entered the River Garonne, in defiance of the numerous batteries on each side of the river, On this occasion, Mr. Lory had charge of a party of seamen in storming and destroying several of the enemy's forts and batteries, during which time there were 64 guns and 36 mortars destroyed by the crews of the *Pactolus* and another frigate. For his conspicuous and gallant behaviour on this occasion, his captain recommended him most strongly to the lords of the Admiralty for promotion, but their lordships had for a time closed the door of promotion.

Mr. Lory joined the *Severn* with Captain Aylmer, and served in her until the 10th

Digitized by Google

June, 1816, when, greatly disappointed at not obtaining his promotion after so much distinguished service, and seeing no chance of another war, he applied for and obtained his discharge from the Royal Navy. This was his great mistake in life. Mr. Lory being of bold and adventurous mind now made his way to Venezuela, and joined the Patriots under Santiago Mario, general-in-chief of the armies of Venezuela and President of the State of Cumana, who says, in a testimonial he gave him, addressed

"To the Heads of the Republic of Venezuela.

"Mr. William Lory, an Englishman, having come from England to join our glorious cause as an officer in the Navy—he having served as such in the Navy of England for eight years; there being no naval force in the Gulph of Paria at the time of his arrival, he in the most handsome manner volunteered to proceed with the expedition into the Interior, under my command, as Captain and Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Beverly. His bravery and exertions on all occasions I have witnessed, particularly when he commanded a Company of the Guard of Honour at the storming of Ponsollos, for which service and the fidelity he has for our noble cause, I appointed him 2nd Captain of the schooner of war *Tiger*, under the orders of Commodore Steward. He has rendered the Republic considerable service in ascertaining and bringing to me the most effectual and satisfactory account of the force of the enemy that had escaped from the Orinoco.

"He deserves the thanks of every Patriot, for the lives of more than 300 people at the time that Gueira was stormed and fell into the possession of the Enemy, who must otherwise have perished in the woods. He was constantly annoying the enemy on the Coast of Gueira and keeping them in constant alarm. And it affords me pleasure that it falls to my lot to recommend such an officer to the supreme chief and Congress for Promotion, and he will I hope receive that reward which his services have entitled him to. He may be employed on any service with the greatest confidence, and will fulfil every order with the greatest promptness.

"Maturia, December 20th, 1817.

"Signed, SANTIAGO MARIO,

"General-in-Chief of the Armies of Venezuela and President of the State of Cumana.

"Captain W. Lory, *Tiger*."

The above was translated by Colonel Imocs, aide-de-camp.

When in the *Tiger* he was constantly exposed to very great dangers. On one occasion (which will show the treacherous character of the motley crew he had under him) he was sleeping on a skylight, and one of the crew stood over him with a dagger, and had he moved he would have received his death-wound. This he was told by one of the men some days after. On another occasion, when in the Bocas's Straits, the ship was watched by a Spanish 12-gun brig for several days. The first captain began to show the "white feather," and Mr. Lory had to expostulate with him with a high hand. They then held a consultation with the crew, and all decided that should the brig attack them they would lay their little craft alongside the Spaniard and light the magazine, thereby destroying both vessels and the greater part, if not all, of their crews. This resolution was arrived at in consequence of the well-known character of the Spaniards, who would have treated their prisoners with the greatest cruelties had they fallen into their hands. The *Tiger*, it should be mentioned, only carried six guns.

In consequence of his journal being lost in a wreck, very little is known of Mr. Lory's life in the *Tiger*, but he appears to have been frequently engaged with the enemy. It has also transpired that there was a mutiny on one occasion, which he quelled with a walking stick, threatening to kill the first man who disobeyed his orders. Either when he was reconnoitring the position of the enemy, or after he had left the Patriot Service, in which he was swindled out of every farthing of pay, he was seized with a severe fever, and in his delirium wandered through the forests for some days in a state of destitution and starvation. He providentially arrived at the hut of an aged negress, who nursed him when the fever was at its height and applied such restoratives as were generally in use among the natives. To her, under God's blessing, he owed the preservation of his life. He appears to have returned to England at the close of the year 1818, and at the earnest request and advice of Lord Aylmer he rejoined the navy, being reinstated through the interest of the above, and was appointed to the *Severn;* and we find him serving as Admi-

Digitized by Google

ralty mate of that ship in the blockade on the coast of Kent for the suppression of smuggling. He had charge of the Dover, Folkestone, Kingsdown, Littlestone, and Sandgate stations for more than three years, made many seizures, both in concealments and otherwise, and his vigilance was so great that the smugglers never succeeded in effecting a run of contraband goods when he had charge of the beach. At Sandgate, in the year 1821, on account of the annoyance his conduct gave the smugglers, they stuck up a public notice, offering a reward of £500 for his head.

On the 10th of November, 1821, he appears to have fallen asleep on a couch or in his chair (he lived in a house of one story), when he had a singular dream. It was this: that he saw outside his house a notorious and well-known smuggler on a white horse. He awoke and went to the window. It was a moonlight night, and he saw a white horse quietly grazing, but there was no smuggler on his back. Still he thought it a strange coincidence, and putting on his belt and sword, and taking a large pistol or two, he made his way towards the west end of Sandgate. What transpired is given in the following report:—

"Shorne Cliff, Nov. 19th, 1821,

"Lieutenant William Lory, Royal Navy, states that at about half past two o'Clock on the morning of Saturday, 10th inst., he was on duty as Admiralty Mate of H.M.S. *Severn*, for the prevention of smuggling at the West end of Sandgate, when he heard James Bradick, a seaman of the *Severn* who was stationed on duty on the beach, about the centre of the town of Sandgate, under the orders of this Ext., calling out in a loud tone to Thomas Vaughan, a Boatswain's Mate, also under the Ext.'s orders, whereon this Ext. concluded that something was the matter upon his (Bradick's) station, and instantly ran through the town in that direction, and on getting near the New Inn, he heard two or three discharges of fire arms on the beach near him, which discharges were instantly followed by a volley more to the Eastward. Examt. then immediately ran down to the beach and there observed near Sandgate Castle, a large body of men, in number about two or three hundred, in the act of working a contraband cargo from a boat then lying in the surf, about fifteen or twenty yards Westward of the said Castle, and that a constant fire of small arms was at that time kept up by the body of smugglers aforesaid. Examinant immediately ran towards them, the said smugglers, followed by Vaughan, Bradick, and a seaman named Charles Russel, and as Examt. so advanced, the smugglers kept up a constant fire upon him and his party, which he, Ext. was determined not to return until he should arrive close to the Smugglers, but as he so advanced, the smugglers dropt their tubs and ran in all directions up the beach, leaving the boat and thirty-four half-ankers of Foreign Geneva and Brandy, together with a parcel of Tea, in possession of Examt. and his party. Examt. then opened a fire on them, the said smugglers, who kept firing as they so retreated. Examt. then heard a firing in the town, a little to the Eastward of where he was, on the beach, which firing he concluded must have proceeded from a reinforcement of the Blockade parties.

"Examt. having looked previously into the boat and ascertained that she contained contraband goods, advanced as quick as possible, leaving Bradick in charge of the boat and goods, and on arriving in the town, he fell in with Thomas Moore, Master at Arms of the *Severn*, with four or five seamen of the Blockade. Examt. then collected his men, eight in number, and advanced after the smugglers, and after having crossed the street, he ordered Moore down to take charge of the boat and goods. Having lost sight of the smugglers, he followed up the Military Road, and after having advanced half a mile, he heard some voices under the brow of the hill directly below the Artillery Barrack, but owing to the position of the moon, which was then shining very bright, and the rising ground above, he could not distinguish any men, though he concluded they saw him and his party distinctly, for, as soon as he could hear the voices, a volley was fired from that direction at Ext. and his party. Ext. advanced as quick as possible upon the smugglers who continued firing, and as he so advanced, he received a ball in his right thigh and a severe contusion on the left breast from another ball which passed through his clothes and glanced round under the left arm. Ext. continued to advance with his Party, keeping up a fire upon the Smugglers, who then retreated up the Hill, and two of Ext.'s party, namely, William Clark, Quarter Master, and Robert Bain, Seaman, being also wounded, the Smugglers got away faster than Ext. with his party could pursue, and as Ext. advanced up the hill, he lost sight of the Smugglers, who had got over the brow to the Westward of the Artillery Barrack.

"Ext., after having so lost sight of the Smugglers, went on about half a mile in the direction of Cherriton, but not seeing anything of the Smugglers, and the pain of his wound becoming very acute, also having two wounded men and no Officer to lead the remainder and direct them, he thought it right to return to the boat, where he took measures for the security of the seizure.

"On his return Ext. met Mr. Shallard, Admiralty Mate, and a party of Seamen whom he reinforced from his Party, and Mr. Shallard advanced towards the interior many miles in pursuit of the smugglers, as Examt. has since learnt, without effect."

Digitized by Google

In this engagement there were eleven smugglers killed and two wounded, and in addition to the 34 ankers of spirit there were 204 tubs taken. Mr. Lory, for his gallantry on this occasion, was promoted to lieutenant; and in allusion to the event it is said in the *Times* of the 15th of November, 1821: "The bravery of this officer before so great a disparity of force cannot be too much extolled."

Lieutenant Lory was for some time after employed on the same service, namely, the coast blockade, and had charge of the Berling and Kingsgate districts, during which period he was indefatigable in his efforts for the suppression of smuggling; and so highly were his services esteemed that the last words of his captain on his leaving were: "I am sorry to lose so good an officer." In the beginning of October, 1828, he was appointed chief officer of the Gerrans station, in Cornwall, and after three months to the Cadgwith station (in those days lieutenants were always the chief officers of coastguard stations). Before his appointment to Cadgwith it was the key to smuggling in the mining districts, and there were not less than 57,000 ankers of contraband spirits, besides tobacco and tea, landed annually; but after he took charge, notwithstanding the extent of the station, which was twelve miles long and nothing but hill and dale from one end to the other, such was his vigilance that not the smallest contraband article was landed. He was there for two years and nine months. During the time that he was at Cadgwith, he determined to explore a noted smugglers' cave, known to be their favourite resort. There was a very low, narrow entrance to this cave, and one had to stoop and go in on hands and knees. To the leader there was an almost certain prospect of death, if the smugglers were within. Lieutenant Lory asked his men if there were any who would volunteer to enter first, but receiving no answer he called on them to follow him, and led the way. Fortunately, I think, for him, the smugglers were not at home, but there were traces of their having been there not long before. I believe this incident is mentioned in a little work entitled *A Week at the Lizard*, but the name of the officer does not transpire.

Captain Thomas Mansell, the inspecting commander at Falmouth, in a testimonial dated 5th of July, 1830, and forwarded with a most friendly and laudatory letter, says:—

"His highly gentlemanly and officially correct conduct merit a mark of the Comptroller General's approbation and my most entire satisfaction; and to his unremitting vigilance and zeal for the welfare of the Revenue is attributed the unprecedented suppression of smuggling."

In the beginning of October, 1831, he was appointed to the command of the *Stork*, revenue cruiser on the Deal station, where he was employed until February, 1832. Here his vigilance in cruising and sending away boats on night duty was proverbial, and his conduct gave such satisfaction to his inspecting Commander S. Hellard, that he says in a testimonial he gave him after he received orders to proceed to the Newhaven district:—

"He was removed to the Westward in consequence of the *Stork's* draft of water rendering her unfit for this particular coast [Deal], on which occasion I was deprived of the services of a most zealous active cruiser, her Commander having on all occasions conducted himself to my entire satisfaction and with much credit to the public service, so much so that I considered it my duty to make an official report thereof to the Comptroller General," etc.

From February 22nd, 1832, the *Stork*, under Lieutenant Lory's command, was cruising off Beechy Head, the most severe and arduous station on the coast of England. Here he was fortunate enough to capture the *Sarah of London*, with a crew of nine men, the very vessel and smugglers that for two years had been employed in bringing over the contraband goods which had been worked and attempted to be worked by armed parties between Dungeness and Brighton. The *Stork* appears from a letter of Captain Hellard to have been continually at sea, for he says, writing from Deal on the 16th of February: "Every gale I have looked for your arrival here for shelter, as the other cruisers *often*, very *often* visited us but no *Stork*." She was the terror of smugglers; so much so, that they allowed that she had frequently been the

Digitized by Google

cause of the destruction of their cargoes. So unwearied were Lieutenant Lory's efforts that during this time the Newhaven district had as little, if not less, smuggling on it as any station on the south coast. At the time of the Dutch embargo the cutter, still under Mr. Lory's command, detained three Dutch vessels; one of them, the *Prince of Orange*, of 870 tons burden, the largest vessel out of Holland, armed with ten guns and a stand of arms on deck, and a crew of 40 men ready for action, the *Stork* at this time having only two small guns on board and 28 men and boys (the rest being absent on duty or sick). Had it not been for the greatest promptness in running up alongside of this ship, and without hesitation immediately taking possession of her with an armed party, the Dutch would have resisted. She was from the East Indies and her cargo was estimated to be worth £300,000. Lieutenant Lory took her into Portsmouth with flying colours. The inspecting commander of the Newhaven district recommended him to the comptroller general as one of the best officers in His Majesty's service, and says of him:—

"Any description that I am capable of giving would fall very far short of the merits of this determined, zealous, and indefatigable officer.

Signed, J. MORGAN, Inspecting Commander.

Lieutenant Lory was subsequetly appointed to the Gorran and Porthpean stations, in which he again merited the encomiums of his superior officer, the inspecting commander. He afterwards, in succession, commanded Her Majesty's brigs *Delight*, *Swift*, and *Express*. They carried ten guns, and were employed in bringing home gold and silver specie from South America and Mexico. They were also employed in the West Indies and in other parts. Lieutenant Lory was promoted to Commander in 1851, and retired from the service. He received a medal and clasp for the action of Basque Roads, 1809, a clasp for boat action, 13th February, 1810, and a clasp for boat action, 27th September, 1810.

Captain Lory married on the 2nd of Sept., 1823, a lady of his own neighbourhood, by whom he had a large family of fifteen children, five of whom survive, namely, three sons and two daughters.

The above account will show how shamefully the services of the old officers were set aside by the Admiralty in those days.

Captain Lory had some property in Cornwall, *viz.*, the estates of Treleage, Arrowan, Tregarne, and Polkonogo, in St. Keverne, and other lands in Mabe, Mawnan, and Manaccan; also some household property in Stoke, near Plymouth. He died in 1868.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

From Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., London:—

Raleigh, by EDMUND GOSSE, M.A. ("English Worthies").

Oceana, by J. A. FROUDE.

From Elliot Stock, London:—

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. "Archæology," Part II. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

History of Derbyshire (Popular County Histories), by JOHN PENDLETON.

From the Authors:—

History of Stafford and Guide to the Neighbourhood, by CHARLES CALVERT.

A List of Shakespeare Rarities (Second Edition), by J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, F.S.A.

New Views of Early Virginia History (1606-1619), by ALEXANDER BROWN.

Genealogical Gleanings in England, XIII., by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

From Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh:—

Edinburgh, Past and Present, by J. B. GILLIES.

From the Society:—

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1885.

From the Sussex Archæological Society:—

Domesday Book, in relation to the County of Sussex, Edited by Rev. W. D. PARISH.

Also, *The New England Bibliopolist*, Vol. IV., No. 3, July, 1886; *Cheshire Notes & Queries*, Vol. I., Part 2, June, 1886; *Manx Note Book*, No. 7, July, 1886; *East Anglian Notes & Queries*, Part XX., August, 1886; *The Heretic, an Anti-Jesuit Magazine*, No. 7, August, 1886; *Library Chronicle*, No. 28 (Vol. III.), June, 1886; *Walford's Antiquarian*, No. 56 (Vol. X.), August, 1886; *Book-Lore*, No. 21, August, 1886; *The Antiquary*, No. 80 (Vol. XIV.), August, 1886; *English Illustrated Magazine*, No. 35, August, 1886; *Parodies*, Part 33 (Vol. III), August, 1886; *Gloucestershire Notes & Queries*, Part XXXI., July, 1886; *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, No. 3, Vol. III., 1886; *Library Notes*, Edited by MELVIL DEWEY, Boston, No. 1, Vol. I., June, 1886.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary,

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 3. AUGUST, 1886. Vol. VI.

THE PLYMPTON MAUDLYN HOUSE.

BY J. BROOKING ROWE, F.S.A., &c.

THE history of donations for charitable purposes is very interesting, and, at the same time, such history is in many cases a very melancholy one. Land and money have been lost, and the income of many a gift has been, and still is, used for purposes entirely opposed to the wishes of the donors. The generosity of our forefathers is fully equalled by the ingenuity which has devised means for appropriating the property, given and bequeathed for special purposes, either for private benefit altogether, or for diverting the revenues from the channels into which the givers desired they should flow. A favourite mode of dealing with the income of parochial charities, left for the benefit of the poor, was by carrying it to the credit of the poor rate; and thus the parish officers, who were usually the trustees, succeeded in relieving a class that was never intended to be benefited by the bounty, at the expense of their poorer brethren.

Perhaps the most interesting class of ancient charitable donations is that of endowments for the support of leper hospitals. The history of these foundations has yet to be properly worked out. The papers of the late Mr. Pettigrew, the essays of Sir J. Y. Simpson and Dr. Shapter of Exeter, and Miss Lambert's articles in the *Nineteenth Century* two years ago, give a great deal of information on the subject, but there is yet much to be done.

Leprosy was a very real terror in England in former days, and a very common disease in the 13th and 14th centuries; and Devon and Cornwall were not exempt from the scourge. Bishop Bitton, of Exeter, who died in 1307, left pecuniary legacies to no less than thirty leper houses in these counties, and this, no doubt, was the number then existing here. There were sixteen in Devonshire, and the following amounts were bequeathed by the bishop and paid by his executors: Exeter (Woodford), 30/-; Okehampton, 10/-; Tavistock, 34/-; Sutton (Plymouth), 11/-; Plympton, 27/-; Clove (Clovelly), 16/-; Modbury, 16/6; Chadelyngton, 2/6; Dartmouth, 5/-; Totnes, 27/-; Honiton, 25/-; Teignmouth, 18/-; Newton Ferrers, 5/-; Topsham, 2/6; Denbury, 12/-; Barnstaple and Pilton, 40/-.*

The Plympton Maudlyn House was therefore founded before the date of the bishop's will, and this is the earliest reference we have to it. Tradition assigns this provision for the afflicted to the bounty of a member of the Courtenay family, a branch of which was settled and lived long in the parish, but of this there is no proof whatever. Indeed the probabilities are against the Courtenay origin, for in the proceedings in 1370 no reference is made to the claim on behalf of the Courtenays. The house was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was situated at the head of the "Rigeway"—the Plympton St. Mary road leading to Ivybridge—and the hospital chapel and other buildings occupied the site of the row of houses now called Elm Terrace, near the George Hotel.

After the account of the executors of Bishop Bitton we hear nothing of the Lepers' House for sixty years. In 1370, from the Assize Records, we find that differences had arisen between the Prior of Plympton and the Prior of the Domus Leprosorum, the latter claiming to be supplied daily from the priory with a loaf of white bread, a loaf of black bread, a gallon of ale on feast days, and a dish of white meat on feast days and of fish on fast days. This probably had been supplied before,

* *Account of Executors of Richard, Bishop of London, 1303, and Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, 1310,* by Archdeacon Hale and Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. 1874.

Digitized by Google

but about this time Prior Person succeeded Denlyth, and the new head of the convent, looking into the matter, thought that the lepers had no just right to the food. The solution of the matter seems to have turned upon the question whether the lepers' house was a corporate body or not. The prior of the lepers alleged that it was, and that priors had been elected by the brethren from time immemorial. The Prior of Plympton replied that, although this might be so, the lepers had no common or other seal, and that they were merely a voluntary association of poor laymen. The court decided apparently in favour of the lepers, for it adjudged that as it was not denied that priors had always been elected, a better defence to the claim must be given.* It is clear that at this time no one knew anything about the origin of the charity. I am inclined to think that this claim of a corody was in some way mixed up with the claim of the priory to interfere with the lepers in their choice of a head. The canons of Plympton asserted a right to elect the priors of the Maudlyn, and the daily supply of food which the lepers' prior said ought to be furnished from the kitchen of the canons was just the allowance to which a Plympton canon was entitled by the rules of his house. All these difficulties, however, appear to have settled down, and there was peace between the priory and the hospital.

Shortly after, in 1374, the house is mentioned in Brantingham's Register, the bishop having favoured it with his patronage.

All is silent for more than a century. In the Rental Book of Plympton Priory of 1481 we find the following entries:—

"*Prior et Conventus tenent vum clausa' ter' vocat' Mawdleyn Parke. Redd: p. ann. ad vij. vj.*"

"*Prior hospitalis lepro'rum Plympton tenet ibm vum clausum continet ij acras ter' redd' ad ffestum michis xij^d et ij sect' cur'.*"†

The troubles of the 16th century do not appear to have interfered with the work or the property of "*The people of the Lazar House and Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Plympton,*" as we find it called in later times, which, by the by, leads me to suppose that there may be some confusion between this and the Lepers' house at Plymouth. Be this as it may, the Plympton Maudlyn retained its house and lands apparently intact.

In 1600-1, John Fisher, of Plympton St. Mary, by his will, proved 15th June, gave to the poor people of Plympton St. Mary, 6/-, and also, "*Item, I give to the Lazar people of the Maudlyn of Plympton St. Mary, two Shillings.*"

It is believed that this house was for females only, although in late years men seem to have been sharing the benefits of the foundation. In 1640, we find that there were four lepers in possession of the house and its emoluments; their names were Elizabeth Spicer, Joan Winsland, Dorothy Goodridge, and Susan Edmond. Lepers still suffered for nearly another century, and in 1675 there were three lepers, namely, Dorothy Burn, Catherine Tavernor, and Samuel Burn. Samuel and Dorothy were probably brother and sister, and lepers getting scarce at that time it may be that the old rules were relaxed in his favour. It seems strange, with our ideas of what leprosy was, that anyone could have been found willing to marry a person suffering from that disease, but Catherine Tavernor won the heart of a Plympton man, Cole by name, and married him, and, what is more, survived him, for in 1717 Catherine Cole, widow, formerly Catherine Tavernor, was the sole occupant of the lazar house. With her we may suppose that leprosy died out in this neighbourhood.

Edward Janes was a reformer of the class often met with in the 16th century, and not altogether extinct in the 19th. It was probable that Catherine Tavernor would be the last person interested in the Maudlyn charity, and Edward Janes did not see why valuable property should belong to one person more than another; and as, apparently, there was no one to interfere with him, he thought he might try to appropriate—the lepers being nearly extinct in the parish of Plympton St.

* Oliver, *Mon. Dioc. Exon.*, page 153.

† Rental Book of Plympton Priory, *penes* Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Digitized by Google

Mary—the property of which he was, by accident, at that time in possession as a tenant. He was a bold man: he did not claim the land as national and therefore not to be employed for the benefit of those for whose use it was given; he did not pretend that, the objects of the donors having failed, it would be well to divert the property and its income to other persons and to other purposes; nor did he trouble to invent reasons, seriously advanced a hundred and fifty years later, for depriving those who have for the purpose of enriching those who have not. Edward Janes, in fact, was either in advance of or behind his age, and the times did not provide a sufficient number of "have nots" to back him in his attempt.

The history of the proceedings is as follows. By a lease dated 13th July, 16 Charles I. (1640), the then lepers—Elizabeth Spicer, Joan Winsland, Dorothy Goodridge, and Susan Edmond—granted to Ralph Harvey, for ninety-nine years, upon three lives (his own and his two daughters', Margaret and Elizabeth), a lease of the lands belonging to them in Plympton St. Maurice and Plympton St. Mary, at a yearly rent of £9 16s. 8d. One life, Elizabeth Harvey, who had married John Janes, was still surviving, and the lease was running 12th April, 27 Charles II. (1675), when John Janes, Ralph Harvey's son-in-law, obtained from the lepers of the hospital—Catherine Tavernor and the two Burns—a lease of the same property, like the other, for four score and nineteen years, the lives being John Janes and his two sons, John and Edward—commencing from the expiration of the former one. In 1695 John Janes died, leaving Edward Janes, his son, his executor or administrator; and about the same time, either shortly before or shortly after the death of John Janes, the lease of 1640 determined by the death of Elizabeth Janes, and under that of 1675 the new lessees entered. From that time, it seems, Edward Janes treated the property as his own, and refusing to pay any rent, set the owners at defiance. We have no information as to the grounds of the claim he set up. This went on for some years, until at last, in 1715, we may suppose that either public opinion was roused or that the parish officers saw a way by which their parish might be benefited, and that an inhabitant of another parish—for we are sorry to say, but the truth must be told, Edward Janes was a Plympton Earl man—ought not to be allowed quietly to appropriate that which did not belong to him. Be this as it may, the churchwardens, overseers, and principal inhabitants of Plympton St. Mary induced the Attorney-General to take proceedings for recovery of the rents due, and for vesting the property in proper persons for the maintenance of charitable uses, either those to which it was originally devoted, or others like thereunto.

The statement is made in the information filed by the Attorney-General, that the land and convenient dwelling houses thereto belonging, called the Maudlyn houses, were in ancient time past settled by one Courtenay or some other person (this is cautious on the part of Sir Edward Northey, who was then Attorney-General), upon six trustees and their heirs, upon trust and for the sole use and benefit of such and so many lazars or poor people of the said parish, as should for that purpose be from time to time nominated and appointed by the said Trustees, or the major part of them. It then goes on to allege that Tristram Avent was the last surviving trustee, and that he died in 1696; that Tristram Avent was the son and heir of this supposed last trustee, and that he had been called upon to execute a conveyance of the trust estate, and that this Tristram the younger had refused to do. He was thus made a defendant in these Chancery proceedings. His answer was very simple, being in effect that he was the heir of his father, but beyond this he knew nothing of the matter, that he had never seen any trust deed, that certainly he had been informed that there was such a document, and that he had heard it had been in the custody of Richard Strode, Esq., of Newnham, but that Richard Strode was dead. We suspect that such a trust deed was never seen by

Digitized by Google

mortal eye, for that such never had an existence. The lepers' house was founded evidently long before 1300, and the deed vesting the property in the lepers was, in all probability, simply a grant in the usual form, by the Courtenay—"or some other person"—to the prior and lazars, *et eorum successoribus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum.*

That this was so we think is clear from the subsequent proceedings. The matter was compromised in 1718, but in the previous year, 29th May, 1717, Catherine Cole, formerly Tavernor, the leper widow, and the only survivor of the Maudlyn hospital, in consideration of £50, granted to George Parker, Sydney Strode, and William Woollcombe, the Maudlyn house and land. Tristram Avent had nothing to do with the matter, and the conveyance to the trustees was made by the successor and representative of the poor people to whom the gift was originally made.

Against the people of St. Mary's parish and the Attorney-General, and the plain facts of the case, Edward Janes had no chance, although he seems to have made a good fight for nearly three years; but he gave way at last, and by an agreement dated 14th January, 1718, he agreed to pay £160, representing somewhere about sixteen years of the reserved rent under the lease, and to give up his interest in the land. He had left the neighbourhood, and was then living at Aveton Gifford. This arrangement was completed by a deed dated 14th March following, by which he conveyed what claim he had to George Parker, Sydney Strode, and William Woollcombe. These were, however, trustees for this special purpose only, for six years afterwards we find the churchwardens, poorwardens, and Catherine Cole, who still survived, again dealing with the lazars' property.

The parish officers having thus acquired the possession of the land, it might have been supposed that the poor and diseased of the parish, if there were no lepers, would have been benefited. Judging from the evident anxiety to oust Edward Janes, it might also have been supposed that there was a scheme by which, if there were no lepers to be relieved, the property might be made available for the benefit of the sick of the parish. But no, such was not the idea of the then churchwardens and overseers. Assisting the poor rate and not the poor, saving the pockets of the ratepayers, and neglecting those that are always with us, was the prominent thought in the minds of the vestry of that day. Why the trustees under the deed of 14th March, 1718, who certainly had some interest in the matter, allowed this, it is impossible to say. No charity commissioners had been then appointed to keep them in the straight course, and for more than another century the rental of the Maudlyn land went to the credit of the poor rate, and the house was used as a parochial workhouse.

The tradition that the Maudlyn House of Plympton was for women only is so strong, that I think such must have been the original intention of the founder, and that it was acted upon for a period, but as time went on the rule was relaxed. There is no doubt that during the last century or so of its existence, the other sex participated in the provision made for lepers at Plympton. As the disease became less virulent, the victims became less anxious to avail themselves of the provision made by preceding generations for the welfare of lepers, and to submit to the confinement and discipline entailed by an acceptance of the benefits of the charity; and it is probable that the advantages of the hospital were extended to men when there were not women enough whose infirmities or circumstances compelled them to seek an entrance within its walls.

As is evident from what I have already said, there is unfortunately very little documentary evidence in connection with the history of this place. Some slight information is, however, to be obtained from the Registers of St. Mary. We do not know when the lepers ceased to use their own cemetery, but the second entry in the first volume of the St. Mary's Registers is the record of the burial of a leper—in 1603, 2nd

Digitized by Google

March, "Joan Moone, of the Madlen," and in 1606, 27th June, "Elnor Nericote of the Maudlen." In the same year, six months or so after, "Joanne Dablo, of the Maudlen," was buried; and in 1601, April 16th, "Thomas Germans, of the Madlen."

It is very certain that the registers do not afford all the information we could wish. In some cases we know from other sources that certain persons were lepers, and we find their names in the registers, but they are not described as such, or as dying in the Maudlyn. Joan Winsland, for instance, one of the lepers under the deed of 13th July, 1640, died 24th April, 1650, and the register notes her burial on the following day, but she is not mentioned as having been an inmate of the hospital. We have, therefore, no means of ascertaining what number of Plympton lepers provision was made for. There were only four in 1640, and but three in 1675.

It would appear that husbands and wives were sometimes separated. In 1619, July 8th, I find that the wife of Steven Collinge was buried from the Maudlyn house. In 1623, Steven Collinge himself died, but he is not mentioned as living in the house. On the other hand, the Pennyes were probably a married couple, and both lived and died in the hospital.

The following are some of the burials recorded during the 17th century:—

1614, Feb. 5th.—Richard Turpinge, of the Mawdlinge.
1618, June 15.—John Rawe, of the Mawdling house.
1619, July 8th.—Rabishe, the wife of Steven Collinge, out of the Maudling house.
Mar. 18th.—Christopher Conninge, of the Mawdlyn house.
1622, Aug. 8th.—Joshue Lylse, of the Maudlen house.
Aug. 27th.—William Gerves, of the Maudlen house.
Sept. 6th.—Johane Baker, of the Maudlen house.
Mar. 22nd.—Amey Cawse, out of the Madlen house.
1625, Nov. 23rd.—Amie Pennye, out of the Madling house.
1628, June 15th.—Robert Pennye, Madling house.
1629, Sept. 24th.—Richard Roweland, Maudlyn.
1632, Nov. 19th.—John Wooston, Maudline.
Dec. 25th.—Edward Foster, Maudlne.
1638, May 28th.—Zacharie, of the Maudline.
1640, Nov. 23rd.—[Name not given] of the Maudline.
1671, May 7th.—John Tavernor, of the Maudling.

(To be continued.)

NARRATIVE OF A SPECTRE.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. W. EVERITT.

(Continued.)

"THE town-clark of Barnstaple, about the year 1639, was one of those whome the world called Puritans. He had an apprentice of about sixteen years of age, a sturdy, sluggish boy, stout enough; his name was Chamberlain. He complains often to his master that the house was haunted, and that he was frighted with apparitions. Sometimes he should see a young gentlewoman about 18 or 20 years old, all in white, with her hair disheveld, leading a very little child up and down the roome, which seemed as if it were but new-born. Otherwhiles she would carry it in her arms, but very dejectedly and disconsolately; and would look upon him in a very dolefull sorrowfull manner. Ordinarily there would come an old man in his gown, and sit upon the bed by him, stareing him in the face, but speak never a word. Theise apparitions were very troublesome, and afflictive to him; his godly master hath him to severall worthy ministers, who doe converse with him, and advise him to speak to it, and one of them, to encourage him to doe it, watched some nights with him; but upon sight of the spectrum, was so affrighted himself, that he could not speak; nor would suffer the young Chamberlain to speak neither. But one night, as he was sitting up, writeing some instrument, or ingrossing a deed, he comes to a place which was interlined and blotted; and just then comes into the room, as he thoft, his master, who sitts him down by him, wedging him in so that he could not in any wise get out. He reads the blurred paragraph over and over, but not being able to make any sence of it; he takes it up, and bespeaks, as he supposed, his master. Sir, saith he, would you be pleas'd to read this to me, for I cannot tell what sence to make of it? but there is no answer given him. He supposing his master was busy in meditation, conceiv'de it good manners not to interrupt him, till haveing tird'e himself to pick out sence out of this blotted passage, which yet he never could doe, he takes it up the second time, and bespeaks his supposed master, Sir, saith he, would you be pleas'd . . . . . and with that, casting his eye upon him, soon discovers his mistake, and finds that it was the spectrum that had so long troubled him; he would now have given his life for an halfpenny. But plucking up his spirits, necessity and despair making him vallient, he boldly asks him, Sir, why doe you trouble me? To which the apparition replys, Don't be afraid, I will doe thee no harm. Well, what is that you will have? Why, saith the spectrum, doe thou goe into such a roome in the house, and dig there up the planching, and thou shalt find four boxes, one upon the other; in the first there is alsorts of wearing apparrell of silkes, sattins, velvett (unless my memory fail me) for men and women. In the second, abundance of good table and bed linen, very choice and fine, of Holland and damask. In the third, there was a summe of money in gold and silver,

Digitized by Google

ready coynde, and two silver potts, one full of gold, which together with all the rest of theise buried goods, the apparition very liberally bestows upon him. But the other pott, he commands him upon paine of death not to look into it, but to take it and carry it into Wales, to Mrs. Betty, his master's daughter, and when he landed in Wales, at such a place as the apparition assigned him, he would meet him, and deliver him a further message for her; and he should dispatch all in ten days time; but he bade him look to it, that he did not so much as peep into that silver pott he was to carry over to her, for it was as much as his life was worth. The young Chamberlain fairly promiseth to performe all that is injoyned him, and at parting the old spectrum tells him that in the fourth and undermost box, there be two cups of a very pretious stone, enchaste in gold, take them also, for I freely give them to thee, and so good night. Chamberlain is glad to be so fairly rid of this troublesome company, betakes himself immediately to his rest; and the next morning acquaints his master with his last night's adventure. His master bids him doe as he was commanded, and he had promised. Accordingly he gets into the parlour where he was directed, breaks up the boards of the planching, and finds all that the spectrum had discovered to him. He had in moneys near about twelve hundred pound, beside the goods, potts, and cups, of which we shall hear more anon. Never did any fellow's teeth water more upon a sweet bit, or his fingers hitch to meddle with prohibited wares than Chamberlain's eyes did to be looking into the forbidden silver pott. But the fear of the spectrum's menaces aw'de him, and kept him much against his will within bounds, tho' a thousand times a day he would be pedling about it to see what was in it. However at last he takes his opportunity with his pott, gets into a boat, crosseth over the bar of Barnstaple, and the Severn, into Wales, and arrives at the place appointed for his interview with the old apparition, which was about two miles and a half from the shore. At the first meeting the spectrum is very froward and angry, and tells him very chidingly, Sirrah, thou hast an earnest longing to be looking into this pott. Not I, saith Chamberlain. Nay, Sirrah, but thou hast, saith the spectrum, and therefore don't lie unto me. But get thee presently unto thy master's daughter and deliver her this message, which I now tell thee, and take her the pott. (What this message was, tho' he was earnestly importun'de by Madam Fortescue, the widow of John Fortescue, of Spridlestone, in the Parish of Brexton, and county of Devonshire—from whome I had this relation in the year 1663, having been minr of that parish, and outed of it by the act of Bartholomew, the year before, to whome Chamberlain was steward for his manors in the town and parish of Collumpton in the same county—yet would he never discover it, and craiv'de that lady's excuse, because he had married her sister, and it would but cast dung and reproach upon his wife's blood and family.) But to go on with my story, Chamberlain had a very scrupulous conscience, and mooves this case to the divel. But what, and if Mrs. Betty will not take the pott? Then saith he leave it with her, and tell her from me that it were better she had and did take it; for she shall hear farther from me. Of this Mrs. Betty by the way. She was the dearest of her father's children, who was exceeding fond of her; but she haveing got a great belly, without an husband, in her father's house, her godly parents very severely reprooving her for her grievous sin against God and her own soul, and the scandal to religion, and infamy to her family, she, after she had gotten it away, as you before heard, quits her father's house, withdraws herself from her relations, and lives privately there in Wales for about seven years time, upon a portion that had bin left her either by an aunt or grandmother.

"Well, Mr. Chamberlain the next morning, betwixt five and six, comes to her house, knocks at the door, and down comes a young gentlewoman of about 27, with her breasts naked, hair disheveld, in a very forlorn and disconsolate condition, and askes him what his business is. To whom Chamberlain replys, Mrs. Betty, I am commanded to deliver you such a message from a spirit that hath appeared unto me; and he tells her what was given him in charge: and delivers her the pott; she refuseth to take it, he tells her she must; she saith she will not, but he must carry it to him from whome he had it. Chamberlain then replys, Mrs. Betty, if you doe not, it will be so much worse for you, for I am ordered to leave it with you. With that, fetching a deep sigh, and smiting her breast, ah! saith she, 'twas not for nothing that I have bin so troubled this night. I was born to be miserable. And so without enquiring for her parents, or inviteing him in to drink, she takes the silver pott, and gets up into the chamber. Chamberlain having now discharged his trust and errand, immediately returns to the sea-side, where finding a boat ready for Barnstaple, he enters into it, and before it launcht off from land, Mrs. Betty comes down into it also, and sits just against him, but all the time they were passing over, never speaks a word to him, nor he to her. As soon as they arrive at Barnstaple, he goes to a tavern, and she to her father's house, whome seeing and her mother, she falls down upon her knees, and craves their blessing. Great is the joy in the whole family at the presence of the stranger. But haveing sate & discourst with them about a quarter of an hour, she riseth, and takes a key and hammer that hung in the parlour, and goes up stairs, unlocks a chamber door, and then locks it again upon her, where she was heard beating out a board in the window; and then nayle it fast again. What she took thence is not known.

"But haveing dispatcht her business, she opens the door, locks it againe, comes down, puts the key and hammer in their places, and haveing sate & discourst with her parents a quarter of an hour more, she then begs their blessing, and departs, no intreaty or importunity being able to detaine her a night, no nor so much as to drink with them, but over to Wales she will goe again, where indeed she returns, and lives about some fourteen moneths,

Digitized by Google

and then falling sick, she calls her maid to her, telling her that she would make her her heir, and leave her £700 after her death, which was now near at hand, provided she would solemnly promise and swear to her, that as soon as she was buried, she would take the first opportunity to goe over to Ireland, and carry that silver pot (but she must not look into it) unto her uncle the Lord Bishop of Waterford, with her dying message to him, that if he did not repent of the sin he knew himself guilty of, he should be hanged. The mayd ingageth to her mistress to performe her will, who a few days after dieth. Mrs. Betty being dead, and her last will being nois'd abroad, a justice of peace near unto that place, being inform'd of this unusuall guift, and charge, sends out his warrant to bring this mayd, and the silver pott before him; and being examined, she gives this relation of her mistresses last will and injunction on her, as I have related. The justice commands the cover to be taken off the pott, and looking into it, finds the skeleton & bones of a poor little new-born infant. This surpriseth his worship and all the spectators. Presently news of this is sent up to his Majesty King Charles the First, & the Privy Councill, who dispatcheth an order to the Councill at Dublin, to seize the Bishop of Waterford; this and some other circumstances jumping in at the same time, caus'de his arraignment, conviction, condemnation, and execution. But as he had bin a sinner above many, so was he an extraordinary penitent. The relation of his repentance was writt and printed with his funerall sermon, which was preached by Dr. Bernard, but, as I said at first, without any the least notice taken, or mention made of his crime, or of this, which I have now, from most faithfull credible witnesses, inserted into this paper.

"As for the great treasure which the devill so freely bestowed on Chamberlain; in these unhappy civil wars, the cavaliers, *i.e.* the king's souldiers in these parts, plundered him of all, excepting five broad pieces, which he reserv'de, and his two cups, of which also there is this remarkable providence. Mr. Chamberlain had by his wife, his master's dofter, two children, with these he and she travell from Barnstaple to Collumpton. The children were put in a pair of pannyers, one in each, and the two cups tied upon the saddle betwixt them. As they were travelling in a fair summer's day, in July 1650, over Blackdown, in the way to Collumpton, about noon the sun is overcast with a very dark and thick cloud, and on the sudden it falls a thundering very grievously and terribly, and a great thunder clap strikes in between the poor children, which done, the dark cloud vanisheth, and the heavens clear up again as bright as before; only poor Mrs. Chamberlain, all in terror, and horror, supposeing her children to have bin destroy'd by it, crys out, O! my children! my children! But comeing up to them, she and her husband find them very merry, laughing and playing, without any hurt. Then they look for their two cups of two pretious stones inchast in gold, but they find them gone. The same hand that gave them him ten years before, did now take them away, no one haveing ever bin a jodh the better for the divels gift. There went a report abroad in the country, that the divel took theise cups out of Mr. Chamberlain's hand; but it was not so; but as I have now recorded, and he related unto that worthy lady Madam Fortescue, for whose manors, as I said before, he was the steward, and from whose mouth I had this remarkable providence, he haveing acquainted her with all theise passages and particulars.

"ITA TESTOR JOHANNES QUICK, V.D.M. IN CIVITATE LONDINI, 1690."

DARTMOOR CROSSES:

With an Account of Some Recent Restorations.

(*Concluded.*)

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

IN July of last year a party of antiquaries assembled by invitation at the house of Miss Luxmore, of Okehampton Park, for the purpose of spending a few days in the exploration of that charming and romantic neighbourhood. I made one of the guests, and the recollection of the enjoyable time we passed, and of the kindness shown to us by the fair hostess and the other ladies of the town who enlivened the party by their presence, will not soon be effaced from my memory. Each day most delightful excursions were planned to places of interest in the vicinity, and the scenery could not but win the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful in Nature.

At Fitz's Well, on the verge of the park—the northern frontier of Dartmoor—the old cross which I have noticed in my description of these relics was examined, and Bridges' *Account of the Barony and Town of Okehampton*—a work which I had an opportunity of seeing during this visit for the first time, and of which Miss Luxmore kindly furnished the party with an annotated copy—was consulted to see what the author had to say respecting it. It was there stated that according to tradition this cross was brought to the well from St. Michael's Chapel of Halstock, the ruined foundations of which are still to be seen at the eastern end of the park. By a reference to my account of it (*Western Antiquary*, Vol. III., page 186) it will be seen that a tradition

Digitized by Google

which I gathered in the neighbourhood states that the cross was here set up by one Spicer, and that the moormen sometimes call the well Spicer's Well, a corruption undoubtedly of its generally accepted name of Fitz's Well, the latter name being locally pronounced "Fize" or "Fice."

As I have already stated in my account, John Fitz of Tavistock, tradition informs us, erected the "strange little edifice" over the well, on the right bank of the Blackabrook, near Princetown, which is also known as Fitz's or Fice's Well, out of gratitude for the marvellous effect its waters had upon him; for being, together with his good lady, "pixy-led" on Dartmoor, they wandered about in the vain endeavour to discover their way, and it was only on their tasting the water that the charm was dispelled. A counterpart of this tradition exists in connection with the well in Okehampton Park, for on the evening of the day on which the party visited it Miss Luxmore told me at her house the following story concerning it.

A man and his wife were on one occasion journeying towards Okehampton from Halstock, and by some means lost their way. They tried in vain to find the track which would lead them to the town, and at length the female gave it as her opinion that it was utterly useless to continue their search any longer, for they must be certainly under a spell, and consequently all their efforts would be futile. She also asserted that its influence would continue until they discovered water; so their anxiety now was to light upon a stream or spring, and they accordingly wandered about in search of one. After a time their efforts in this direction were rewarded, for they came across the well on the brow of the hill above the town of Okehampton, when, true to the prophecy of the lady, the spell was broken and their way lay plainly before them, with the town they were desirous of reaching lying snugly in the valley below. This experience must have made some impression on their minds, for the man vowed to set up a cross by the well which had been the means of dispelling the uncanny influence by which he had been controlled. He kept his vow, and caused the granite cross, which we still see there, to be erected in recognition of his thankfulness at escaping from his perplexities, and as a memorial of the magical effect of the water.

That this story is but a variant of the one related of the well on the Blackabrook I have not much doubt, but as the well in Okehampton Park bears the same name as the other, I am inclined to believe that it is not unlikely that it was in some way connected with the family of Fitz.

John Fitz, the old lawyer, erected a small conduit over a spring at his seat of Fityford, at Tavistock, as I have mentioned when describing this well in the park (Vol. III., page 186); and Mr. Bray, referring to this, playfully calls him a water-fancier, and states that he had in his possession the old lawyer's autograph (written John Fytz) on the counterpart lease of a field, which gave him liberty to convey water "in pipes of timber, lead, or otherwise," to his house at Fitzford, and which was dated the 10th of Elizabeth. That sovereign began to reign in 1558, and, as Mr. Bray points out, the date which is graven on the tablet over the well on the Blackabrook is 1568.*

In addition to the date there are also to be seen the initials "I. F.," and Mr. Bray, in his diary written in 1831, unhesitatingly says that he believed John Fitz to be the constructor of the edifice over the well.

It is a matter of great gratification to me to be able to put upon record in the pages of the *Western Antiquary* the fact that the attention which I have invited to the old crosses of the moor has not been aroused in vain, and that the outcome of my description of these weather-worn and lichen-stained relics has been one of a very practical nature indeed. The Dartmoor Preservation Association, at

* I have offered some remarks respecting the legibility of these figures on page 110 of the second volume of the *Western Antiquary*.

Digitized by Google

their annual meeting in November, 1884, empowered the honorary secretary, Mr. E. Fearnley Tanner, of Hawson Court, to expend such sum as he might deem fit for the purpose of setting up, and otherwise restoring to a condition akin to their original state, such of the ancient crosses on the moor as were fallen and mutilated, and needed this aid to their preservation.

Last summer, therefore, Mr. Tanner appointed to meet me on the moor, in order that he might view some of these crosses for the purpose of carefully noting what each required to be done to it, and that we might decide upon the best means of effecting their restoration. Our appointment was for ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 16th of June, at Cumston Tor. I went across the moor from Brent the night before, going by the way of Avon Head, and slept at Hexworthy.* The next morning I was at the tor, and punctually to his time Mr. Tanner rode up shortly after. It was, however, anything but a desirable day for the object we had in view, a thick mist covering the moor, so we decided to defer our examination till a more auspicious occasion. It was, therefore, not until August that we again met on Dartmoor, but in that month we were able to carry out our previous intentions, and the mode of procedure was decided upon, Mr. Tanner undertaking to get everything that would be necessary for the work, and arranging to meet me at the corner of Fox Tor New-take on Saturday morning, the 8th of August.

We had determined not to touch the remains of Childe's Tomb, considering it advisable, as the restoration of that interesting monument would entail a good deal of time and labour, to defer our attempts to re-erect it till some future occasion. Our sphere of action was to be confined for the time to the line of crosses extending from Fox Tor New-take to Holne Moor.

I was staying at Hexworthy, on the moor, at the time, and at the appointed hour was at the trysting place. Mr. Tanner was to come by the way of Sandyway, an old track running by Avon Head, but at the last moment had altered this plan, thinking it better to accompany the cart which bore the materials he had provided for the work in hand, and which had to be taken round by the road close up to Hexworthy, then by the peat track to Skir Ford, and thence to the place of operations. Not seeing any sign of him, therefore, at the New-take, I walked back towards the two crosses which I have described as lying on the side of Terhill, and as soon as I came in sight of them I saw Mr. Tanner with his groom, Easterbrook, and two of his workmen with the cart. I certainly must congratulate my fellow-members of the Dartmoor Preservation Association in having such an efficient secretary as Mr. Tanner, who in all he undertakes evinces a spirit of thoroughness which is worthy of all praise. He had provided everything that was necessary for the contemplated task—cement, chisels, hammers, iron clamps, solder, a brazier, and various other essential articles.

We first set to work on the cross which I have spoken of as having once been removed to Sherburton Farm court, and which the Duchy authorities caused to be taken back to this spot, from whence it was carried. Having first slightly deepened the socket, we made the stone firm in which it was cut, and then filled the hollow with cement. Then, putting forth all our strength, we lifted the cross, setting it into the socket, and had the satisfaction of seeing it standing erect once more. A few days after I went across the moor to Okehampton, and when going up towards Bellaford Tor I could look back and see this fine old cross standing out prominently against the sky to the south-west.

This was a good beginning, but the cross which lay beside this one gave us a little more trouble. Its shaft was, as I have mentioned before, broken in half, and unfortunately a small portion of it was missing, so that the two parts did not fit properly together at the

* The Avon is invariably known on Dartmoor by its older name of Aune.

Digitized by Google

point of fracture. However, the workmen set about drilling holes in the sides of the shaft to receive the clamps, which, when this task was completed, were fitted into them and firmly wedged and soldered, the cross being then lifted into the cart, for we had determined upon erecting it a few score yards to the westward, keeping it, however, close to the same green path by the side of which it had lain so long. While engaged upon these crosses we had some assistance lent to us by Samuel Smith, a farmer and moorman of Hexworthy, who happened to be passing that way.

On reaching the spot where we had decided to set up the cross, we placed it upright in the ground, there being no socket stone belonging to it, and filled with cement the interstices formed by the parts of the shaft not fitting closely together. Time would not permit of our excavating a socket for it in a stone which is firmly embedded in the ground at the place where we erected it, and which would most admirably suit the purpose, but it is intended that this shall be done, and I hope that we shall be able to carry this design into execution during the present summer.*

In passing, I may mention that close by these crosses the track, which I maintain they were set up to define the direction of, is very plainly to be discerned. This is a piece of evidence which favours my ideas, but at the same time I am willing to state at once that this portion of the pathway has been used during the present century. I have learned in the neighbourhood that when the farmhouse near Fox Tor, which is now a ruin, was built, the timber used in its construction was drawn to its site by a team of oxen along this route, and that it is this comparatively recent traffic that we see the marks of now. But while this is so, the fact remains that the way by which the timber was conveyed to the spot on which the house was being built was by following the direction indicated by these crosses, which would scarcely have been the case had not the remains of a track been visible along the line which they formed.

After setting up this second cross we proceeded to Fox Tor New-take, which is close at hand, in the upper corner of which is the cross of which I have spoken as having seen sometimes erect in its socket and sometimes lying prone on the ground (Vol. III., page 180). This one is still in a complete state, I am happy to say, so we had simply to raise it, but before fixing it in its place we filled the socket with cement, and then placing the cross into it carefully set the cement around the foot of the shaft. The mutilated cross which I have called attention to as having been found in the New-take wall close by, we did not touch, preferring to allow it to remain until such time as we should take in hand the restoration of the tomb of Childe the Hunter, when we shall perhaps act upon the suggestion I have thrown out of fixing it on the pedestal of that monument, in place of the missing one which once surmounted it, and which, indeed, I have hazarded the conjecture that it may possibly be.

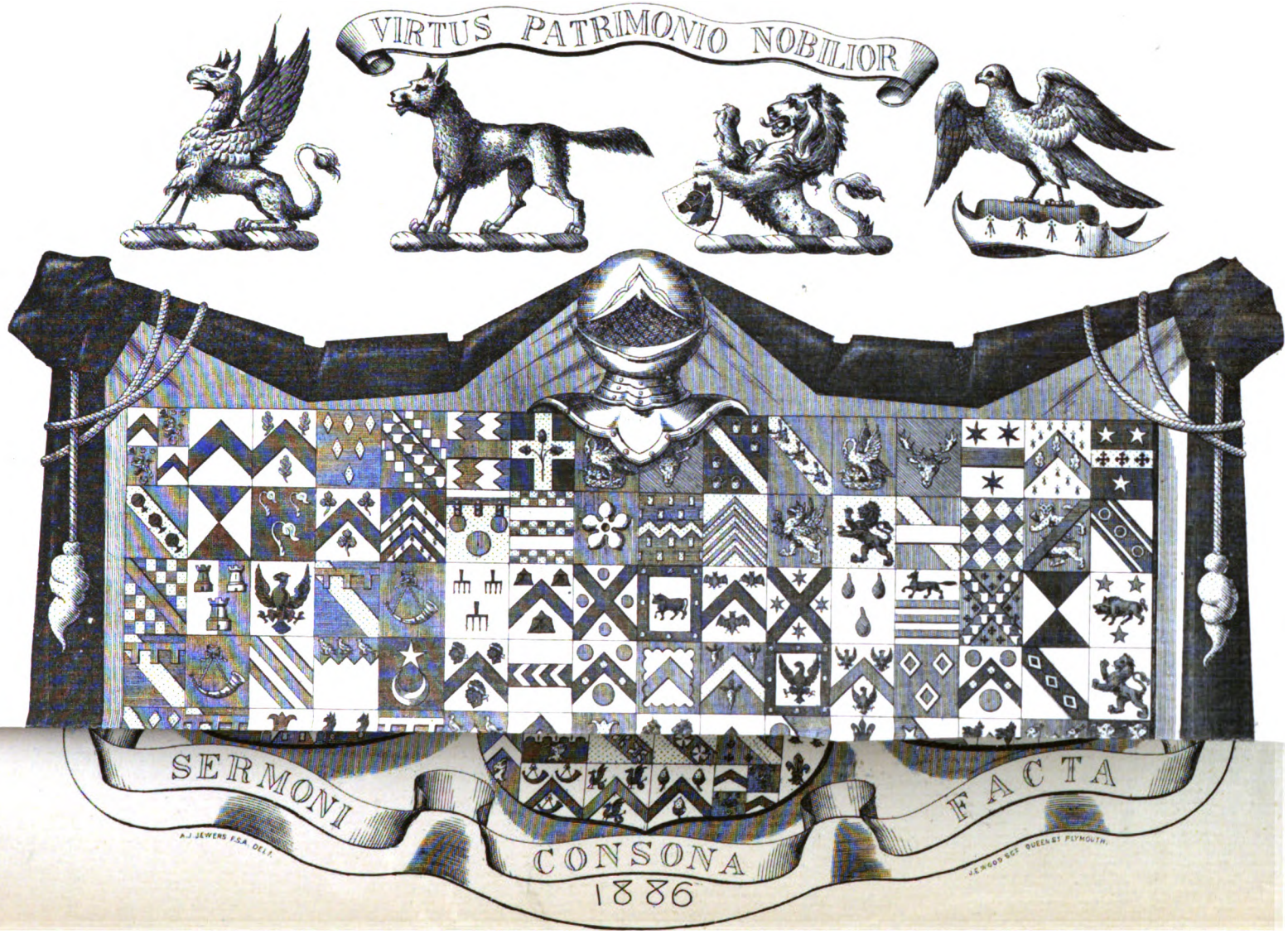
We had now set up three of these interesting old guides to the traveller of former days, so we retraced our steps towards Skir Ford, placing the brazier, with the fire still burning, in the cart with the implements, in order to have it in readiness for work by the time we reached Down Ridge, which was now to be the scene of our operations. The track by Skir Ford is a very rough one, used by peat carts, and it required some caution in proceeding to keep our brazier from upsetting and scattering the fire in all directions, so as we walked beside the cart one of the workmen steadied it. We were obliged to lift off the crock containing the solder, and allow it to get cold, as we found it was impossible for it to remain on the fire, the jolting of the cart spilling the molten metal at every step the horse took.

On arriving at the cross on Down Ridge,

* Since these lines were written I have visited this cross, and was very sorry to find that one of its arms had been recently broken off—evidently by cattle.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



THE ARMS AND QUARTERINGS OF RIGHT BELONGING TO
SIR WILLIAM LEWIS SALUSBURY-TRELAWNY, 10TH BARONET

Digitized by Google

the one which I have described as having been set up for me by a farmer of Hexworthy, who, by the way, was the same that rendered us assistance on Terhill—Samuel Smith—some more drilling and clamping was necessary, for the shaft of this cross, as will be seen by a reference to my account of it, was broken in half, it being only the upper portion of it that I had caused to be fixed up. The drills were therefore quickly got out, and the work was commenced. The brazier was lifted from the cart and the solder once more placed on it, and Easterbrook was despatched to the Wobrook for water to moisten the cement to be used in neatly covering the fracture, when the cross should be in an upright position. When the drilling was completed the clamps were fitted in, and tightly wedged and soldered. A hole was then dug for it—as unfortunately there is no socket stone belonging to it—and into this the bottom of the shaft was placed and fixed as firmly as possible, and the old cross on Down Ridge was erect once more.

It was now decided to cease operations, as the afternoon was by this time drawing to a close, and we therefore made our way over the hill to Hexworthy, but not before we had examined the cross which I have described at the commencement of this article. As it consists of little more than the head and arms and a piece of the broken shaft, we came to the conclusion that the best plan to adopt would be to have it fixed on to a new shaft, and sink the latter into a socket to be hollowed out of one of the large blocks which lie around. This task, therefore, is to be speedily taken in hand, as is also the re-erection of Horn's Cross, which is unfortunately in a sad state of dilapidation; after which, such of the others as have been shown by my description to need attention will be similarly cared for.

I have said that the result of my endeavours to discover further examples of these interesting memorials of other times is such as to cause me to imagine that all the ancient crosses of the moor at present existing have been described by me. I am, however, not without a hope of still finding, in some of my wanderings over the rugged hills of Dartmoor, lying, it may be, nearly buried in moss and heather, perhaps more than one of these weather-beaten stones rudely fashioned into the form so sacred to the Christian, and which will point me back to the days when the sturdy abbot with his band of monks pressed onward over the paths that wind by stream and tor, by treacherous bog and deep morass, by darksome hollow and rocky glen, by the home of the mountain wolf, who, when the orb of day had sunk behind the purple hills, issued from his lair to prowl amid the wild solitudes of the desert.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE TRELAWNY QUARTERINGS.

(*Illustration.*)

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

THE elaborate shield of the quarterings of arms belonging to Sir William Lewis Salusbury-Trelawny, tenth and present baronet of Trelawne, in Cornwall, at whose expense they have been engraved and by whose kind permission they appear in this magazine, demands some explanatory notice, or it would remain, to the majority of those who see it, as unintelligible as the hieroglyphics of Assyria or Egypt.

Before proceeding to enumerate the different families represented in the Trelawny shield, we may be pardoned if we explain for the benefit of the uninitiated that a gentleman, already entitled to use armorial bearings, marrying a lady who has no brothers, or whose brother or brothers leave no surviving issue, their children become entitled to quarter the arms and quarterings belonging to their mother in the same shield with those of their father. With this explanation we will proceed to the case before us.

The family of Trelawny of Trelawne is one of the most ancient and distinguished of the ancient and notable families of Cornwall. Seated at Trelawne or Treloen, in Alternon, in the time of Edward the Confessor, according to many old authorities, they have continued in the male line to the present time seated at Trelawne, where in fireproof muniment rooms they possess a most magnificent series of family records.

The numbers of the quarterings are from left to right, as if reading a book. It will be observed that with quartering 88, which is the same as No. 2, the whole are repeated up to No. 173, and with No. 174 they are repeated again up to No. 239; then six additional coats are introduced, and the series proceeds as before to the

Digitized by Google

end, where the first quartering is repeated to fill a blank square—making in all 266 quarterings. They are as follows:—

1 quarterly, 1 and 4 Trelawny ancient, 2 and 3 Salusbury, granted on assuming the name of Salusbury in compliance with the will of Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq.

2, Trelawny ancient. 3, Trelawny, with the augmentation (three oak leaves), conferred, it is said, on a Sir John Trelawny, Knight, by King Henry V., with a pension of £20 per annum, for his distinguished services in the French wars.

4, Repariis or Rivers. William Trelawny, M.P. for Launceston, 19th Edward II., 1325-6, married Margery, daughter and heiress of John de Repariis.

5, Botterell. John Trelawny married Joane, daughter and heiress of Richard Botterell.

6, Doyngull. William Trelawny married Joane, daughter of Richard Doyngull and heiress to her brother John. This marriage brought in

7, ... ? 8, Tregrilla. 9, Carraton. 10, Wolston.

11, Helligan. John Trelawny (will proved 26th Jan., 1510) married Joane, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Helligan, with which came

12, Tregrilla. 13, Carraton. 14, Cartuther.

15, Powna. Sir John Trelawny (son of the last) married Blanch, daughter and heiress of John Powna, or Pownd. This marriage brought in

16, Crooke. 17, Pincerna. 18, Devyocke. 19, Pederda. 20, ... 21, Wisa, or Wise.

22, Courtenay. John Trelawny (son of the above Sir John), who died 14th November, 1513, married Florence, daughter and coheiress of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knight, with which came in

23, Sappe or Bryona. 24, Averenges. 25, Deyncourt.
26, Leyakre. 27, Devon? 28, Redvers. 29, FitzOsborne.
30, Mellent. 31, Reginald FitzRoy, Earl of Cornwall.
32, Dawney. 33, Clifford. 34, Treverbyn. 35, Cardinham.
36, Carminow. 37, Hornicote. 38, Glynn. 39, Tynten.
40, Bloyhowe.

41, Lamelyon. John Trelawny, M.P. for Liskeard, 6th Edward VI., died 29th September, 1563, having married Margery, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lamelyon, which brings in

42, Bawcombe. 43, Luccombe. 44, Trethewy.

45, Reskimer. John Trelawny, son and heir of the last-named, was M.P. for and Sheriff of Cornwall; died 14th October, 1568, married Anne, daughter and coheiress of William Reskimer. With this match came in

46, Pulyn. 47, Devyock. 48, Trevarthian.
49, Carminow. 50, Hornicote. 51, Bodrigan.
52, Mandeville. 53, Denzell. 54, Tretheke.
55, Trenowth. 56, Trejago. 57, Trewarthenick.
58, Skewes (generally said to be a chevron between three stumps of trees, but is represented in a very old book of evidences at Trelawne, and also on a monument at St. Tudy, as here engraved.

59, Killigrew. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, son of the last-named John Trelawny, was M.P. for Cornwall, and died 21st June, 1604. He married Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heiress of Sir Henry Killigrew, Knight, thus bringing in with Killigrew

60, Trewent. 61, Arwennack. 62, Trejago.
63, Carrington. 64, Petit. 65, Fitz Ives.
66, Carminow. 67, Govilly.

68, Halse. General Henry Trelawny, of Whitleigh, Governor of Plymouth, seventh son of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, second baronet (grandson of the above Sir Jonathan and Elizabeth Killigrew), married Rebecca, daughter and coheiress of Mathew Halse, of Efford, near Plymouth, through whom the following quarterings came in, *vis.*:—

69, Hydon. 70, Mewey. 71, Esse. 72, Latimer.
73, Gowys. 74, Lincoln. 75, Whitleigh. 76, Wendyn.
77, Wynard, 78, Reprim. 79, Lapflood. 80, Suckliff.
81, Speccott. 82, Belston. 83, Ferneaux. 84, Scoble.
85, Cornu of Thornbury. 86, Boys of Boys Hele.
87, Boys of Wood.

88, Trelawny ancient. Sir William Trelawny, sixth baronet, eldest son of William, younger son of the above General Henry Trelawny and Rebecca Halse, married Letitia, second daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Trelawny, fifth baronet, which Sir Harry was the eldest son of the above General Henry Trelawny and Rebecca Halse, and consequently entitled to the same quarterings as his nephew William, who became his son-in-law and afterwards 6th baronet, thus bringing into this shield quarterings 88 to 173 inclusive. The mother of the above Letitia Trelawny was Letitia, daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, third baronet, D.D., and successively Bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester, brother of General Henry Trelawny who married Rebecca Halse, as stated above, and consequently entitled to all the above quarterings from No. 2 to 67 inclusive. The bishop married at Egg Buckland, 31st March, 1684, Rebecca, daughter and heir of Thomas Hele of Babcombe, Esq. (whose only other child, Ann, was baptised at Kingsteignton, 10th March, 1673, and buried there 21st April, 1676. Her sister Rebecca was baptised at the same place, 11th February, 1670, being consequently little more than fifteen when she was married. Their parents were married at Egg Bucklaud, 22nd April, 1670, as Mr. Thomas Hele and Mrs. Elizabeth Hals. He was buried at Kingsteignton, 16th March, 1673, as "Thomas Hele Esq.," and his wife, 18th November, 1681, as "Mrs. Elizabeth Hele of Babcombe, widow." In the south aisle of this church there is a handsome monument to their memory, on which are the arms of Hele quartering Gilbert and Hele impaling Hals.), by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Mathew Halse (or Hals), and sister of the above-named Rebecca Halse. Letitia, the wife of Sir William Trelawny, being a Trelawny both through her father and mother, who was an heiress as well as herself, she brought into the shield of her male de-

Digitized by Google

scendants a double series of the Trelawny quarterings—that is to say, through her father, all the quarterings from No. 2 to 87 inclusive, and through her mother, quarterings No. 2 to 67 inclusive—thus making the number of quarterings up to 239; then the following are introduced for her grandmother, the heiress of Hele, *viz.*:—

240, Hele. 241, Gilbert. 242, Compton.

243, Champernowne. 244, Valletort. 245, Sanchette.

246 to 265 inclusive are a repetition of numbers 68 to 87 inclusive, the two sets having been brought in by two sisters married respectively, as we have seen, to Trelawny and Hele.

Trelawny of Plymouth and Ham, whose heiress married Collins, and their issue took the name of Trelawny, descend from John Trelawny of St. Germans, second son of Sir John Trelawny and Blanch Powna; consequently they are entitled only to quarterings 2 to 21 in this shield.

Trelawny of Coldrenick is descended from Edward Trelawny, second son of Sir Jonathan Trelawny and Elizabeth Killigrew, and is consequently entitled to the quarterings No. 2 to 67 inclusive; also several additional quarterings. The above Edward Trelawny married Ferdinanda, daughter and coheiress of Tristram Gorges, but his issue appear to be quite extinct, unless descendants exist of the daughters of the Rev. Robert Beele and Mary, grand-daughter of the above Edward Trelawny, and who are mentioned in the wills of their uncles, Edward and John Trelawny, as living in Plymouth in 1796. The male line of Trelawny of Coldrenick having failed, that estate passed to strangers in blood, descended from Henry Darell, brother of Elizabeth Darell, wife of Edward Trelawny, going successively to the families of Darell, Stephens, and Jago, who all, on coming into the estate, took the name and arms of Trelawny, although not descended from that family.

In concluding our remarks a word of commendation is due to the engraver, Mr. J. E. Wood, of Queen Street, Plymouth, for the very careful and skilful way in which he has carried out the work, one of no little difficulty, from the complication of quarterings; but the plate speaks for itself.

Notes.

A Ghost Scare at Shepton Mallet.—The following is a cutting from *Pulman's Weekly News* for July 20th, 1886, and may be worthy of preservation in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"The minds of Sheptonians have been considerably disturbed during the past week by the appearance of a "ghost" in the Bowlish Meadows at a point known as "the Five Trees." Those who have seen the "ghost," state that it is a white indistinct object, floating about 5ft. from the ground. On Wednesday evening in last week, it attracted a considerable amount of attention, being seen rapidly moving towards a hay rick in the meadows, upon reaching which the object disappeared. A large number of people, who witnessed the occurrence, rushed towards the rick, but, of course, found nothing, and they met with no more success upon searching the hedges and other parts of the field. Early the following morning some of the brewery men returning home from night-work asserted that they saw a similar object, but perhaps this statement must be taken with a "grain of salt." Thursday night between 300 and 400 people assembled in the meadows, and commenced to pull the hay-rick to pieces, and the police were sent for in order to protect the property, as the assembly was somewhat excited. A large number remained about the vicinity from 8 until 11 o'clock, but their patience went unrewarded, as the "ghost" declined to appear. The following night (Friday) between one and two hundred of the curious again assembled in the meadows, and on subsequent nights the place was much frequented, but his ghostship had evidently been "laid" as it did not appear. In all probability the apparition is simply an optical delusion." P. F. ROWSELL.

Yeovil.

A Somersetshire Spectral Procession.—To a very great extent Devonshire appears to be the orthodox home of spectral processions, but the following case is one that was brought under the writer's notice as having been seen in Somersetshire by a gentleman of his acquaintance sometime since. It is also said that many of the villagers have had the pleasure (?) of seeing similar sights on different occasions, but this, of course, is only "hear-say."

The story told in words somewhat the same as those used by the gentleman who mentioned the occurrence may perhaps be the most interesting, and these I will endeavour to adopt:—"Driving home from Yeovil one evening to West Coker, with my man, nothing occurred to break the monotony of the journey until we arrived at a spot where two roads meet each other (or as they are termed, four cross roads), not far from the village, when all at once my horse suddenly stopped.

"Wondering what could be the cause of such a strange proceeding, I peered forward into the darkness, and immediately beheld the cause. A funeral procession was crossing the road. Headed by two hounds, there came the hearse, drawn by four horses, the rear of the procession being brought up by two other hounds. As soon as it had passed my horse went on. Not a word had been spoken by either my man or myself, but immediately it had passed I said to him: 'Did you see anything?' He replied: 'I did, sir, it was a funeral procession.'" Of this strange occurrence I can offer no explanation, nor do I believe that one can be found. Some laugh and say that they do not believe in such things, and often do I feel inclined to do the same; but in the face of such statements what can we say? Vol. I. of the *Western Antiquary* has noted similar cases which have been observed in Devonshire. P. F. ROWSELL, F.S.Sc.

Yeovil.

Digitized by Google

Posting Troubles before the Institution of Railways.—Of the many troubles incident to the posting arrangements in the pre-railway days, that of the mileage to be paid for by the travellers was frequently a cause of dispute. The following business-like advertisement as to the posting distance between Exeter and Newton appeared in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*, of March 18th, 1824, and must at that period have been read with great gratitude by those who journeyed along that route:—

"We, the Undersigned, having ascertained that the Distance from the Guildhall, in Exeter, to the Market-House, in Newton-Abbott, is 14 Miles, 7 Furlongs, and 12 Perches, do state the same to the Post-Masters of Exeter and Newton, and recommend them to alter the Charges usually made, and reduce the same to 15 Miles. They further state, *that they will not pay for Posting more than for 15 Miles.*

"Dated at Newton-Abbott, this tenth day of March, 1824.

"Clifford	J. Moysey Bartlett
Hugh Charles Clifford	George Drake
Henry Carew	Richard M. Tozer
P. J. Taylor	W. Baker
Thos. Whipham, Clerk	Robert Bradford
John Templer	Thomas Sweeting
Henry Taylor	Thomas Flamank
George Henry Templer	Peter Gaye
John Templer, jun.	Charles Gaye
James Acland Templer	Thomas Babb, Clerk
Nicholas Baker	William Kitson
T. K. Sweeting	Thos. Farley
Peter Bradridge	George Heywood."

The italics are in the original.

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

Food at Elections.—Mr. Rundle, of Langunnett, St. Velp, gave me the following account of the food consumed at the election for Cornwall in 1831, held at Lostwithiel (Pendarves *versus* Lemon?).

I have heard that this election cost so much that, at the end of one week, one candidate gave in, as he could not bear the expense. The contest would otherwise have lasted for a fortnight.

This "food account" is that of one candidate only:—

Beef, 9 tons, 14 cwt., 2 qrs., 13 lbs.
Bread, 7,000 lbs.
Hirelings for waiting, £200.
Beds, £200.
Hotel Bill, £230.
Each Public House in Lostwithiel, £500.
N.B.—It is said there were three.

At this election the drunkenness was so great that the churchyard was said to have been covered with the bodies of drunken men.

The bill for broken crockery was said to have been £500. Imagine the cost of the election when the sheriffs expenses and the retaining fee to every solicitor is added to the bill. It is said by some people who are alive, that the old Hall at Lostwithiel was, at this election, gutted for the purpose of making a larger dining-room for electors. I hope this is not true.

If this was the amount of food consumed by those who promised to support one candidate only what must have been the total amount consumed altogether at this election, which is still celebrated for the amount of wine that literally flowed down the gutters of the town.

I have heard that Mr. Pendarves visited every voter personally, at his own home, and shook hands with every elector—an utterly impossible task in the present day.

E. W. R.

* * *

Indulgence for the Repair of Exeter Cathedral.—The first part of the *Trevelyan Papers*, edited by J. Payne Collier (Camden Society's vol., 1857), contains the copy of a document at pages 218-19, with the above heading. The editor remarks of it: "This handbill (for such it appears to have been), giving notice of an Indulgence to all who contributed to the repair and upholding of the Cathedral of Exeter, was struck off, as far as can be ascertained, from the types of Richard Jugge, who was a printer authorised by the crown, and who carried on business in London between the years 1547 and 1577. The contents of the document, of which there exist other examples, show that it must have been issued between the years 1553 and 1558, that is to say, during the reign of Queen Mary. The bishop of the diocese of Exeter at that period was, most likely, James Turberville," who, however, was not raised to the See until 1555. There is a list of Richard Jugge's printed works in Johnson's *Typographia* (1829), I., 548-9:—

"In the name of God Amen. It ys to be remēbred that ye great indulgence and pardon, which dyverse holy fathers: popes, cardynalles, archbysshops, and bysshops: have gyven and graūted to all the brothers and susters, and good doers of the cathedrall church of Exeter, extendeth to the somme of liiij yeres and one lent.

"¶ Also all the brothers and systers of the sayd church ben specyally praed for that dysposeth or bequetheth any part of ther goodes to the reparacyons of the sayd churche, whether yt be golde, sylver or any other goodes: they shal be parteners of all the masses sayd and done wythyn the sayd church and in all colleges, Abbeys, and Priores, wythin the dyoces of Exeter, as in the colleges of Penryn, Otery, and Credytō, The Abbeys of Tavestoke, Hertlonde, Torre, Buckfast, Bucklād, Newhin and Ford, the priores of Plympton, Launcetō, Bodman, Trewardreth, Tottenes, Barnastaple and Pyltō: and in all places of relygion wythyn the sayd dyoces.

"¶ Also al the brothers, sisters, and good doers of the sayd church ben specially prayd for in the pulpit, and recommēded to the devout prayers of the people there beynge.

Digitized by Google

"¶ Also there ben iiij vycars ordayned in the sayd church for evermore to say masses and to pray specially for al the brothers, systers, and good doers of the same.

"¶ Also the reverend father in God the bysshope of Exeter that nowe ys, hathe graunted to all the good doers of the sayd church xl days of pardon, goddes blessyng and hys. Amen."

There is no allusion to this document in Oliver's *Bishops of Exeter;* nor is there any mention in that work, or in Britton's *History of the Cathedral*, of any extraordinary repairs having been effected about that period. Probably the death of the Queen in 1558 put an end to any that were in contemplation. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir Walter Ralegh.—The following copy of a letter, in the possession of the Marquis of Salisbury, was, by his lordship's kind permission, sent me by the librarian at Hatfield. It may be interesting to some of your readers:—

"The ernest desier I have to doe your Ladishipp some acceptable service enforce me to this boldeness which I humblie pray yr good Lap to pardon.

"At Dartmouth this verie daie there did arrive a shipp of Poole wherein one Nathaniel Harrison is Captaine. It was my happ to understand that he came directly from the fleet and had about him certin letters from my Lo Warden to Mr. Secretary. Coming unto him I found it trew and withall a perfitt assurance from him that my L Warden was in excellent good health had with his little Fleet taken Fiall before the comminge of my Lord Generall and that the fier wch was kindled betweene them by reason of ther separation was much appeased yf not extinguished, as also that they all together having taken divers of the lesser Isles made for St Michaells the verie daie this Cap: Harrison did come from thence wh was on Satterdaie last was fortnight. This is all that I can learn and this much I thought it my bounden duty to signefie to your good Lap. Thus with the often remembrance of my humble duty I humbly take my leave.

"Dartmouth in haste this 10th of October neere night.

"Yr Ladishippes ever at commandemt.

"Amyas Cottell."

"Postscrip—Because I found the messanger passing negligent in discharging his dewtie in the delivery of my Lords letter I have sent on of purpose to yr Lp with them to witt yr Ladishipps auncient servant Robin Sheerman who was exceedingly willing and redy to doe his bounden Service heerin. To the Honorable Lady the La Rawleigh at Shyrborne.

"endorsed 10th October 1597 Mr Amias Cottell to my La Raleighe."

How this letter got to Hatfield is I think easy to understand. It was probably considered at the time to have some political significance, and consequently was taken from Sherborne with the papers of Sir Walter Ralegh, on his impeachment, and in due course came into the possession of Lord Burleigh. Amyas Cottell was the fifth son of Thomas Cottell, of North Tawton, Devon, Esquire. He was entered at Bradgate Hall, Oxford, 15th November, 1583, being then fifteen years of age. I have failed to trace him later than this letter. It seems by it that he was well acquainted with Sir Walter Ralegh, and had been a previous means of communication between Sir Walter and his wife; probably he had been with him in his expeditions abroad. I shall be glad to receive any further information respecting Amyas Cottell.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, London, S.E. W. H. COTTELL.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish Mine Tokens.—In several numbers of the early issue of the *Western Antiquary* references were made to Plymouth and other Devonshire tokens, and much interesting information was afforded by various contributors. On the occasion of a recent visit to a gentleman (well known in mining circles) I felt considerable pleasure in looking over his collection of coins, etc., among which were several mine tokens. Thinking a description of a few of them would elicit some remarks concerning similar Cornish tokens in the possession of your readers I venture to give a brief description of some which I had the pleasure of seeing:—

1.—Cornish Penny. Payable in Cash Notes at Dolcoath Mine. *Pro Rege et Populo.*

2.—Cornish Penny. 1811. For the accommodation of the County. (On one side a mine engine house was represented; on the other, a fish, blocks of tin and copper—typical of the county's leading industries.)

3.—Penny Piece. "Success to the Cornish Mines." 1812.

4.—Cornish Copper Half an Ounce. 1791. (Obverse: a hooded head; reverse, fifteen balls surmounted by a crown.)

5.—One Penny Token. West Wheal Fortune. (Ob.: St. Michael's Mount: rev.: plume.

6.—One Penny. 1788. "We promise to pay." (Ob.: hooded head; rev.: "R. M. & Co.")

7.—This was a medal struck in commemoration of the enrolment of the Penryn Volunteers. "Penryn Volunteers. First Inrolled April 3. 1794. Lord de Dunstanville Colonel. Pro Rege et Populo."

8.—Payable at Scorrier Head. One Pound for 240 Tokens. 1812. (Ob.: a mine engine house; rev.: a cornucopia.)

This list is far from complete, as there must be many other tokens of a like character in the possession of many Cornish families connected now or formerly with our mining industry. Relative to their issue and usage they must have a history which would throw an interesting light on the period of old Cornwall's story when fortunes were more frequently realised than now by the mining community.

Porthleven. HOWARD HARRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

The Civil War in Devonshire.—The following may be of interest, as showing the mode in which the royal forces were levied or impressed during the wars of King and Parliament. It is a commission under the great seal, the original being amongst the county archives at the Castle of Exeter. Some of the names of the commissioners are undecipherable.

"To our trustie & right well beloved cousin and counsellor . . . . . privy Seale our trusty and well beloved John Acland Esq High Sheriff of our County of Devon . . . . . John Barkley knight Governor of our Cittie of Exeter Sir Edward Seymour Sir Richard B . . . . . Sir Thomas Hele Sir Amias Amerideth Bart Sir Peter Ball knight attorney General to the Queen Sir Francis Fulford Sir Ralph Sydenham Sir John Chichester Sir John Hele Sir William Poole Sir Edward [Seymour?] Sir George Carey Sir Henry Carey Sir Allen Appesley knight Edward Seymour Peirce Edgecombe Arthur . . . . Henry Aishford John Fortescue of Fallapit Henry Rolle William Carey John Courtney Humfry Prouz Richard Cu . . . . . Harris of Radford Peter Sainthill John Willoughby William Tothill Thomas Monck Richard Prideaux Thomas . . . . . Stuckley Richard Cabell George Southcott Walter Hele of Wu . . . . . ilton George Beare John Hutchins John Weare of Edmond Tremayne Robert Carey John Davy of Ruxford Matthew Hulle George Yeo Thomas Wood Gilbert Yarde [M]odyford Esquires Greeting We being resolved by the Advice of our Counsell of War to recrewt our Foote Forces for the reinforcement of our army thereby to resist those whoe are in Rebellion against us and who have soe far prevailed that they have not only most unnaturally and traiterously forced our onne Subjects to beare armes against us but have also invited the Scott a forreigne nacion though our subjects to invade this kingdome and have already actually brought into the kingdome Parte of those and other forreigne Forces and are in the dayly prosecution of their designe to bring in greater numbers of Strangers whereby we are inforced to use all lawfull means to resist them For the effecting whereof in a case of this necessitie for the Defence of our Royall Person our crowne and our good subjects and this our kingdome of England and the Lawes thereof that they be not exposed to these Dangers which the implacable malice of the Rebells or the Invasion of strange Enemyes may bring upon us and them Wee doe hereby authorise require and commande you that you or any Three of you by Virtue of this our Commission do imprest for our Service soe many able Persons to serve us for the Defence of our said County of Devon as by Instructions under our Royall Hand shalbe from Tyme to Tyme exprest and those cause to be brought and conducted unto such Places and att such Tymes and to be provided for and ordered in such manner as by those Instruccions shalbe appointed and as shalbe necessary for this our important Service when and where they shalbe received and listed into our Service and soe placed armed and furnished as shalbe fitt for their further imployment For the doing whereof this shalbe your sufficient Warrant. In witnes whereof we have caused theis our Letters to be made Patent. Witnes ourselfe att Blanford the twelveth day of October in the twentith yeare of our Raigne

per ipsum Regem Willys."

The Great Seal of England on yellow wax is attached, and is in good preservation.

Exeter. R. D.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

41.—**Cary Family.**—According to Aubrey (*History and Antiquities of Surrey*, 1719, I., 129), there is a tomb at the west end of the churchyard of Putney bearing the following inscription:—

"H. S. E.
Quod ruatile fuit,
Johannis Cary,
Civis & mercatoris Londinensis
Qui
Amore in suos,
Fide in Amicos,
Liberalitate in egenos,
Æquitate in omnes,
In æterna posteris memoria futurus,
Vel hoc marmore, vel quovis ære perennius,
Sibi posuit Monumentum,
Excessit e vita die IV Maii, A.D. MDCCI.
Ætat LVII."

Is there not a probability of this being the John Cary (the son of Sir George Cary) who "went to Portugal," as reported in Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, page 152? T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

42.—**Ferrers.**—As this name is given to several parishes, *viz.*, Bere, Newton, Churston, in Devon, and Higham, in Northampton, it would be interesting to know from which of the ancient family of that name the affix is derived? They must have been conspicuous for church work, and Dr. Drake, in his *History of Fimbarrus*, Fowey, has given, incidentally, valuable information concerning this place as connected with Sir William Ferrers.

Is "Borelston," mentioned in the same account as being a manor of Sir William de Ferrers, the same as Berealstone, in Bereferrers, of the present day?

Bereferrers Rectory. FREDERIC WINTLE.

43.—**Lord Montacute.**—Your correspondent, Mr. G. T. Windyer-Morris, will find in *Notes & Queries* (6th Series, Vol. X., page 374) a communication to the effect that Montacute is the Latin form of Montague. Montague

Digitized by Google

is the old form of Montagu. The name comes from Mons-acutus, or Montis-acutis, a hill near Martock, in Somerset, where the name is perpetuated as Montacute. In the same periodical (6th Series, Vol. X., page 33) it is said that, upon the death of John Neville, at Barnet, in 1471, the title Lord Montacute was lost, but subsequently restored, through its being conferred on the grandson of his daughter Lucy, as Lord "Montague." Another writer remarks that Montacute consists of two conical pine-clad hills, giving the names as Montes-Acuti, or Montes-secuti, the former of which he thinks, at first sight, the more likely, but in reality the latter being correct: "We all know the connection between Joseph of Arith-mathæa = Ramathaim, *i.e.*, the dual of Ramath, hill, or two hills yoked together. May not Montes-secuti be a translation?"

I am preparing a history of Bisham Abbey, co. Berks, the last resting-place of John Neville, and of his famous brother, Richard, Earl of Warwick. Can any of your readers oblige me with particulars concerning their tombs, which I have hitherto been unable to trace?

London. JOHN ALT PORTER.

✠ ✠ ✠

44.—**"A Web of Lead."**—The *Sunday at Home* for July, 1886, contains an interesting article entitled "A Trudge to Torrington," which, however, deals chiefly with the life and work of John Howe, who for many years ministered to the spiritual wants of the people of Torrington. The writer, in the course of his remarks, in dealing with the part which Torrington played during the Civil War of 1645, makes a quotation from some writings by Sprigge, the chaplain of Fairfax, in the course of which the following occurs:—

"And here was God's great mercy unto us, that the general being there in the streets escaped with his life so narrowly, there falling a web of lead with all its force, which killed the horse of one Master Rhodes of the life-guards, who was thereon next to the general in the street, but doing neither him nor the general harm."

What may be understood by the expression "a web of lead"? P. F. ROWSELL.

Yeovil.

✠ ✠ ✠

45.—**Obelisks on the Hoe.**—According to a chart of the Sound published in the last century there were *three* obelisks on the Hoe, as marks for navigation, one black, one red, and the third white. When were the two removed, leaving only the one which used to occupy the site on which the Smeaton Tower now stands?

A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

46.—**The Mother of Stonewall Jackson.**—What was the name of the mother of Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader, and where did she live? She is said to have been born near Exeter? W. B. B.

Bridgwater.

✠ ✠ ✠

47.—**Nelson at Plymouth.**—The following extract from a letter written by Collingwood a few days before the battle of Trafalgar, is of local interest, and as such is suited to your columns. It is to be found in *England on the Sea; or, the Story of the British Navy*, by W. H. Davenport Adams (1885, Vol. II., page 194):—

"It gave me much concern, to hear an opinion expressed by some that our friend, Lord Nelson, had not borne his elevation with the temperance of a wise man. But surely more was said about it than the matter warranted. He was at Plymouth when I was there, a fortnight since, and I could not observe the slightest difference in his manner. . . . . How surprised you would have been to have dropped into the "Fountain Inn," and seen Lord Nelson, my wife, and myself, sitting over the fireside *cozing*, and little Sarah teaching Phillis, her dog, to dance."

I shall be glad to know the whereabouts of this "Fountain Inn," if still in existence. R. L.

Plymouth.

[At present there is no "Fountain Inn" at Devonport, but one at Plymouth and one at Stonehouse. Query: Was it the "Fountain Tavern," Plymouth Dock, kept by John Sole.—See *Picture of Plymouth*, 1812; and Rowe's *Directory*, 1814.—EDITOR.]

✠ ✠ ✠

48.—**Packhorse Crooks.**—Will any of your correspondents inform me whether an engraving has been published representing a packhorse fitted with "crooks" for carrying faggots, or with "pots" for conveying manure, etc., or if specimens of these articles are preserved in any museum? These terms were used in West Devonshire, according to Marshall, in his work on the *Rural Economy of the West of England*, published in 1796.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

✠ ✠ ✠

49.—**Libraries in Churches.**—*A propos* of this subject, which was, I believe, referred to in your columns recently, I have just heard that St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, possesses such a library, which I dare say your subscriber and correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Risk, M.A., would have no objection to describe for the benefit of your readers. At any rate, I shall be obliged if you can say that I am correctly informed on the above point.

QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

50.—**Swans and Roses—their Religious Import.**—In *Old England*, edited by Charles Knight, is an illustration of an urn or cup found in the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, in Somerset, encircling which are represented various saints which appear to be resting on swans and roses, clearly indicating a religious sign. May not the roses have borne a connection with the Glastonbury thorn?

T. W. CARRY.

(*Notes & Queries*, 7th Series, 11, July 10th, 1886.)

Digitized by Google

51.—**Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers.**—A reference to "an open shed outside the churchyard gate" at Rockbeare, in that interesting little book, *We Donkeys in Devon*, which the sexton told the authoress of that volume was "put up for the horses in old times when people rode to church," has brought to my recollection the former existence of such a shelter in connection with the church of Egg Buckland, near Plymouth. In my juvenile days I well recollect seeing it tenanted by horses whose riders had come to worship in the church close by, but it has now disappeared; probably it was removed when the church itself was restored. I should like to know, however, if your readers can tell us of any instance where such a place of shelter still remains, and whether it is entirely obsolete or is even now used for its original purpose. Possibly, even "Volo non Valeo" may have met with such cases in her tour of 1886. W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

52.—"**Tamerton Church.**"—In the *Athenæum* of July 17th is published a series of letters from Thomas Carlyle, addressed to Coventry Patmore. The first has the following: "Accept many thanks for the beautiful little volume you send me. I have read 'Tamerton Church,' and had surely no difficulty in detecting a great deal of fine poetic light, and many excellent elements of valuable human faculty, in that delicate and brilliant little Piece," etc., etc. I would ask if any of your readers are acquainted with this poem, and if it has reference to Tamerton, near Plymouth. The only other Tamerton mentioned in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England* is in North Cornwall. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

53.—**White Hart Inn.**—What is the origin of the sign "White Hart," a representative of which we find in so many towns in the West of England, as well as in other parts of the country? I have heard that the "White Hart" is the crest of some well-known family of bygone days, but why should it be so widely used? R. P.
Plymouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

54.—**Misereres in Exeter Cathedral.**—The following query appears in *Notes & Queries* of July 24th, and as it refers to the series of illustrations of these curious carvings which we published in our last volume, we venture to reproduce it here in the hope that it may receive the attention of our readers:—

THE ELEPHANT.—The wood-carving of the misereres of the choir stalls of Exeter Cathedral is supposed to have been executed between the years 1224 and 1244. Visitors to the cathedral are informed that the one containing a representation of the elephant is admitted to be the earliest example of that quadruped in England. Can that statement be confirmed? EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road, London.

55.—**Somerset Records.**—Where are the Somerset county records kept? Have they been indexed and calendared, or are they still in utter confusion? J. H. G.
(*Notes & Queries*, July 24th, 1886.)

✠ ✠ ✠

56.—**Governors of Plymouth Citadel.**—Can your readers tell me where I can obtain information respecting the various officers who have been entrusted with the command of the Citadel as governors and lieutenant-governors? Brindley's *Local Guide* has a list of the naval officers who have been Commissioners of the Royal Dockyard, but he does not, I believe, give any similar information respecting the military establishments of the locality. H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

57.—**Efford, near Laira.**—What is the correct derivation of this word? If connected with a ford, I presume the first syllable must have been corrupted.
HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

58.—**Devonshire and the Colonization of Ireland.**—I have seen the statement somewhere that Devonshire men were among the number of those who composed the first Protestant colony in Ireland. May I ask for information as to their names and the localities whence they proceeded, and anything that is known respecting the circumstances under which the colony was founded?
QUERENS.

Replies.

The Spry Family (v., 10).—A Mr. Spry formerly a gunner in the Royal Navy, who married a Miss Halloran, I believe, daughter of a naval officer, is manager of "The King Alfred" Temperance Hotel, Winchester.
Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Edye Family and the Old Bank, Bristol (vi., query 3).—The Christian name of Bartholomew Edye's eldest son (who founded the Old Bank) was John. He died leaving issue, two sons, Joseph (referred to by Cabot) and John; thence Joseph Edye (sheriff and mayor) was grandson of Bartholomew Edye. L. EDYE.
New Brompton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Page.—Mary Page, mentioned in Vol. V., page 304, may possibly be the Miss Rashleigh mentioned below. If so, these Pages lived in London.

In Claus. R.M., 1 Rr. 12, No. 41:—"Mary Rashleigh, daughter of Will. R. and Elizabeth, his wife, of London, salter, married . . . . Page." N.B.—The Rashleighs and Pages are both of Barnstaple. E. W. R.
Kilmarth.

Digitized by Google

Henry of Trevisa and his Companions.—The correspondence in reference to John of Trevisa reminds me of the fact that the cognomen occurs at a much earlier date, and in such a connection that I am led to ask those whose opportunities of research are greater than my own whether the John Trevisa who died in 1412 was of the same family as Henry of Trevisa, who was one of the first Franciscans who came to England. In September, 1226, nine members of this order landed at Dover. Of the four clerics three were Englishmen, and I venture to think it quite possible that of them not only one, Richard of Devonshire, was a West Country man, but that another of his companions, Richard of Intworth (? Inceworth), was so also. At any rate, I would beg to offer the suggestion for the consideration of your more learned readers.

DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

"Tag" (v., page 47, query 24).—After an examination of many dictionaries and glossaries, the only parallel example to that cited by Mr. Chanter, of its application to a particular joint of beef, that I have been able to find, is in Miss M. A. Courtney's *West Cornwall Glossary*, where it appears thus: "Tag, the tail end of a rump of beef." Several renderings of the word, differing in character, are given in Halliwell's *Dictionary;* but its more ordinary meaning is to denote the end or extremity of anything—hence the tag of a lace (the "aglet" and "point" of early writers) is the metal end to facilitate threading. An actor's tag is the catch or end words uttered by the previous speaker. To tag a sheep is to cut away the soiled wool from the tail end of the animal—the operation being called tagging (this word also signifies, to stock a field with tags or tegs = young sheep). The meaning is identical with the Anglo-Saxon *tægel, tægl*, a tail, and from which it is probably derived (*vide* Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, III., 426, where he affirms it to be "a legitimate Teutonic word").

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Soady Family (VI., page 47, query 23).—The following extract from an old newspaper in my possession (*The Star*, August 13th, 1801) will doubtless be interesting to your Southampton correspondent:—

"NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

"The Creditors of William Soady, of Plymouth Dock, in Devon, Tallow Chandler, who shewed him great kindness and indulgence in the beginning of the year 1793, by accepting 10s. in the pound on their debts, and giving him discharges for the whole, are hereby respectfully informed, that he is now enabled and willing to pay them the remaining 10s. in the pound on their several debts; and all such creditors are requested to apply for payment to the said William Soady, at Plymouth Dock; at the Banking House of Messrs. Culme & Co., Plymouth; or to Messrs. Branton, Ward and Day, Merchants, London."

Plymouth. JOHN TAYLOR.

The Stone = the Eddystone (VI., page 48, query 27).—On Bank Holiday (2nd August) a steamer ran from Looe to Plymouth with excursionists. A woman standing on the pier remarked to me that "a great many more passengers would have joined, had the steamer gone around 'the stone'"—meaning the Eddystone. N. H.

Liskeard.

✠ ✠ ✠

No Man's Chapel, Thorverton (6th Series, page 49, query 35).—If "Kearley" had turned to page 52 of the first volume of Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, he would have found all he wants to know about this chapel, except the origin of its present name. We are there told that "At Raddon Court was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist. On 24th August, 1425, Thomas Walys and Isabella, his wife, were authorised by Bishop Lacy to have divine service performed '*in capella Sancti Johannis Baptiste apud Est Raddon.*' When Risdon wrote his *Survey of Devon* two centuries ago the arms of Hugh Wallis (gu. a fess enn.), whose daughter Alice brought this estate to the Digbies, were to be seen in the windows."

J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Libraries in Churches.—I have had an opportunity of examining the books in Minehead Church. They are the following:—

1.—The Holy Bible, with Calendar and Tables of Lessons. Black Letter. Printed by Robert Barker, London, 1639. (From the title-page of the New Testament—the first title-page is wanting.) This is of course the Authorised Version which is still in use.

2.—First *Book of Homilies.* (Black Letter.) London: John Bill, 1623.

3.—A volume of *Works of Bishop Jewel*, containing The Controversy with Dr. Cole; Answer to Harding; The Defence of the Apology; View of a Seditious Bull sent into England 1569, whereunto is added a Short Treatise of the Holy Scriptures; An Exposition upon the Two Epistles of the Apostle Saint Paul to the Thessalonians; Certain Sermons preached before the Queen "at Paul's Crosse," and a short Treatise of the Sacraments gathered out of other Sermons preached at Salisbury. London: John Norton, 1611. [This edition was a reprint of that of 1609, which was edited by Fuller under the direction of Archbishop Bancroft, who prescribed that copies of it should be placed in churches. See *Jewel's Works* (Parker Society), part 4, pages xxvii, *seq.*] First title-page wanting. Above the Dedication is written in small characters: "This Booke pertayneth to the Parish Church of Mynehead in the Countie of Somft. Teste me Nicho. Brasse [?]" with date illegible. On the fly-leaf is: "This book was given unto the Parish Church of Minehead by Mr Alexander Ewens who departed this life 8ber. 16th 1675. Bound by Go. Wood Bookseller of Dunster Anno 1729-30. Price 11 shillgs.

John Thomas } Churchwardens."
Thomas Giles }

Digitized by Google

4.—*A Body of Divinity* by *James Vsher* B. of *Armagh* [*i.e.*, Archbishop Ussher]. 3d edition. London, 1648. On fly-leaf: "This Book was given unto the Parish Church of Minehead by Mr. Alexander Ewens Anno 1675. Bound [as before]. Price 9 Shillgs." [Churchwardens' names as before.]

5.—*The Workes of Tho. Adams* being the Summe of his Sermons, Meditations, and other Divine and Moral Discourses. London, 1630. [He was minister of "Saint Bennet's neare to Paul's Wharfe, London."] On fly-leaf: [As before] "Price 11 shillgs." [Churchwardens' names as before.]

6.—*Fourteen Sermons* by *Robert Saunderson*, D.D. [afterwards Bishop of Lincoln]. Fourth Impression. London, 1657.

There is also in the vestry the Book of Common Prayer, etc., bound in the same volume (folio) with the Holy Bible. Both "Printed by Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge. Anno 1638." On the title-page is written: "The Gift of Sr Jacob Banks to the Church of Minehead." On the cover is printed: "Sr Jacob Banks 1711." [The Prayer Book is, of course, that which was in use before the last revision.] I believe that *four* books were chained—the Bible and the three given by Alexander Ewens.

Exford. J. G. HOWES.

✠ ✠ ✠

Norman Porches (VI., page 13, query 8).—Mr. W. Trant says that he only knows three Norman porches or doorways in England. He has evidently, therefore, not given his subject much study. Norman doorways are so general that were a list given of those existing in this country a special edition of the *Western Antiquary* would be required to contain their names. In Perpendicular churches, Norman doorways and fonts are met with on every hand—indeed, they seem to be the only evidence of the original Norman edifices which the 15th century handicraftsman spared to tell the tale of earlier work.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

✠ ✠ ✠

Chained Books in Churches (V., 104).—I believe there are several cases of this kind in Devonshire. The inventory of the goods of St. Petrock's, Exeter, made in 1661, mentions "One Erasmus Paraphrase tyed with a chaine," "One Booke of Bishop Jewell's wordes fastened with a chaine." The latter is still in the church, with its chain attached. Your Crediton and Totnes correspondents will doubtless furnish you with particulars of chained books in the churches of those places. R. D.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Author of "Queen of the Moor" (VI., page query 13).—I have heard it stated by various persons that the Rev. William Frederick Adey is the author of *Queen of the Moor*. In one part of the work the writer states that "during the six years he resided in the district." On referring to Crockford's *Clerical Directory* I find that he was at Plymstock, 1872-74; Lidford, near Dartmoor, 1874-76; and at St. Teath (or St. Etha) near Camelford, 1876-78. Those localities being worked into the story, I think it may be safely concluded that the above-named gentleman is the author. R. W.

Tavistock.

✠ ✠ ✠

Selinge. Hœrne (VI., page 48, query 26).—Allow me to suggest *hœrn*, iron. This in the Cornish vocabulary is written *horn* and *hern*, and may mean an iron pan.

"Selinge in the Hall." Is this not one of the forms used in the Cornish vocabulary for "silk," namely, *seeleg*. See *Patronymica Cornu-Britannica*. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament (VI., 15).—I am greatly obliged to Mr. Rashleigh for his courteous response to my last note, and especially for printing the sheriff's letter anent the Fowey Election of 1648. It is obvious that this letter—dated 3rd April, 1648—cannot refer to the writ of June 14th, 1648. The writ named in it will therefore be that of December 21st, 1646, which up to that time must have continued unexecuted, no doubt from the very reason named by Mr. Rashleigh—the disturbed condition of the locality. This was no uncommon circumstance; there are many instances in which the return has not been made for months after the issuing of the writ, and some cases, I believe, of no return at all, the condition of the country not permitting the free choice of the inhabitants. Mr. Rashleigh's suggestion that in counties such as Cornwall, where there were two sheriffs—one Royalist, the other Parliamentarian—there may have been a twofold return to Parliament, is interesting, but I fear it cannot be sustained. The fact is, no writs were ordered by Parliament to fill up the seats rendered vacant by Royalist "disablements" until after the close of the Civil War, and then the seats were only filled up by a very gradual process, after the country settled down under the authority of Parliament.

Mr. Rashleigh will pardon me if I reiterate my view with regard to Nicholas Gold. The evidence that he represented Fowey is, apart from the production of the actual return, very satisfactory, and, I venture to think, conclusive. We have (1) the List of the House of Commons taken July 11th, 1648, in which Gold is actually described as sole member for Fowey. (2) Pawley's List, printed in 1661, therefore practically contemporary. This list, though far from exhaustive, is, I am satisfied, reliable, so far as it goes. I have tested it in scores of instances. (3) The fact he *certainly* sat in the Long Parliament towards its close, and so far I am not aware of any other constituency than Fowey claiming him. I omit all references to Browne Willis and other more recent authorities, who probably derived their information from one or other of the foregoing. When was he elected? I take it, shortly after the date of the sheriff's letter, and possibly

Digitized by Google

under the very writ therein named. Were it not for the further writ of June 14th, 1648, and allowing "John Upton," as seems likely, to be a myth, I should at once arrive at the conclusion that the two members elected "*vice* Rashleigh and Buller" were Gold and Clement, and that the date of the twofold election was July 5th, 1648, as given in Clement's return. I cannot but think, however, that Gold sat in Parliament a little before Clement, and, if so, was possibly a sole return, "*vice* Buller deceased," to the writ of 1646. The writ of June 14th, 1648, if, as the case appears, "*vice* Rashleigh" only, might have been deemed necessary to clear away some doubt as to that gentleman's disablement.

I regret not to be able at the moment to give my authority for Richard Buller's death "about November, 1644." I made the note from what appeared to be a substantial source, but unfortunately omitted to mark the reference. He was clearly dead before the date of the first writ. His original election was declared void, 20th November, 1640, not 1646, as misprinted. A new writ was ordered on that day, and he was re-elected. I have not been able to ascertain the nature of the informality in the original return which led to this step.

Jonathan Rashleigh was one of the numerous Royalists disabled by the House on January, 1644 (*vide Commons Journals*). He sat in the king's anti-Parliament at Oxford, which met from January to April of that year.

My reference to Clement's expulsion in 1652 is from the *Commons Journals* under date. I do not know the precise nature of his "offensive and scandalous" conduct. The expulsion seems never to have been rescinded, his name not appearing among the "restored Rumpers" in 1659.

I thoroughly agree with Mr. Rashleigh as to the difficulty of unravelling this part of our parliamentary history, especially as to the succession of members—a difficulty more marked in the counties of Cornwall and Devon than elsewhere, owing to the large number of small constituencies; but I am not without hope that many of these difficulties can be removed, and with the aid of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* I am trying what can be done in the direction. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Reviews.

Raleigh. By EDMUND GOSSE, M.A. ("English Worthies.") Edited by ANDREW LANG. London: Longmans, 1886.

"The existing Lives of Raleigh are very numerous." Thus begins Mr. Gosse's preface. The writer then explains his reasons for producing this book, in which he has endeavoured to collate and combine the most useful and important features of the Lives by Oldys, Edwards, and St. John. But, more important still, he has been able to take advantage of the recent researches made by authority of the Historical MSS. Commission, as well as of the two volumes of the *Lismore Papers* published this year and noticed in this journal some months since. Mr. Gosse has given us Raleigh's personal career as distinct from his historical career, and, as much as possible, he has avoided or passed rapidly over events of national importance, in which Raleigh took but a secondary part. The work is to all intents and purposes useful as a study of the character of one of England's worthiest "worthies," and reflects the highest credit on its author, who, we are pleased to see, acknowledges in his preface the valuable *Bibliography of Raleigh*, contributed by Dr. Brushfield to the last volume of the *Western Antiquary*.

Oceana, or England and her Colonies. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. London: Longmans, 1886.

This is no mere book of travel, but a scholarly treatise on a great subject, for the author explains that the object of his voyage was not only to see the colonies, but to hear the views of all classes of people there on the subject in which he was principally interested—separation or consolidation. He has given his opinions freely and impartially, and they are certainly not in favour of the disintegration of the British Empire. From this point of view Mr. Froude's book is a valuable contribution to contemporary literature, but it is also highly interesting as a book of travel, and as an account of things noted by a man more than ordinarily observant, who went to see with a distinct purpose, and who has now published his experiences with an equally important object. From England to the Cape, from the Cape to Australia, thence to New Zealand, and home by way of America, Mr. Froude's personal narrative is of remarkable interest. Especially interesting at this time is his account of those natural marvels which he terms "the eighth wonder of the world"—the pink and white terraces and the hot lakes at Tarawara, New Zealand—of especial interest, we mean, because of the very recent destruction, by a volcanic eruption, of these natural beauties, which he has in his book so well and fully described. The work is well illustrated, and, as it is now published in popular form, we may venture to predict for it a large circulation and an extensive circle of readers.

A History of Derbyshire. By JOHN PENDLETON. Stock's "Popular County Histories." London, 1886.

As a history of a county like Derbyshire, a work that is limited to an octavo volume of less than 300 pages cannot aim at exhaustiveness, but as an itinerary of a most lovely county, abounding in antiquarian remains and historical associations, Mr. Pendleton has produced a very valuable work. As we have said of others of the same series, it is impossible to compress into such narrow limits all that should be combined in a county history—especially in these days of extensive research, when so much is required of historical writers. But what our author has done he has done well, and as Mr. Rye, in the *History of Norfolk*, he has invested the scenes on which he descants

Digitized by Google

with an old-world glamour and romantic interest that will go far to make up for what the book lacks in the more scientific elements of history. Whatever may be said about the need for full and elaborate histories, both of counties and towns, certain it is that the labour of compilation is both slow and heavy, and there are few men who have the courage to face such a work. When we consider what a bulky volume Dr. Drake has produced as a history of merely one parish in the county of Kent, and what a herculean task would be attempted by anyone who essayed a complete and thorough history of that county upon the same lines, we are the more thankful to authors like Mr. Pendleton and publishers like Mr. Stock for placing upon our library shelves, at a small cost, useful handbooks to the history of English counties. One of the most important and interesting features in the history of Derbyshire is that it is so intimately associated with the Revolution of 1688, for at Whittington, near Chesterfield, in a cottage which still stands, the plotters, under the Earl of Devonshire, met in secret and planned that scheme which so soon led to the overthrow of the Catholic king and the elevation to the throne of England of William of Orange, who was pledged to uphold the cause of Protestantism and of liberty in this country. The work contains many bits of old-lore, foremost amongst which we must place the "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire," which have been rescued from oblivion by the late Llewellynn Jewitt. Mr. Pendleton's book is full of interest, and must be judged by what it is, and not by what it does not pretend to be.

Gentleman's Magazine Library. Being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. "Archæology," Part II. London: Stock, 1886.

We heartily welcome another volume of this most useful series. Mr. Gomme is doing valuable service to his contemporaries by thus gathering into one group the scattered fragments of things appertaining to antiquities known to our forefathers. *The Gentleman's Magazine* is a veritable storehouse of information on almost all topics, and it was a happy thought of Mr. Stock to issue, in a series of volumes, such articles on folk-lore, manners and customs, and archæology as have therein appeared for more than a century. Amongst the articles will be found many relating to the Western Counties, and, as they are for the most part the productions of men well-known for their intimate knowledge of things on which they have written, the descriptions here given of antiquarian objects in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset may be accepted with assurance.

History of Stafford and Guide to the Neighbourhood. Illustrated. By CHARLES CALVERT. Stafford: Halden, 1886.

We commend this unpretending little volume for several reasons; firstly, because it is good work for a literary novice; secondly, because of the calling of the author, who, as Librarian of the Borough Library at Stafford, has early identified himself with the history and literature of the town in which his lot is cast. Mr. Calvert has in his opening chapters introduced some interesting items of Stafford history, but as these are mere fragments, and there is little attempt at continuity, we think that they would have been just as happily combined with the descriptive portion of his book. However, this is mere matter of opinion, and we have no intention of criticizing the work adversely, but rather of commending it to all who know the town and neighbourhood of which it treats, and of encouraging the author in his praiseworthy efforts.

Edinburgh, Past and Psesent. By J. B. GILLIES. With Notes of the County, Historical, Descriptive, and Scientific, by Rev. JAMES S. MILL, FLORA MASSON, and Dr. GEIKIE. 150 Illustrations. Edinburgh: Oliphant & Co., 1886.

In our last number we noticed a book dealing with Old Edinburgh, and the work before us, has even still greater claims for our attention and commendation. Everything in and about the Old Town of Edinburgh is interesting, and that interest is very much enhanced in the present work by the numerous and well-executed woodcuts which adorn its pages. The author, who has associated with him several specialists in particular departments, has earned the thanks of his contemporaries by the able manner in which he has woven into his work the most salient points of Edinburgh history. Of course, such a work as this does not pretend to be a history of a city and district which abounds so much in associations both of men and events, but to those unacquainted with the fuller history, this book will give a fair insight into what Edinburgh has been and is, and even to those who have Scottish history at their fingers' ends this work will possess a charm. Its style and typography are of that high order which we might expect from a firm of publishers of such repute as Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier.

The Prebend of Dinder. By the Rev. C. M. CHURCH, Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

Canon Church has done well to issue a reprint of the interesting paper he read last year at the Annual Meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society. It has been well spoken of as "no mean contribution to a complete future history of the County." The author has pursued his enquiry through every channel in which he could hope to gain information respecting the unique constitution of the Prebend of Dinder, and, possessed of peculiar aptitude for the task, with special advantages at his command in the shape of ancient documents, added to those necessary qualifications for historical study—facility and diligence, he has done good service to his generation and to posterity. The Prebend of Dinder first appears amongst the possessions of the Church of Wells in the time of Edward the Confessor (1066), from which time up to the present Canon Church has traced the vicissitudes of its interesting history.

Digitized by Google

New Views of Early Virginia History, 1606-1619. By ALEXANDER BROWN. Liberty, Virginia, 1886.

This is the reprint of a paper read before the American Historical Association in Washington, last April. The author has been for years collecting materials for the preparation of a history of the founding of a great nation in the New World. He expresses his view "that a full and fair history of the founding of Virginia has never been published," and appeals to anyone who may be possessed of data or information likely to be useful to him in his work. It is evident from the outline Mr. Brown gives of his proposed work that he has laid out for himself no light task, especially as he intends to place little reliance upon what he calls "partisan works" of Captain John Smith and other early authorities.

Gladys' Peril. By JOHN COLEMAN. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

A plot somewhat out of the ordinary run is unfolded to us in this latest number of Mr. Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library." The commencement of the story is somewhat sombre and does not promise great things, but as it progresses it grows in brightness and interest, and the reader feels impelled to go on, and on, until the end is reached, and Gladys, with her impulsive lover, is out of peril. Altogether a capital little book of its kind.

Imaginary Conversations. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. London: Walter Scott, 1886.

Book-lovers will hail with delight the admirable little series of "Camelot Classics," the current volume of which contains Walter Savage Landor's inimitable *Imaginary Conversations.* It is truly a marvellous shilling's-worth—well printed in clear readable type, on good paper, and neatly bound in cloth. Here we may again peruse the playful sallies of the Duchess of Fontanges, the somewhat stilted, yet sound and manly sentiments of Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sydney, and the idyllic "conversation" between Leofric and Godiva, abounding as it does in tenderness and beauty. Many will enjoy the philosophies of Epicurus and the lofty thoughts of his girl pupils, Ternissa and Leontion, whilst others will in Boccaccio and Petrarca be pleasantly reminded of the *Decameron.* Too many to enumerate are the characters in the little volume—heroic, tender, and chivalric—and we would heartily recommend a perusal.

The Heather on Fire. By MATHILDE BLIND. London: Walter Scott, 1886.

This is a tale of the Highland clearances and the evictions of the hard-working crofters. It is written in a strain which must of necessity appeal to the sympathies of all grades of society, and at the same time it is eminently poetical, both in thought and rhythm. Mary, the heroine, stands out clearly, a real character, both as true and loyal sweetheart and as tender, loving wife and mother; whilst Michael, as the lion-hearted, tawny-bearded lover, husband, father, is equally striking. The interest culminates in the scene where Mary's whilom lover appears as the agent of the lord of the soil, and with brutal cruelty forces the agonized mother and her dying child into the cold night air, taking no pity either on sickness or the extreme old age of the hapless couple—Michael's father and mother.

Catalogue of Books (Letters D *and* E *only) in the Birmingham Free Library, Reference Department.* Compiled by J. D. MULLINS. Birmingham: Jones, 1886.

As we have commended previous portions of this valuable catalogue, so we must speak in terms of high praise of this instalment; for not only is the general arrangement admirable, but the special lists which are embodied in the one main alphabet render the work invaluable for purposes of reference. Thus in the present issue we find a long list of plays (in a separate alphabet) arranged in order of languages, another list of dictionaries and glossaries, and a valuable collection of works on various provincial dialects. We could have wished that the list of works relating to Devonshire had been more extended, but we find in it some of the more important works in the county.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

WE have received a very interesting series of "Notes by the Way, made during the recent Meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society at Yeovil, on some of the places visited, by an Old Member." They are reprinted from the *Somerset County Gazette* of August 14th, 1886, and as they contain much valuable information, in a very compact form, relating to the county of Somerset, we hope to reproduce them ere long, with others of a similar character, in the *Western Antiquary.*

MR. J. O. HALLIWELL PHILLIPPS has sent us a copy of his "List of Shakespeare Rarities that are preserved in the Rustic Wigwam at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton," revised up to September, 1885. This collection includes numerous early manuscripts and books that refer to the literary history of the great dramatist, as well as a large number of articles (some 1500) that illustrate his biography. The list here published is merely of fifty articles in the general collection which are usually shown to visitors, and which have been selected by their owner from those likely to be of the most general interest.

FROM Mr. T. C. Noble, whose valuable work on "The Spanish Armada" we noticed recently, has sent us some interesting reprints of papers which have appeared from time to time in various journals. They comprise biographical notices of Bishop Thomas Wood, of Lichfield, William Forester Bray, of Brighton and London (1785-1872), Thomas Campbell, the Poet; "A Caxton Memorial," "Perpetual Pensions," "Dulwich College and its Founder," and other matters.

Digitized by Google

We have received from one of our esteemed correspondent (the Rev. Henry George Tomkins) copies of several lectures and addresses delivered by him at various places during the last four or five years. It is sufficient if we here indicate their subjects, as they are somewhat out of date for bibliographical notice: "Egyptian Literature" (1882), "Biblical Criticism" (1883), "The Great Discovery of Royal Mummies at Deil-el-Bahari" (1882), and "King Alfred's Work in Church and State." All these papers bear evidence of careful and diligent research and are of great value to historical students, to whom we would commend them for perusal.

Correspondence.

GEORGE WAY.

Under date of September 29th, 1620, and October 6th, 1629, the writer notes:—"Christopher Way chosen constable of Dorchester."

On April, 1630, he says:—The beginning of this month many of this town went to plant in New England, among the rest Mrs. Sandford." And April 17th, 1634:—"Mr. Newburgh of Marthwood Vil: & many others set saile from Waimouth towards New England, and the 27 of the same Mr John Humfreys with his wife the Lady Susan Fines set saile likewise for the same place. This somer there went out to that plantation at the least 20 saile of ships & in them 2000 planters." In the Dorchester records George Way's name occurs in October of this year, which shows that he was then living in Dorchester. His son, Eleazar Way emigrated to America and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, as appears from a document in the Public Records Office. The Ways of New England who can trace their connection to Eleazar Way, of Hartford, can easily connect themselves with the pioneer patentee of the Pejepscot plantation in Maine. George Way, of Dorchester, was probably the son of Christopher, mentioned by the diarist. Lists of the emigrants who went from Dorchester out of Weymouth may still be in existence, and, if so, would be of great interest to American genealogists. J. P. B.

London.

ROBERT TRELAWNY, M.P. FOR PLYMOUTH.

It will be remembered that the will of Robert Trelawny of Plimouth, in the County of Devon, Gent., made in the State Prison of Winchester House, Southwark, London, is dated 24th August, 1643, and a codicil made before the same four witnesses (probably officials) as witnesses to the will is dated "23rd day of ffebruary 1643-4," describing himself as a prisoner and "according to the sadness of the tymes"; and will and codicil were proved on the 19th November, 1644. The place of burial of Plymouth's member was unknown, nor could a nearer date of his death be fixed than that it must have been between the 23rd February, 1643 (the new year beginning then at April 5th, as the Budget year does still), and the 19th November following, 1644.

The date of death has now, by the research of Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard Street, London, and by the courtesy of Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, been nearly ascertained, for in the Burial Register of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw is the following entry:—

"1643 Mar 2
[*i.e.*, 1643-4] Mr. Robert Trelawny Merchant of Plymouth was buried in the Chancell."

The church of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and the parish was united with that of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, and the site and churchyard were laid into the Stocks Market place; and on the erection of the Mansion House in 1739 a considerable part of the site was used. The records were taken to St. Mary Woolnoth, and for the united parishes have been published this year by the rector, Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, M.A.; but the stone which probably marked the spot in the old church, where in the chancel respectful and perhaps loving hands laid the remains of Plymouth's worthy son, is lost.

Changes have swiftly followed in the locality, and the drawing room, the Venetian parlour, and part of the long parlour of the Mansion House, now occupy the site of the old church of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

Plymouth. E. G. Bennett.

BRANSCOMBE AND DOROTHY WADHAM.

A contributor to the *Western Antiquary* the other day threw some doubt on the connection of Dorothy Wadham with Branscombe, on the ground that she was buried at Ilminster. But Dorothy died at Edgbaston, the old seat of the family of Wadham, in a beautiful combe in the parish of Branscombe.

Some six years ago I was examining the very interesting registers of Branscombe (of which I was then vicar), and lit upon an entry which stated that Mistress Dorothy Wadham was "*caryed* from Edge" on such a day. At first I read "*buryed*," and supposed that she was buried at Branscombe, but, finding that she lies interred at Ilminster, I re-examined the register and found it "*caryed*," *viz.*, to Ilminster. I sent a transcript of this interesting entry to my late friend, Dr. Symons, then Warden of Wadham, and I have his letter thanking me.

Henry George Tomkins.

Park Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.

[We are compelled to hold over (owing to pressure on our space) the promised details of the meetings of the Devon and Somerset Associations. For the same reason, the publication of several other valuable communications, which are in type, is deferred until our next number.—Editor.]

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary,

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 4. SEPTEMBER, 1886. Vol. VI.

PLYMOUTH IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

From a Medical Point of View.

BY EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D., M.R.C.P.

WE have given in a previous number of the *Western Antiquary* a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Huxham, of Plymouth, and a notice of his many works. This eminent physician came into the world at the end of the 17th century, when the dreadful epidemics of the Middle Ages were disappearing before the advance of sanitary improvements. About the middle of the 16th century, in the reign of Edward VI., the fearful "sweating sickness" paid its last visit to this country. It first showed itself in England in 1485; it appeared again in 1506; and afterwards in 1517, when it was so violent that it often killed in the space of three hours. Again it showed itself in 1548, and lastly in 1551, when in Westminster it carried off 120 persons in a day. "To them that merrily dined, it gave a sorrowful supper."

The last and great invasion of the Plague of London was in 1665, only about twenty or thirty years before Dr. Huxham was born—the exact date of his birth is a little uncertain.

"A dreadful plague in London was
In the year sixty five
Which swept one hundred thousand souls
Away. Yet I alive."

London had been previously visited by the plague in 1624, and two thousand people were carried off by it weekly. King Charles the First was married at Canterbury this year, to avoid the infection in the metropolis.

The sweating sickness and the plague were things of the past in Huxham's day, but several other diseases, which have now almost or altogether disappeared, then swept over the country, and in Plymouth, as elsewhere, claimed numerous victims. Small-pox was still a most virulent and deadly complaint. Ague was disappearing, but not long previously had been one of the worst diseases of this country. King James the First and his eldest son, Prince Henry, both fell victims to tertian ague. Devonshire colic, scurvy, and dysentery were complaints the physician was frequently called upon to combat. Fevers of different kinds were very rife and very fatal in this neighbourhood in the 18th century.

One of the most important of Dr. Huxham's works was his *Observations on the Climate and Diseases of Plymouth.* These, as far as I have been able to ascertain, were published in two volumes, and extend over twenty years, *viz.*, from 1728 to 1748. I have seen it stated in print that a further record, extending to 1758, was published by the doctor. The third volume, however, I have searched for in vain. In this interesting work we get a picture of Plymouth as it presented itself to medical men in practice in it in the earlier part of the 18th century.

Ague is not met with now, except in the case of persons who have contracted the disease elsewhere and brought it home with them. In the 18th century it was by no means unfrequent. In 1728 it was unusually severe, and is particularly referred to in April, May, and September. Dr. Huxham advises evacuant medicines, and especially emetics in the early stage, before the use of bark. At this date, the complaint often led to impaired health, but was seldom fatal. "*Febris intermittens raro aliquem jugulat.*" In 1735 very many soldiers, who had served their time abroad, came to Plymouth with quartan ague, but very soon recovered in this climate. The same disease also prevailed, to some extent, in the neighbourhood; but Dr. Huxham remarks that for the last twenty years he had seen very little true ague in the town. In 1743 quotidian and tertian agues were common here. After this date the complaint is scarcely mentioned.

Digitized by Google

Dysentery, like ague, when met with in Plymouth has been brought from abroad in most cases. At the date now under consideration, this disease was sometimes prevalent and serious. In April, 1743, dysentery was very fatal among the poorer classes. "*Dysenteria Cruenta multos inter Popellum præcipue peremit.*" It was more especially severe in Plympton and the neighbourhood, and was commonly attributed to the very abundant crop of fruit in the previous autumn. Again in May the disease became intensified. The treatment generally recommended was bleeding, with gentle aperients at the outset, followed by aromatics. Perfectly pure water, taken freely as a drink, was found to be very efficacious—"*puta pura Aqua fontana haud parum Pauperculos juvabat.*" This drink, much rather than ardent spirits of wine, to which patients were too much addicted, deserved the name of *aqua vitæ.*

Scurvy, or scorbutus, is another terrible scourge of old times. In 1740 it visited this town; again, in 1746, a terrible scurvy raged among the sailors, and particularly among those Admiral Martin brought back from the East (Martin *classis occidentalis præfectus*).

"The symptoms of the disease were usually such as these: the gums rot first; then the skin is defaced with livid and black spots; ulcers ensue, especially in the swelled legs; and these are with difficulty, if ever cured. In the last stage of the distemper even the bones become carious."– Mead *de Scorbuto.*

The poor victims became miserably weak, the skin was discoloured in patches, and the gums bled profusely with a touch. Their low state of vitality made them liable to all sorts of complaints, such as fever, hæmorrhage, and dysentery. To these complaints, and not to the sword or the bullet, the sailors yielded up their lives. Huxham took great pains to investigate and alleviate this terrible scourge of seamen, and suggested that apples and cider, and failing these, vinegar and water should be freely supplied to all at sea. In truth, he was not far from discovering the simple remedy—lemon or lime juice, given in daily doses—which has made scurvy all but a thing of the past.

The magnificent ships of war of the last century, of which Englishmen were so proud, were hot-beds of disease in consequence of the absence of any proper system of ventilation. Sir C. Wager (1741) writes:—

"The air in the close places, particularly in the wells of ships, you know is frequently so bad as to stifle men who have to go down, before they can be drawn up, as happened on board the *Lynn*, one man being killed by it and two narrowly escaped."

The provisions kept in this tainted atmosphere soon became unfit for human food.

Dr. Huxham writes of many kinds of fever. Some of these complaints are now known under other names, but it is quite clear, from carefully reading his descriptions, that typhus and typhoid fever came only too frequently under his notice. Typhoid fever, unfortunately, we still have among us, and shall have till a supply of pure water is assured to every household. When that day comes, with prudence in avoiding untested wells and streams, typhoid will be a malady of bygone ages. Typhus, the fearful fatal representative, in a mitigated form, of the great plague, has already all but left these shores. It is unnecessary to describe it here, but we may say that it broke out often when men huddled together with filthy surroundings, with insufficient air, impure water, bad food, decaying vegetable and animal refuse at hand, and, in short, conditions that would lower the vital power and poison the system. In 1735 it appears that the Fleet brought the disease to Plymouth. "*Merx admodum infelix.*" Again, in 1740, this putrid fever was fatal to sailors and the lower classes. In the spring of this year two ships, the *Panther* and the *Canterbury*, landed more than 200 sick men, most of them suffering with malignant, pestilent fever. Many of them died. In 1745 malignant fever broke out among the French and Spanish prisoners detained in the town, and was fatal to many of them. An attack of fever in 1747 seems to have been rather typhoid than typhus. A very terrible attack of putrid typhus raged at Launceston in 1742. It originated among prisoners, and spread far and wide in the counties. The

Digitized by Google

patients often died on the thirteenth day, marked with purple spots and livid pustules. Dr. Huxham visited Launceston, and observed that free bleeding was very injurious.

Devonshire colic has long been forgotten, but in former days it was well known. A great epidemic of it prevailed in 1724. The disease set in with great pain in the bowels, with weak pulse and cold sweats, followed by sickness and obstinate constipation. Dr. Huxham's treatise, *De Colico Damnoniorum*, was very celebrated in its days, but it was reserved for Dr. Baker, of Exeter, to discover the real cause of the complaint, *viz.*, that the cider dissolved the lead used in the vessels in which it was made, and that consequently the colic was a form of lead poisoning.

One other disease, and the most important of all, remains to be considered. In the early part of the 18th century, Plymouth and its neighbourhood were seldom altogether free from small-pox. Severe epidemics occurred in August, 1739, April, 1740, November, 1740, March and April, 1741, November, 1745, June, 1746, January, 1748, etc., and between the epidemics the disease appeared sporadically. The attacks varied very greatly in severity. In all cases, after constitutional symptoms a loathsome eruption made its appearance, together with a disgusting odour. It was noticed that small-pox was more fatal when men collected together, as among our sailors, soldiers, and the prisoners of war. The old treatment by copious bleeding, and particularly in the foot, had been fatal, and many of the royal family of the Stuarts, among others, had succumbed to it. Dr. Huxham used bleeding very sparingly, but administered various drugs and thought coffee to be very useful. At that time inoculation was practised, and apparently the operation was performed periodically. Mr. Mudge, a contemporary surgeon in Plymouth for some years with Dr. Huxham, tells us that Messrs. Langworth and Arscott, surgeons, inoculated forty patients at Plympton in the spring of 1776, and the infection took in all cases. What a batch of small-pox patients in so small a town! Now and then the surgeon inoculated a patient without intending it. A young man applied to Mr. Mudge for a pain in his side, and was bled for it. He got rid of his pain, but developed the eruption of small-pox, with the usual scab at the puncture. It turned out that the lancet used to bleed the man had not been properly cleaned after having been used for inoculation. Mr. Mudge, in his little book, tells the following story: Mrs. H——n applied to Mr. Sutton, surgeon, to inoculate her, and being very timid paid a large fee to live with him during the process. The infection took, and all went well for three days, except that the lady feared the attack was too mild to protect her in the future. Mr. Sutton then told her the attack would be much aggravated if she were to dine freely upon some hare and wine that were then upon the table. She did so, and in a few hours grew hot and feverish, and not long after was covered with "ten thousand eruptions." She was soon alarmingly ill, and Dr. Colwill, a physician, was called in consultation. In time the dangerous symptoms subsided, and the good lady recovered. Small-pox has been so entirely eradicated by vaccination that we are apt to forget from what a terrible scourge we have been delivered. In Queen Anne's time the three most fatal diseases in England were consumption, small-pox, and ague. A very large proportion of the people one met in the streets were scarred and some horribly disfigured by small-pox. Some lost their sight or were otherwise injured for life. The especially dangerous period of the complaint was the distressing secondary fever, which "*plures sub Tartara mittit.*"

Our ancestors, among other misfortunes, were not unfrequently troubled with mad dogs. In 1735 Dr. Huxham mentions the fact, "*Plures canes rabidi discurrunt*," that mad dogs were running about Plymouth in August, and again in October and November. The unfortunate victims of hydrophobia were plunged in cold water and kept there till they were all but drowned. "This treatment," says Dr. Mead, "is more humane than stifling a miserable wretch between two feather beds;

Digitized by Google

which I am informed is the practice in a neighbouring country and sometimes in our own."

A sample of Dr. Huxham's treatment of disease may be interesting. A man 60 years old had his cold bath as usual on Saturday morning. After mid-day he was seized with shivering, followed by high fever. Soon after his throat became burning and painful. In the evening the doctor bled him and administered medicine. At midnight the patient was bled again to sixteen ounces, and large, strong blisters applied to the neck. On Sunday morning the man could hardly swallow anything, and was cupped and scarified over the neck and shoulders till ten ounces of blood were drawn. The scarified surface was covered with blisters; but even then he was no better, and began to lose his voice. Again an attempt was made to bleed him by opening a vein, and while further treatment was being debated the poor man, in spite or in consequence of these heroic measures, passed away scarcely thirty-six hours after he was first seized with illness.

Plymouth in Dr. Huxham's day was comparatively a small town. Since his time the streets have been widened and lighted with gas; water has been carried into every house, and a more complete system of drainage carried out. Ague, small-pox, typhus, colic, scurvy, and dysentery have disappeared, but there is yet room for improvement. Pure air, pure water, cleanly and moral habits, moderation in food and drink, will eliminate still more diseases: cholera, typhoid, delirium tremens, and a still more terrible disease, ought in these enlightened days to hide their heads for all time.

THE PLYMPTON MAUDLYN HOUSE.

BY J. BROOKING ROWE, F.S.A., &c.

(*Concluded.*)

LET us now endeavour to ascertain of what property the Plympton Maudlyn was possessed. In the earliest deed we have seen the property was as follows:—

1.—The Hospital and Chapel and burying ground, in the Parish of Plympton St. Mary.

2.—The Chapel Park, a field on the north of the Hospital, and other buildings, also in St. Mary's Parish.

3.—A close of land, "*adjoining Nicholas Rawling's barn right over against*" the Chapel, in the Parish of Plympton St. Maurice.

4.—Another close of land, and "*an olde decayed Barne,*" and little orchard adjoining, in St. Maurice Parish.

5.—A close of land, "known by the name of Mawlings," in the Parish of St. Mary, on the north side of the buildings of the lepers, but separated therefrom by other land, and

6.—A small piece of land, formerly a dwelling-house and herb garden, within the Borough of Plympton Earl and Parish of St. Maurice.

All these can be easily identified:—

1.—The Hospital of the Lepers, their chapel and burying ground, was situated between the roads leading towards Ivybridge (in the old deeds mentioned as leading from Ridgeway towards Crana Castle, that is, near the quarry just above Chaddlewood Lodge) and towards Newnham, the site being now occupied by Elm Terrace, as before mentioned. After the death of the last leper the parish took possession of the buildings, and they were afterwards used in various ways—as a parish workhouse, as an asylum, for schools, as a police station, and let out to tenants. These modern requirements necessitated constant alterations, and eventually few traces of the former uses of the various buildings were preserved. A few years since the trustees, finding the dilapidated state of the houses involved considerable outlay in repairs, proposed to the Charity Commissioners that they should be sold, with the adjoining land, consisting of about an acre and a half, and in July, 1867, they were offered for sale by

Digitized by Google

auction. A purchaser was found, and the terrace was built which has taken the place of the hospital, chapel, and burying ground of the lazars of Plympton.

2.—The Chapel Park we believe to be the first field on the right hand side of the lane leading from Plympton towards Newnham, behind the houses.

3, 4, and 6.—These were in the parish of Plympton St. Maurice. The first two were fields on the other side of the turnpike road opposite the Chapel and Hospital, and the other, "*the little piece of land formerly a dwelling house and herb garden*," was further down on the left hand side of the road towards St. Maurice Church. This road is called in old deeds, Maudlyn Street, but the name has of late years fallen into disuse, probably because from the beginning of the 18th century until recent times there have been but very few houses in it. Before the first decade of the 18th century there appear to have been many houses on both sides of Maudlyn Street, but when the Honourable George Treby, the son of the Lord Chief Justice, had decided upon the site of his new mansion he endeavoured to acquire all the houses and land situate on the eastern side of the street, in order that the whole of the property surrounding the house might be his. He succeeded in purchasing from the various owners, and having obtained possession cleared the land. The land on the north, too, belonged to various owners, the Harveys, Sparkes, Moultons, and others; with these he was able to arrange, and there only remained the lepers' land to be acquired. The two closes and the little piece of land, formerly a dwelling-house and garden, were all that he wanted to give him the whole of the land about his house to the road on every side, and negociations were entered into which resulted in a bargain beneficial to all parties. In 1724 Mr. Treby conveyed to Catherine Cole, the surviving leper, and the churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary's, a field called Lower Pilson, containing about 4¼ acres of land, in exchange for the three pieces of land in the Parish of St. Maurice belonging to the lepers. This land, so conveyed by Mr. Treby, was, we suppose, that formerly known as the King's land, belonging at one time to the Snelling family, through whom it passed to the Trebys, but we cannot reconcile the boundaries and descriptions, and we are inclined to think that there must have been, at some time, other land conveyed to the charity which cannot now be traced.

5.—The "Mawling Field" was, and is, farther north, and in the Plympton Priory rental of 1481 we find that the prior rented it, paying 7/6 per annum for it. Between it and Chapel Park was the land known as the King's land just referred to, which was no doubt formerly the property of the priory, part of which was rented by the prior of the lepers, being one close containing two acres (not eleven, as stated by Oliver), for which he paid yearly, on the Feast of St. Michael, twelve pence.

The property, therefore, from 1724 consisted of the three fields and the buildings, with the surrounding land, formerly the hospital, chapel, and burying ground, which were held intact until the sale in 1867.

From 1724, when the exchange was made with George Treby, the parish authorities managed the property of the lepers' house, and, as before stated, applied the rents and profits in aid of the rates. About 1773, the buildings, then said to have consisted of the chapel and eight rooms, were converted into a workhouse for the parish, and, with additions from time to time, were thus occupied down to 1841, when the Union House was completed.

In 1820, Messrs. H. H. Holbeck and R. Marsham, the Charity Commissioners, visited this neighbourhood, and the history of the Maudlyn was investigated, with the result that the parish officers were informed that their mode of dealing with the property was illegal and would not be allowed to continue. Vestry meetings were held, but there was an evident disinclination to part with the income which the ratepayers had enjoyed the benefit

Digitized by Google

of for so long, and nothing having been done, the commissioners were compelled to threaten that the Attorney-General would be directed to bring the matter before the Court of Chancery. Upon this, another meeting was held, 15th December, 1820. The vestry made the best case it could. A resolution passed stated that in the absence of any written information since the compromise of the chancery suit in 1718, there being no parish rate or account book to be found previous to the one then in use, the inhabitants appeared to have considered the assignment of the only surviving lazar, Catherine Cole, as a legal termination of the charity. It was then resolved, among other matters, that, taking into consideration the certainty that the lands were in ancient times for the sole use and benefit of lazar *or poor* (!) people,

"We the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the Parish of Plympton St. Mary, now in Vestry assembled and others who may hereafter sign our names to this document Do of our own free will consent and assent solemnly pledge ourselves and our posterity as far as we may and especially to the New Commissioners for Charities acting under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, that the rents, issues and profits of the said Charity lands shall no longer or at any future time be carried to the account of the parish in aid of the poor rate, by which the payers to the rate and not the poor are benefited, contrary to the donor's intentions, but that the same rents, issues and profits shall in all future time be paid and applied annually to such person or persons for such charitable uses and purposes as shall be most nearly approaching the intentions of the original donor of the Charity lands now held by this parish."

The resolution then proceeded to state that Providence having ceased to afflict people with leprosy, but had now subjected them to insanity, it was desirable that the property should be vested in the minister of the parish for the time being and six of the principal resident freeholders of the parish, to be chosen annually, and that the rents should be applied in the first place, towards the raising and superstruction of a building adjoining the workhouse, capable of keeping in safety from escape, and at the same time of personal comfort in their unhappy situation, lunatics or fatuous persons, and failing these, to accumulate the rents, that the same might "be paid and distributed unto and amongst such and so many deserving decayed persons, resident inhabitants, belonging to the parish as may from misfortune or losses in business, illness, or peculiar distress or having brought up large families without parochial assistance, have become objects of charitable donations."

These were wise and proper resolutions, and probably at that time, as regarded lunatics, embodied as good a scheme as could be suggested, and quite in harmony with the wishes of the original founders of the charity—the actual objects, lepers, not being then to be found. For some years these resolutions appear to have been acted upon. There were some lunatics to be cared for, and one, Anne Dunn, became a charge upon the revenues for many years. Then, somehow, in order to dispose of the surplus revenue, the plan was suggested of distributing blankets—a mode of dealing with the income never proposed by the resolutions of the vestry or authorised by the Charity Commissioners.

Matters continued under the arrangements just mentioned until 1841, when questions arose as to the position and responsibilities of the trustees, the result of which was a petition to the Vice-Chancellor for settling a scheme for the administration of the charity, and an order was made for the appointment of trustees and the execution of a conveyance vesting the property in them upon the trusts therein mentioned. As we apprehend these are the trusts upon which the present trustees ought to act, we may as well set them out somewhat fully. They are, that the trustees for the time being shall apply the rent and income of the property in their or his discretion for the benefit of leprous poor people, in case there shall be any such, of the Parish of Plympton St. Mary, and subject thereto for or towards the maintenance or support of the pauper lunatic, Anne Dunn; and also, as far as might be necessary, in aid of the money then in the hands of the trustees, in converting the house and buildings into dwelling-houses or residences for poor widows, inhabitants of

Digitized by Google

the Parish of Plympton St. Mary, and for or towards their maintenance or support therein; and also in the repair and support of the premises, and for or towards the relief of such deserving and decayed persons, resident inhabitants of the said parish, as in the judgment and discretion of the trustees shall, from misfortunes, losses in business, illness, or peculiar distress, or having brought up large families without parochial assistance, have become or shall become proper objects of charitable donations. It will be noticed that provision for lunatics other than Anne Dunn is omitted, these being then cared for by the guardians, but at the present time the income is spent, not as so arranged, but in the purchase of coals and blankets.

Held by the trustees of the Maudlyn is a small field in the Parish of Brixton, called Lady Park, containing about three-quarters of an acre. How it came into their possession cannot now be ascertained. It is very certain that it never formed a part of the lepers' property, and was not dealt with by Catherine Cole in 1717. It is probable that, like the alms-houses and piece of land to be presently mentioned, it was held for charitable uses, then it got into the hands of the parish officers, and then, with the Maudlyn lands, under the control of the trustees, who now treat it as part of the latter.

Another property which the parish had possession of, and which should have been held for charitable purposes, was "The Alms-houses," sometimes called, but we think erroneously, the "Lepers' Cottages." These were situated on the south side of Ridgeway, in the Parish of St. Maurice, and their site is now occupied by two dwelling-houses. No particulars as to the foundation or history of these alms-houses is forthcoming. In April, 1809, the vestry appointed a committee to consider a plan for removing these alms-houses and to dispose of the site, and to point out a situation in some other part of the parish land where alms-houses could be erected for poor people entitled thereto. The result of this was that, after an attempt to sell by auction, the premises were disposed of by private contract, the water, still there, being reserved for the public use. No alms-houses were built as proposed, but in 1818 the vestry resolved to spend the money in the erection of an addition to the workhouse on the Maudlyn land. It should be mentioned that out of this there was an annual payment of 4/11 a year to the Mayor of Plympton. This was probably only the borough high-rent.

The "Pension Debenture," or "Crown Lands Charity," is an annual payment of £2 12s., less 5/4, office fees, received from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It is stated to be for the poor men of Plympton Hospital, and although there is no proof, we believe it to represent a rent reserved out of land belonging to the priory and seized by the Crown at the Dissolution. The money is received by the Maudlyn trustees and expended by them in the purchase of coal for distribution to the poor.

I thus close my account of the Maudlyn. The facts I have been able to record of its history show how much of interest is connected with it, and it is much to be regretted that so little information is now obtainable with reference to one of the most ancient charitable foundations in this part of our country.*

* The Episcopal Registers would no doubt furnish some important information as to the Plympton Maudlyn. From Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's valuable Index to Bishop Stafford's Register, we find that John Fardel, Vicar of Buckfastleigh, by his will, dated 12th September, 1406, left 12d. each to six lazar houses in Devonshire, including Plympton (page 385); Elizabeth Lercedekne, by her will, dated 12th December, 1406, left 3/4 each to three lazar houses, including Plympton (page 388); John Prestecote, by his will, dated 24th January, 1411-12, left 3/4 each to four lazar houses, including Plympton (page 399); and Thomas Raymond, in 1418, left 4/1 each to two lazar houses, and 40d. each to six others, including Plympton (page 419).

Digitized by Google

"COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON."

From *Letters Foreign and Domestic*, Henry VIII., 1535, Vol. IX., page 391, No. 1147.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. J. B. STROTHER, M.A.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. John Whitmarsh, the Librarian of the Plymouth Proprietary Library, I am enabled to send you an extract from one of the volumes of Public Record publications, which I think will prove most interesting to many of your readers, and especially to the clergy of the deanery of Plympton whose parishes are referred to.

The name of my own parish is spelt in this document in such a way as to make me think that probably we of the 19th century do not pronounce it as it was formerly pronounced by our ancestors in the reign of Henry VIII. The modern spelling is Shaugh (pronounced Shaw). In the "Complaint against the Prior of Plympton" it is Schaffe. Can it be that, as we now pronounce the word "laugh," so people in the old days pronounced the name of our parish as it was here spelt—Schaffe?

As regards the word "housel," there is no doubt as to its meaning, "He [the Priest] halloweth God's Housel, as our Saviour commanded" (Elfric's *Canons*, A.D. 957). Johnson derives it from the Gothic *hunsel*, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, diminutive of *hostiola*, Latin (*Directorium Anglicanum*).

But there is one word in the document which puzzles me, and that is "nayling." What can be the meaning of "nayling"?

There is also another curious thing in the "Complaint," which I cannot quite make out. One of the parishioners of Wembury wanted "to have a child christened," but when the priest came "the child was dead and he buried it." Who buried it, John Weryn or the priest? If the latter, it was quite as great an irregularity to bury an unbaptized child with the rites of the church as to say "evensong before noon," which a "priest or canon" appears to have been in the habit of doing.

I subjoin the entire document:—

"The Prior of Plympton and his proctors make 50*l.* a year out of the parish of Wenbury, but there is no priest nearer than Plympton, four miles off. Many people have died without shrift or housel or any other Sacrament, as christening burying or 'nayling.' The parish has no priest to say mass or other service except on Sundays, and then the priest or a canon comes from Plympton and says mass, matins and evensong before noon, and goes back to the prior to dinner. The priest has often been sore sick and in great jeopardy of life from travelling through the rain, hail, or snow. Three priests, Sir John Parker, Sir Ric Wellche, and Sir Thomas Molyng, have died from this cause. The prior will not send a priest to bury any one for less than 7*d.* He has 13*s.* 4*d.* from the parish to have the sacrament ministered unto them, which he calls his fee farm, besides other oblations, and yet he is not contented. There are 500 people, 21 score and more being houseling people. The following persons have died without shrift, housel or any sacrament. Master Thos Weffelle, John Weryn, John a Lowe, William Fox, John Weryn, Bocfaste, Jone Peperell, Sysle Mechell, Master Weffelly's servant. John Weryn sent in great haste to have a child christened who was sick, and waited at the church for the priest from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m., but when he came the child was dead, and he buried it. On St. Thomas' Day Nic Boger rode to the prior for a priest to christen his child; and the sub-prior promised that one should be sent, but none came, though the child was at the church from soon after 7 till 11 a.m. and all the parish had come to hear mass and matins as the priest had promised them the Sunday before. Other similar cases of neglect are mentioned. The corpse of a child of Thos Towars, which died on Tuesday before Christmas day, was kept waiting at the church Door from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. for the priest. On Easter Monday the prior sent no priest to say mass matins or evensong, and the wives of William Spiser, Robert Laye, and Robert Foterell had come to make their purification. Half the parish are the prior's tenants. On Thursday before the Nativity of our Lady, the steward's bailiff, when keeping his courts told the people the prior heard that they went about to have the hire of his parish, or to find a priest uprising and down lying and if they made any such labour they should forfeit their holdings. For this cause we the other half of the parish 'have made them nothing a counsel of this matter; and yet they know all this to be true, though they dare not speak. The parishioners hired a priest at their own cost, but the prior forbade his tenants to contribute. He served them for ten years and the parish never knew any otherwise by him but good and honest, but because the prior commanded him out of service he lost much of his wages. The parishes of Plymstocke, Bryxtone, and Schaffe are as ill served, and the least of them is worth yearly 30*l.* to the prior. The parishioners, therefore, desire "you of your great goodness and for the love of God" that these things may be amended. William Punyng, Churchwarden, Nic Rede, John Weryn, William Hogge, William Spicer, John Stephen, John Cavytt, and others can testify to the truth of the complaints."

Digitized by Google

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER. No. 2.

BARNSTAPLE.

"Barnstaple Printers.
John Conniber, 1682.
Mrs. Hunt, 1688.
Mr. Hunt, 1693."

A note made by Mr. J. R. Chanter, who remarks, "Where I got it from I have not the least recollection." No doubt for "Printers" we must read "Booksellers." Did not Mr. C. meet with these names in the Corporation Accounts?

"Sold by Mr Gaydon, Jun. in Barnstaple." [See Taunton, under 1732.]

1732. Mr. John Gaydon, senior, buried the 14th of December. [Barnstaple *Parish Register*.]

Tales & Fables with Regard to Public affairs both at home & abroad.

London. Printed by E. Say. Sold by J. Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick lane and J. Gaydon at Barnstaple. 1735. Price 6*d*. 4to, pp. 16. [*Mr. J. R. Chanter*.]

Proclamation concerning Queen Ann's Walk, dated 7 Oct. 1714.

Printed by G. Murch, Barnstaple. [? *circa* 1780.] Folio Broadside. [*Mr. J. R. Chanter*.]

Notice to Regrators, sighed by the Mayor, and dated April 6, 1795.

W. Syle, Printer, Barnstaple. Folio Broadside. [*Mr. J. R. Chanter*.]

Juvenile Essays in Poetry. By J. Donoghue. "I lisped in numbers for the numbers came." [Woodcut.]

Syle, Printer, Barnstaple. Sold by L. B. Seely, No. 56, Paternoster Row, and J. Owen, Piccadilly, London. 1797. sm. 4to. [*Mr. J. R. Chanter*.]

Play Bill. Feb. 16, 1798.
Syle, Printer, Barnstaple. [*Mr. J. R. Chanter*.]

Barnstaple. To be Sold, one Fee-Simple, and Inheritance, of all that new built Dwelling House, with a Garden, and convenient Houses behind the same, situate in Boutport Street, in this Town, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Simpson, as Tenant at Will. For which Purpose, a Survey will be held at the Dolphin Inn, in Joy-Street, on Saturday next, the 7th Day of December Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon. For viewing the Premises apply to the Tenant, and for Particulars to Mr Richard Blackwell, Mason, in Barnstaple aforesaid.

December 2nd, 1799.

J. AVERY, PRINTER AND BOOK BINDER, BARNSTABLE. Broadside 4to.

Mr. J. R. Chanter has kindly supplied me with the above. This Mr. Avery established the *North Devon Journal* in 1824, July the 2nd; from the editorship of which his son retired about three years since, and whom I was happy to meet in Barnstaple recently, hearty and active. From 1886 back to 1799 is a long period to so bridge over.

DARTMOUTH.

John King, Bookseller & Stationer, 1790.
Mr Jackson, Printer, (1791). [*Mr. Alfred Wallis*.]

DEVONPORT.

Mr Hoxland, Fore-Street, Plymouth Dock. 1789. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis*.]

The Plymouth Dock Guide, &c. or, an authentic Account of the Rise and Progress of that Town, with the Dock Yard; containing a Description of the Fortifications, Churches, Government, Markets, Play-house, Assembly Rooms, Prospects, Pleasant Rides, Buildings, &c. With a Description of Whatever is worthy of Notice in the Towns and Villages surrounding it, as Plymouth and Garrison, Plympton, Saltram, Tavistock, Mount Edgecomb, Cawsand, Millbrook, St. Germans, Port Eliot, &c. Also the Times of going and of coming in of the Mail Coaches, Diligences, Waggons; Rates of Porters, Chairmen, &c. &c. To which are added, Distances of Roads from Plymouth-Dock to several of the principal Cities and Towns in England, especially such as are West of London.

Plymouth Dock: Printed by and for E. Hoxland, Bookseller and Stationer, near the Fountain Tavern, Fore-Street, and Sold by G. G. J. & J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, London, and all other Booksellers. 1792. sm. 8vo. Pp. 64. [*Mr. R. W. Cotton*.]

Subscribers to Bidlake's *Summer's Eve*. 1800. 8vo.
Mr Fraser, Bookseller, Dock, 2 copies.
Mr Heydon, Bookseller, Dock, 12 copies.
Mr Phelp, Bookseller, Dock, 2 copies.
Mr Roach, Bookseller, Dock, 6 copies.

EXETER.

The High Street "is full of Shops well furnished and all sorts of Trades look brisk. . . . . There are many Booksellers." (Defoe and Richardson, *A Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain*. 4th edition, 12mo, 1748, I., 369-70. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis*.]

The General Assembly: or, the Necessity of Receiving the Communion in our Publick Congregations, evinced from the Nature of the Church, the Word of God, and Presbyterian Principles. In a Sermon lately preached in the Cathedral Church of Exeter. By Francis Fullwood, D.D. [Quotations, 7 lines.]

London, Printed by *E. Cotes* for *James Collins*, and are to be sold by *Abisha Brocas* Bookseller in *Exon*. 1667. 4to, pp. [iv.] 30. Text, *Heb.* xij., 23.

A Sermon preached at Exon, in the Cathedral of St. Peter, at the Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in

Digitized by Google

God Anthony, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Exon. By John Prince, Minister of the Gospel at St. Martins, Exon.

London. Printed by *A. Maxwell* for *R. Royston*, Bookseller to His Most Sacred Majesty, and are to be sold by *Abisha Brocas*, Bookseller in *Exon.* MDCLXXIV. 4to. [*Mr. Edward Windeatt.*]

Speech of the Prince of Orange to some of the principal gentlemen of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on their coming to joyn His Highness at Exeter 15 November, 1688.

Exeter: Printed by J. B., 1688. Broadside. [*Caxton Exhibition*, p. 162.]

The General Association of the Gentlemen of Devon, to his Highness The Prince of Orange.

EXON: Printed in the Year, 1689. Broadside. [*Bodl.*]

Sanctification by Faith vindicated: in a discourse on the Seventh Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, compared with the Sixth and Eighth Chapters of the same Epistle. Written by Zachary Mayne, M.A. To which is prefixt a Preface by Mr. Rob. Burscough. Licensed, Sept. 11th, 1693.

LONDON: Printed by *W. O.* for *John Salusbury*, and Sold by *Walter Dight* in Exon. MDCXCIII. 4to. [*Bodl.*]

Z. Mayne, an Exonian, was Master of the Free Grammar School, Exeter. *Ob.* 11th November, 1694.

A Sermon Preached in St. Saviour's Church in Dartmouth, July 24th, Anno Dom. 1698. Together with some Reflections on the Opinion of those, who affirm, that the only difference between the Church and the Meeting-House, is that of a few Ceremonies. In a Letter to a Friend. By Humfry Smith, M.A.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Darker* and *Sam. Farley*, for *Charles Yeo*, *John Pearce*, and *Philip Bishop*, 1698. 4to. [*Bodl.*]

The Reflections are addressed to Mr. Robert Burscough.

An Account of the Nature and Guilt of Schism, being a defence of Mr. Burscough's Discourse of Schism, in answer to a late Pamphlet on the same subject, pretended to be design'd for the satisfaction of Conscientious and peaceable Dissenters. To which is added A Specimen of some Passages in Mr. Flavil's Fountain of Love opened; Recommended to the consideration of those who have the care of the New Edition of his Works. By Humfry Smith, M.A. Vicar of Townstall and S. Saviour's in Dartmouth.

London: Printed for *Tho. Bennet* at the *Half-Moon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *Charles Yeo* Bookseller in *Exon*, 1701. 8vo. [*Mr. Edward Windeatt.*]

Veritas Victrix: or, Aerius Prostratus. Being an Answer to a Book entituled, A Discourse of Schism, design'd for the Satisfaction of Consciencious and Peaceable Dissenters. Wherein the true Nature of Schism is laid open, and the Three Orders of the Church, viz. Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, so Authentically proved by the Authority of Holy Scripture alone, as cannot be deny'd. In a Style most familiar and common to the People, for the Undeceiving of whom it is chiefly intended. By Joshua Bowchier, M.A. Rector of Bow, alias Nymettracy, in Devon, and sometime Fellow of S. John's College in Cambridge.

EXON: Printed by *S. Farley*, for *Philip Bishop*, at the *Golden Bible* against the Guild-Hall in the High-street. [1701.] sm. 8vo., pp. [xvi.] 112. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

There are two dedications: one to "Jonathan Lord-Bishop of Exon," the other to "William Bragg, Esq; Justice of the Peace," and both dated "May 28th, 1701."

A Sermon Preach'd before the Queen, and both Houses of Parliament: at the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls Nov. 12. 1702. Being the Day of Thanksgiving; for the Signal Successes Vouchsafed to Her Majesties Forces by Sea and Land: under the Command of the Earl of Marlborough in the Low Countries; and James Duke of Ormond General, and Sir George Rook Admiral at Vigo. As also to those of Her Allies, Engaged in the Present War against France and Spain. And likewise, for the Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark. By the Right Reverend Father in God Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exeter. . . . .

London, Printed for *Tho. Bennet* at the Half-Moon in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, 1702. And Sold by *C. Yeo*, in *Exon.* 4to. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

De Arthritide symptomatica dissertatio. Auctore Guilhelmo Musgrave M.D. Inclyti Medicorum Londinensium Collegii, & Regiæ Societatis Socio. [Greek quotation from Hippocrates, 2 lines.]

EXONIÆ: Typis *Farleianis.* Sumptibus *Yeo* & *Bishop*, Sosiorum [*sic*]. *Londini* quoque prostant Venales M.DCC.III. 8vo. [*Bod. Lib.*]

Dedicated to "Guilh. Courtenay, Baronetto, Joh. Pole, Baronetto, Rob. Rolle, Armigero, Ad Parliamentum hoc Anno militibus a Devonia Delegatis." This copy is inscribed: "Almae Matri, Academiae Oxoniensi Pie Grateque D D Q Autor," and the Errata corrected in his own autograph.

A Rebuke to Mr. Edmund Calamy, Author of the Abridgment of Mr. Baxters Life: By Tho. Long, B.D.

EXON: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, 1704. 8vo, pp. 68. [*Bodl.*]

At the back of the title is pasted a slip of "Corrigenda." *Printed for* Charles Yeo, *Bookseller in* Exon."

De Arthritide Anomala, sive Interna Dissertatio. Auctore Guilhelmo Musgrave, Med. Doct. Inclyti Medicorum Londinensium Collegii, & Regiae Societatis Socio. [Greek quotation from Hippocrates, 2 lines.]

EXONIÆ. Typis *S. Farley*, & *J. Bliss;* Sumptibus *Philippi Bishop.* Londini quoque veneunt. MDCCVII. 8vo. [*Mr. C. Elkin Mathews.*]

Digitized by Google

A Reply to a Pamphlet intituled A True and Impartial Account of what Occurr'd at the late Conference in Exon. By John Agate, M.A. [Quotations, *Proverbs* xviij, 17, and Archbishop Whitgift's *Answer to Admonition*, etc.]

EXON: Printed by *Sam Farley* and *Jos. Bliss*. 1707. 4to. [*Mr. James G. Commin.*]

Truth Try'd: or, Mr. Agate's Pretended Plain Truth Proved an Untruth: in which His False Stories and Unfair Quotations are Detected: His Charge of Jesuitism and Donatism against the Dissenters is Retorted; and their Agreement with all Foreign Protestants in Point of Ordination is further Manifested. By John Withers. [Quotations, 10 lines.]

EXON: Printed by *Jos. Bliss* in the *Exchange* and Sold by the Booksellers of *Exon*. M.DCC.VIII. 8vo, pp. [iv.] 80. [*Bodl.*]

A Challenge to the Dissenters; or, Several Propositions, relating to the Necessity of Constant Communion with the Establish'd Church of England: Wherein the Objections of the Dissenters (especially the Presbyterians and Independents) are Obviated and Defeated. Together with A Serious Expostulation with them; and A Just Appeal to their Consciences. By One who was Educated a Dissenter.

EXON: Printed by Jos. Bliss, for Philip Bishop, Bookseller, in the High-Street. M DCC XI. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A Brief Justification of the Principles of a reputed Whigg. Together with some Remarks on Dr. Sach.....l's late Sermon on the 29th of May. In an Epistle to the Tories of the West. By Francis Squire, Rector of Exford, Somerset.

Exon. Printed by *Sam. Farley* for *John March*, Bookseller, near the *Great Conduit*. 1713. Price Three Pence. 8vo, pp. 24. [*Rev. Prebendary J. G. Howes.*]

An Enquiry into the Methods of Subverting Government. A Sermon preach'd at the Castle of Exon, before the Worshipful the Justices of Peace for the County of Devon, at the General Quarter Sessions held there for the said County, on Tuesday, October the 6th, 1713. By Richard Jenkinson, M.A.

EXON: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Philip Yeo*, Bookseller, in the *High-street*, 1713. 8vo, pp. 32. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

A Brief Exhortation to Protestant Liberty from a fair view of Popish Slavery, in a Sermon. Occasion'd by the late Loyal Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops. By Francis Squire, Rector of Exford Somerset.

Exon: Printed by Jos. Bliss for John March, Bookseller near the Conduit, and are sold by *Sam. Dyer* Bookseller in Tiverton, and by J Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane London. 1716. Price Four Pence. 8vo, pp. 28. Text, *Galatians* v., 1. [*Rev. Prebendary J. G. Howes.*]

The Way to be Wise and Wealthy; or, the excellency of Industry and Frugality, as the due and regular Exercise thereof is the necessary Means of procuring the Happiness of this Life, and preparing for that of a Better. Recommended in particular to the Gentleman, Scholar, Soldier, Trader, Sailor, Artificer, Husbandman. With a short Preface, perswading all Protestants to lay aside Party-Prejudices, and to Unite and Love one another. By Mr. John Sowter.

Exon: Printed by Philip Bishop, and sold by him at his Shop in St. Peter's Church-Yard, and by William Taylor, at the Ship in Paternoster-row, London. M.DCC. XVI. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A Treatise concerning the Supremacy of the Civil Magistrate. In a Letter to a Friend. By Francis Squire, M.A. Rector of Exford, and Vicar of Cutcombe and Luxborow.

Exon: Printed by George Bishop, for John March Bookseller near the Conduit: And are Sold by J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane, London. [1717.] 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

The Innocent vindicated; or Those falsly call'd Arrians defended by a few plain Texts of Scripture from the Wicked Aspersions of Uncharitable Men, who think themselves Infallible, and are wise above what is written.

EXON: Printed by Andrew Brice, at the Head of the Serge-Market, in Southgate street. MDCCXVIII. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

An Appendix to the Innocent Vindicated: or Queries propounded to the Revd. Mr. John Walrond, as Director of the Affairs of the Dissenters in Exon: To which he or his Friends are requested to give a clear Answer. *n. p.* or *d.* [*Exon.* 1719?] 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A letter to James Perce, with a word of advice to Him & his Followers. By Obadiah Faithful. a Ministring Friend of the People called Quakers.

Exon: Printed by Jos. Bliss, a little without the East-Gate. 1719. Price One Penny. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A second Letter to Mr Eveleigh in Answer to his Sober Reply, &c. To which is added, A Confutation of a Slanderous Report. By James Peirce.

Exon: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, for John March, Bookseller, at the *Bible*, in the *High-Street*. 1719. Price Four Pence. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

Blasphemia Detestanda: or, a Caution against the Diabolism of Arius. A Letter from a Clergy-man of the Country, to his Brother in the City of Exon, touching the Vile and Wretched Arians, said to be starting up there.

EXON: Printed by George Bishop, for Nathaniel Thorn, Bookseller, in St. Peter's Church Yard, Exon. Price Two Pence. [1719.] 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

Digitized by Google

A sober Way of Disputing; or, an Account of what did pafs between Peter Powell, a Leather-Seller, and John Combes, a French Taylor.

Exon: Printed by George Bishop, in the Fore-Street opposite to St. Stephen's Church. n.d. [? 1719] 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

Hæreticus Triumphatus; or, Dagon Detruncatus; being two Dialogues; Wherein is set forth, the Nature of God; and Explain'd, the Doctrine of the Trinity. With an Answer to the Quaeries propounded to Mr. John Walrond. Given by Joshua Bowchier, M.A. Rector of Nymettracy, and sometime Fellow of St. John's-College, Cambridge.

EXON: Printed by *George Bishop* for *Nath. Thorn*, Bookseller, in *St. Peter's Church-Yard.* 1719. Price Six Pence. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A Sovereign Antidote to Expell Arianism: Being a Collection out of the Works of the Worthy Mr. George Newton, Pastor of the Church of Christ at Taunton; and of the Works of the Renown'd Worthy Doctor, Martine Luther, one of our chief Reformers; a Man hated by the Papists and Arians of this present Age. By G. I. a Lover of Peace and Truth.

EXON: Printed by Jos. Bliss, a little without East-gate, and Sold by the Booksellers of Exon. Price Three Pence. 8vo. [? 1719] [*Bodl.*]

Antiquitatum Britanno-Belgicarum, Volumen Quartum; (Quod Tribus ante editis est Appendix:) Auctore Guilhelmo Musgrave, R.S.U.S.

Iscæ Dunmoniorum: Typis Geo. Bishop; veneunt apud Joh. March, Bibliopolam Exoniensem, Guil. Taylor, & Joh. Sprint, Londinenses. A.D. MDCCXX. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

Sold by *Jane Pring*, Bookfeller, near St. *Martin's Lane*, in *Exon*, where (befides Books and Stationary Wares of all forts) is fold the beft of *Mathematical* and *Sea Inftruments;* feveral forts of Phyfical Medicines, as Dr. *Daffy's* Elixir Salutis *Stoughton's* Elixir Stomachicum. The Grand *Cathartick*, or Great Reftorer of Health; Dr. *Bateman's* Pectoral Drops, Spirit of Scurvy-Grafs, Golden and Plain, &c. Alfo the famous Cephalick, or, Liqued Snuff, prepared for *Queen Anne.* With *Japan* Ink, *Indian* Ink, Cake Ink, Ink powder, Common Ink; Ink Glaffes, Pounce, fhining Sand, all forts of Maps and Prints for adorning of Rooms, and ftair-Cafes; great Variety of Paper Hangings for Rooms, the beft of ftampt *Parchment* and *Paper*, Bonds, &c.

For this advertisement I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. George Townsend, of Exeter. If compared with that of Thomas Butter, it will be seen that both issue from the same establishment. Butter sold Cephalick Snuff "prepared for *the Queen.*" She died in 1714, so his advertisement was printed before that event. Jane Pring sold the same snuff, "prepared for *Queen Anne.*" From this I infer that she succeeded to Butter's business, probably during the reign of George I. (1714-1727).

A Sermon preach'd in the Parish-Church of Tiverton, on Wednesday Sept. 1, 1725. At the Opening of an Anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen Educated at Tiverton School, and under the Revd. Mr. Rayner, the present Master of it, before his Removal from Barnstaple. By Samuel Newte, M.A. Rector of the Portion of Tidcomb, in the Church of Tiverton. Publish'd at the Request of the Master and Stewards.

Exon: Printed by Andrew Brice, for William Shutt, Bookseller, in Tiverton, and sold by the Booksellers of Exeter. MDCCXXV. Price 6*d.* 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

The first Anniversary so celebrated. Hogarth designed the ticket of admission. After an omission of more than 30 years, this meeting was revived in 1790, and has continued to the present time. (*Cf.* Harding's *Tiverton*, I., Book i., 144; II., iv., 82.)

A Supplement to the English Introduction of Lily's Grammar; with select notes of the Genders of Nouns and the Heteroclites; and a select list of the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs. The whole from Lily's Latin Grammar Publish'd at Oxford: which being join'd to his English Introduction contain all that is necessary in Grammar for a young beginner. Also a Collection of Nouns and Verbs, containing all the declinable words of Terence's Andria, to serve as examples of the Declensions and Conjugations. For the use of the School in Exon commonly called the Free School, with a Preface, in which an account is given of the Method used in the two Lowest Forms of the said School, with the reasons thereof, and a defence of the early & long use of Terence therein. The Third Edition.

London, Printed for Edward Score over against the Guild Hall in Exeter, and Sold by Samuel Birt in Ave Mary Lane, London. 1727. 8vo. [*Mr. John Kinsman.*]

Liberty. A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter Exon. On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1731. Before the Gentlemen educated in the Free-School of Exeter, under the Reverend Mr. Reynolds. By Zach. Mudge, Vicar of Abbotsham, Devon. Publish'd at the Request of the Stewards.

London: Printed for S. BIRT at the *Bible and Ball* in *Ave-Mary-Lane;* and E. SCORE, over-against the *Guild-Hall* in *Exeter.* M.DCC.XXXI. 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

The Churches Rock; or, the Principles of those Two Excellent Persons the right Revd. Dr. Crofts (Bishop of Hereford, Author of the Naked Truth) and the Rev. Mr. Richard Baxter, concerning the Foundation of Christianity, prov'd by twenty arguments to be the Truth, and that the Fathers and Antient Church, and our Famous Writers, Antient and Modern, Abroad and at Home, Conformists and Dissenters, were all of the same Mind. In Two Parts.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, and sold by SAMUEL HOOKER, Mercer in *Crediton*, and the Booksellers in *Exon.* M DCC XXXI. Folio. [*Bodl.*]

(To be continued.)

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P.

Digitized by Google

Notes.

THE MERMAID OF PADSTOW.

An Original Cornish Ballad. By Dr. R. GARNETT.

THE subject of the following ballad is derived from a Cornish popular tradition related by Mr. Robert Hunt (*Popular Romances of the West of England*, First Series, pages 157-158, edition of 1865). "The port of Padstow," says Mr. Hunt, "has a good natural harbour, so far as it goes, but it is so choked up with drifting sands as to be nearly useless. A peasant recently thus explained the cause. He told him it was once deep water for the largest vessels, and under the care of a *merrymaid*—as he called her—'but one day, as she was sporting on the surface, a feller with a gun shot at her. She dived for a moment, but re-appearing, raised her right arm, and vowed that henceforth the harbour should be desolate. And,' added the old man, 'it always will be so. We have had commissions, and I know not what, about converting this place into a harbour of refuge. A harbour of refuge would be a great blessing, but not all the Government commissions in the world could keep the sand out, or make the harbour deep enough to swim a frigate, unless the parsons can find out the way to take up the merrymaid's curse." According to Mr. Tregellas, in his guide book to Cornwall, the mermaid was actually killed, which version of the tale has been followed, as the more dramatic. The ballad was composed in August, 1885, during a walk from Padstow to St. Columb Major.

It is long Tom Yeo of the town of Padstowe,
And he is a ne'er-do-weel.
"Ho, mates," cries he, "rejoice with me,
For I have shot a seal."

"Nay, Tom, by the Mass thou art but an ass,
No seal bestains this foam;
But the long wave rolls up a Mermaid's glass,
And a young Mermaiden's comb."

The sun hath set, the dark clouds throng,
The sea is steely gray:
They hear the dying Mermaid's song
Peal from the outer bay.

"A curse with ye go, ye men of Padstowe,
Ye shall not thrive or win:
Ye have seen the last ship from your haven slip,
And the last ship enter in.

"For this deed I devote ye to dwell without boat
By the skirt of the oaréd sea,
And ever be passed by sail and by mast,
And none with an errand for ye."

And scarce had she spoke, when the black storm broke,
With thunder and levin's might.
Three days did it blow, and none in Padstowe
Could tell the day from night.

Joy! The far thunder mutters soft,
The wild clouds whirl o'erhead,
And from a ragged rift aloft
A shaft of light is sped.

Now, ho! for him who waits to send
The storm-bound bark to sea.
And ho! for them that hither bend
To crowd our busy quay.

Hath Ocean, think ye then, not heard
His dying child deplore?
Are not his sandy deeps upstirred
And thrust against the shore?

Doth not a mighty ramp of sand
Beleaguer all the bay,
Mocking the strength of mortal hand
To pierce or sweep away?

The white-winged traders all about
Fare o'er that bar to win:
But this one cries, "I cannot out,"
And that, "I may not in."

For thy dire woe, forlorn Padstowe,
What remedy may be?
Not all the brine of thy sad eyne
Will float thy ships to sea.

The sighs that from thy seamen pass
Might set a fleet a-sail;
And the faces that look in the Mermaid's glass
Are as long as the Mermaid's tail.

* * *

A Curious Stone at Launceston.—In "Mr. Leach's Plan of Launceston Castle and Parks" (made, it is believed, in August, 1764, and now in the possession of Mr. C. L. Cowlard, of St. John's, Launceston), the position of what the draughtsman calls a "remarkable stone" is noted, "where ye Constable of ye Castle always delivered ye prisoners under sentence of death to the sheriff for execution." Incidental confirmation of this custom may be gathered from a statement in a pamphlet published in 1657—*The West answering to the North*—which details the sufferings of George Fox and some fellow-Quakers in Launceston Gaol. It is there mentioned that when the Friends threatened to complain to the sheriff, the gaoler told them that "the Sheriff had nothing to do, neither with him, nor his Prisoners; and added as an argument, that when any were condemned to be hang'd, that the Sheriff had nothing to do to come into the Castle Prison, but the Keeper was to deliver the Prisoners at the Castle gate to the Sheriff" (page 39). The fact was that the prison was not a county establishment, but "the Kyng's Gayle" (as it was termed in a Launceston municipal document of 1478, and in a "Testimonial of the Town of Bodmin against the Prior," in 1524); and it was not until 1778 that an arrangement was made by which the county bore the cost of it. Local tradition asserts that the old stone referred to by Mr. Leach is still to be seen at one end of the Castle Green.

LAUNCESTON.

Digitized by Google

Narrative of a Spectre.—Dr. John Atherton, the Bishop of Waterford referred to in the very curious "Narrative of a Spectre" recently given in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, is, I believe, the only bishop who is recorded to have been hung. The narrative serves to show the remarkable theories invented to account for a catastrophe so lamentable. He is believed to have been born at Bawdripp, in Somersetshire, in 1598; in 1636 he became Bishop of Waterford; and in 1640 was accused of an unnatural crime, and on conviction was degraded and hanged at Dublin, 5th December, 1640. It has been suggested that he was in reality innocent, and the victim of a conspiracy of his enemies. When writing an account of him for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, it became my duty to re-examine such evidence as remains; and as Atherton himself, whilst denying "the main thing in the inditement, which the law laid hold of, and which hath since been confirmed by his chief accuser at his execution also, yet in his own conscience applauded and magnified God's justice in it," his guilt must be acknowledged. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

* * *

Hugh Prust, Governor of Launceston Castle.—The Rev. E. King, in his interesting contribution (v., page 166), "An Appointment to the Governorship of Launceston Castle in 1558," does not appear to be aware that there is independent confirmation of the fact that Hugh Prust was once keeper of Launceston Castle. In Mr. A. F. Robbins's *Launceston, Past and Present* (page 112), is quoted an entry in the Duchy Accounts, which shows "such charges as Hewe prust hathe bestowed aboute the Castell and Housinge at Launceston sithen ye feaste of St. Michell tharcangell Anno domini 1562 unto the said feaste in the yere of our Lord God 1563." And in Messrs. Peter's *History of Launceston* there are interesting references to the same worthy. On October 23rd, 1570, he was "presented" at the Town Court "for suffering his goats and piggs to come into this burgh, to the great annoyans of the inhabitants of the same"; but a more pleasant entry in the Mayor's Account for 1572-73 records that, "for a breakfast bestowed vpon Mr Townesend, a preacher, and unto Mr Maior and his brethene, and Hugh Prust, and other gentellmen, ye table full," there was paid the sum of four shillings! LAUNCESTON.

* * *

Lammas Fair in Exeter.—*Trewman's Exeter Flying* for Wednesday, July 21st, 1886, contains the following paragraph:—

"PROCLAIMING THE FAIR.—At noon yesterday, the old custom of publicly reading the charter of the Lammas Fair, given under the hand of Edward III., was fully carried out in front of the Guildhall, with the same detail as in the olden time. After the charter had been read, the pole, with the white gloved hand fixed at its apex, was hauled to the top of the Guildhall, where it was placed in an upright position, while 'God Save the Queen' was played on a drum and fife."

As the fair itself has quite died out, and the ancient custom of proclaiming it, in these levelling days, may possibly, any year, die out too, it may be well herewith to record what still continues to be done in 1886, in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. If the general reader would deem a copy of the original charter worth reading, I shall be glad to supply it for next month's number.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

* * *

The Good Earl of Devon and his Epitaph (*W. A.*, Vol. I.).—Perhaps you may deem it of sufficient interest to note that the epitaph quoted in your first volume was thought worthy of being copied in 1579, on the tomb of a Doncaster worthy. In the description of this town in the *Natural History of England*, Vol. II., pages 288-289, we find that "Doncaster . . . has a neat church and the monuments of two remarkable benefactors . . . Thos. Ellis . . . and Robert Byrke, who gave, etc. . . . and had this odd inscription on his tomb:—

"Howe, Howe, who is heare,
I Robin of Doncastere
And Margaret my Feare,
That I spent that I had
That I gave that I have
That I left that I lost
Quoth Robert Byrke.
A.D. 1579."

Probably your readers will agree that the variations made in the verse have not been improvements.

A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

* * *

Stocks at Werrington.—If you have not already recorded the fact in your pages, I should like to mention that a specimen of these ancient instruments of punishment is to be seen in the basement of the tower of Werrington Church. These stocks have holes provided for three pairs of feet. DEVS., JUN.

* * *

Inscribed Drinking Mug.—At a small place in Devonshire a few miles from Launceston, I have just met with a large jug, capable of holding, I should judge, about a gallon, under the lip of which is the following inscription:—

"George Doidge = Forder
in
Milton Abbot.

"My name & abode on this Jug you may see
And all those that love drink are welcome to me
Sit down & be merry I tell you all plain
When this Jug is empty I'll fill it again."

"Fill the Jug again."

The jug is of cream-coloured ware, and is ornamented with sprigs and wreaths of flowers. DEVS., JUN.

* * *

Mild Winter at Plymouth.—In Hone's *Every-Day Book*, under date December 8th, we find the following interesting note:—

Digitized by Google

"The winter season of the year 1818 was extraordinarily mild. On the 8th of December, the gardens in the neighbourhood of Plymouth showed the following flowers in full bloom, viz.:—Jonquils, narcissus, hyacinths, anemonies, pinks, stocks, African and French marigolds, the passion flowers, and monthly roses, in great perfection, ripe strawberries and raspberries. In the fields and hedges were the sweet scented violets, heart's ease, purple vetch, red robin, wild strawberry blossom, and many others. The oak and the elm retained much of their foliage, and the birds were sometimes heard as in spring."

✠ ✠ ✠

Belfry Lines, North Parret Church, Somersetshire.—In the belfry of North Parret Church there are, or were, according to Collinson (*History of Somerset*, 1791, II., 336), the following curious old articles of bell-ringing, in Sternholdian metre:—

"He that in ringing takes delight,
And to this place draws near,
These articles set in his sight
Must keep if he rings here.

'The first he must observe with care:
Who comes within the door,
Must, if he chance to curse or swear,
Pay six-pence to the poor.

"And whoso'er a noise does make,
Or idle story tells,
Must six-pence to the ringers take
For mending of the bells.

"Young men that come to see and try,
And do not ringing use,
Must six-pence give the company,
And that shall them excuse.

'He that his hat on's head does keep
Within this sacred place,
Must pay his six-pence ere he sleep
Or turn out with disgrace.

"If any one w' spurs to's heels
Rings here at any time,
He must for breaking articles
Pay sixpence for his crime.

"If any overthrow a bell,
As that by chance he may;
Because he minds not ringing well,
He must his sixpence pay.

'Or if a noble-minded man
Comes here to ring a bell
A tester is the sexton's fee,
Who keeps the church so well.

"Whoever breaks an article,
Or duty does neglect;
Must never meddle with a bell,
The rope will him correct."

The late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in his *Bells of the Church*, affirmed that belfry lines "generally date from the end of the 17th century." At pages 72-3 of his work, a kind of standard set of fourteen verses is given, to which the first eight of those above quoted are similar; the ninth is, however, entirely different, and the threat of personal chastisement with the rope's end presents a striking contrast to the following more peaceful valedictory conclusion of the former:—

"And ringers all should say or sing,
When bells are down and cease,
'May God preserve the Church and King
And guide us home in peace.'"

It is singular that in the belfry of Dunster, another Somerset church, the concluding lines are even of a more threatening character than the North Parret example:—

"If any one these articles
Refuseth to obey,
Let him have nine strokes of the rope,
And so depart away."
(Briscoe's *Curiosities of the Belfry*, 1883, page 30.)

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

59.—**H.M.S. "Launceston."**—In the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Vol. I., page 171) there is an account of Admiral Sir Edmund Affleck, in which it is stated that "though he served throughout the Seven Years' war, first in the Mercury of twenty guns, and afterwards in the Launceston of forty, he had no opportunities for distinction." Can any of your naval readers give me some account of H.M.S. *Launceston*, or refer me to a work which may contain information concerning her?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

✠ ✠ ✠

60.—**Sir John Clobery, M.P. for Launceston.**—Col. Bennett, of Hexworthy, member for Launceston and Looe in various parliaments of the time of the Commonwealth, was son of Richard Bennett and Mary, "daughter of Oliver Clobery, of Bradstone." Bennett was not elected to the Convention Parliament, in which, however, after a disputed return, one of the representatives for Launceston was Sir John Clobery, described on his tombstone in Winchester Cathedral (*W.A.*, IV., page 167) as having been "born at Broadston, in Devon." What relation was Sir John Clobery to Bennett—uncle or cousin? And can any reader state what services he rendered to the Restoration to justify the words in which they are referred to on his tombstone? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

61.—**Taddiford Bridge.**—In Polwhele's *Historical Views of Devonshire*, folio, 1797, page 49, Dr. Milles' MSS. are quoted, as referring to "Tolsh Moor between Cornwood and Taddiford Bridge." Was this a common form at that date of the name we now write Caddaford or Cadover? H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

62.—**Modbury and "Nappy Ale."**—In Cox's *Magna Britannia*, page 471, the author, speaking of the fairs held here, says: "They are well furnished with all Necessaries for the Country, and for that Reason much

Digitized by Google

frequented, yet something the more, because the Town is *noted for nappy Ale.*" What is "nappy Ale," and is the town of Modbury still as noted for the article as it was in 1716? QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

63.—**Dodbrooke and the "Plim."**—What can be the explanation of the use of the name "Plim" in the description of Dodbrooke in Cox's *Magna Britannia.* At page 471 we read: "From this Town which stands almost even with the Shore, descending from the *Plim's* Mouth the Land runs out into a wide and large Front called by the Seamen the *Stert* or *Start Point*," etc. QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

64.—**Miracle Plays.**—Can anyone give me any details about the modes of preparing and acting the oldest miracle plays, and especially about those of Chester, which were first performed in 1327 or 1328; also how I could obtain a copy of them? The Exeter ones are, I believe, lost. Can anyone tell me in what year these were first performed?
M. M. C.

✠ ✠ ✠

65.—**Value of Votes in Olden Time.**—I have recently met with a note giving an extract from a book named "A Key to both Houses of Parliament 1832." The extract states that "the price of Votes at Tintagel was £150 to each voter at every General Election." Can any reader of the *W.A.* confirm or disprove the accuracy of this statement? HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

66.—**"Rumpin'" or "Rumping."**—Is this a strictly provincial word? I have heard it in Devonshire as equivalent to small, of circumscribed area, as: "'T is a rumpin' place, not big enough to swing a cat round."
DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

67.—**"J.W.S., Plymouth."**—Who was the "J.W.S., Plymouth," the author of the following verse, which I copy from an old scrap book made by a relative about thirty-five years ago?:—

"ANACREON LIX.

"As late a rosy wreath I wove,
I found amid the flowers a Love;
Catching his wings of plumage fine,
I plunged him into luscious wine;
Then down I drank the sparkling bowl,
But soon I felt him in my soul;
Deep in my soul I felt a thrill,
Of fluttering wings, and feel it still."

"Plymouth. J.W.S."

The printed verse was evidently cut from a newspaper.
CURIOUS.

✠ ✠ ✠

68.—**Devonshire and Cornish Fonts.**—I should be glad to know the dates of the four following fonts: Morthoe, Combe Martin, and Woolfardisworthy, in North Devonshire, and Kilkhampton, in Cornwall.
Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

69.—**Font of St. Sidwell's Church.**—Jenkins, in his *History of Exeter*, speaking of St. Sidwell's Church, mentions the font as being very ancient, apparently Saxon. I am aware that it used to be common to designate all Norman architecture under the name of Saxon. I want to know what became of this font, which is no longer in the church. OLD CLIFTONIAN.
Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

70.—**"Rare" = Underdone, Slightly Cooked.**—In the West of England one frequently hears the description, "rare," applied to meat which is slightly cooked and of which the juices have not been dried up. I do not know whether the expression is confined to these parts, but I should like to enquire whence this use of the word is derived, and how it comes to have this signification.
DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

71.—**Great Storm at Cruwys Morchard.**—Your columns some time since contained a description of the great storm at Antony in 1640; and that at Widdecombe-in-the-Moor has also been fully described in print, I believe; but I have not seen any fuller particulars of that which happened in 1689 at "Crews Morchard" than those given by Cox, in his *Magna Britannia*, page 474. He there says that it fell "upon the Church . . . rent the Steeple melted the Bells, Lead and Glass and suffered nothing to escape it but the Communion Plate. Perhaps some of your readers could amplify this description, and also refer to records of other remarkable thunderstorms which may have visited Devon and Cornwall in olden times. QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

72.—**Plymouth Arms.**—Who is responsible for the recent alteration in the Plymouth borough crest, and what is the motive for the change? The cards of invitation issued by the mayor in connection with the reception of the Colonial and Indian Visitors to the town on July 26th, bear the impress of a new die, concerning which I should like some explanation. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

73.—**Iseland Crystal and Drake's Island.**—Is this ever found in the neighbourhood of Plymouth? In the *Natural History of England*, published in 1759, the writer says that he has been informed that pieces of this "fossil remarkable for the double refraction of light" have been "found in the cavernous parts of Drake's Island." When did this island cease to be accessible to the general public?
A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

74.—**Clasenwell Pool, Dartmoor.**—On the 28th instant, Mr. David Roy and myself tested the depth of Clasenwell Pool. Our sounding apparatus consisted of two timber uprights supported by guys. The connection across the pool was made by means of a stout clothes line, on which travelled a block carrying a deep-sea fishing line

Digitized by Google

weighted with a leaden sinker of 4½ lbs. Over forty soundings were taken across the breadth of the pool, and three longitudinal sections, and the greatest depths obtained were from fifteen to twenty feet.

The general idea is that the pool is very deep, and in certain books on Dartmoor it is, if I remember rightly, stated that the natives believe the pool to be bottomless. It appears to be a mining excavation, as old surface workings run right up to the pool. Perhaps some of your readers can throw some light on its origin.

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

P.S.—Since writing, I hear that the pool was emptied by means of a syphon some year or two since, and the depth ascertained to be about what we made it on the 28th.

✠ ✠ ✠

75.—**Fowey M.P.s.**—Can any correspondent give me a complete list of M.P.s for Fowey, especially the later ones? E. W. R.

✠ ✠ ✠

76.—**Lord Monkswell.**—Is Lord Monkswell the first Plymouth man ever raised to the peerage? If not, who are the others? W. F. C.

Replies.

The Gibbet near Stoke Church.—Some time since reference was made to the former existence of this gibbet, and as no one has mentioned its fate, perhaps the following information which has been given to me may be equally interesting to your readers. The gibbet, then, maintained its position until in course of time it rotted off "between wind and water," and fell into the tidal water of the creek. The ebbing tide was carrying it past Hawkins's shipwright's yard, when it was observed by some of the apprentices, by whom it was then drawn ashore. In process of time it became converted into *snuff-boxes*, for which, owing to the original use of the material, there was a great demand. In fact, it is said that as long as any demand existed for these curiosities the supply, like that of Sherry in modern times, never failed. H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mary Wilcox of Witheridge (v., 267).—At the above reference "Hibyskwe" asks "who was Mary Wilcox of Witheridge"? I should think the book he alludes to will tell all about her, but if not, and it is worth answering, I daresay I can get all particulars. My wife's father (Rev. Proctor Thomas) was for some years Vicar of Witheridge, and left the advowson to her elder sister (Mrs. Benson), who is now alive, and holds it still. My wife recollects, when very young, hearing the story. Mary Wilcox, who posed as the Cariboo princess, was an impostor who rode Devonshire "Donkies" very successfully, but was at last found out. G. G. HARDINGHAM.

London.

Old Plymouth Trees.—A garden seat was made from the wood of the old plane tree, formerly growing near the Pound in Tavistock Road. The seat, which is now in the office of Mr. J. Walter Wilson, Town Clerk of Plymouth, in Courtenay Street, has an inscription carved on the back rail: "W. B. June 23. 1849." This fixes the date of the destruction of the tree, and some verses will be found on the same subject in the *South Devon Chronicle*, 1846, page 449. H.

Plymouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sure-Foot Houses on the Moors (VI., 11).—This article appeared elsewhere some time ago, and I shall be glad if Mr. Jeboult can mention where one of these houses is to be found, and whether he can give any authority for the name. It is quite certain (if such houses existed) they were not built of cob "on account of the scarcity of stone," as many houses on the Somersetshire moors have been built of cob during the present century, and some of these I have seen washed away by floods within these ten years past. The early houses in our towns were built entirely of cob and wood of one story only. The castle at Taunton, built A.D. 1136 by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, shows the improved system of building introduced by the Norman—flint easily obtained from the Greensand of the Blagdons, with dressing of Ham Hill stone, the vaulting of the keep being also of the latter stone. A little later on the sandstones of the neighbourhood were introduced in further additions to the castle.

As to the word *soy*, it is a great mistake to suppose that it is a Somersetshire corruption of the word "sea." In the valley of the Parret there are several "water lands"—Adelingi, Mideline, Michelnie, Sowi, Oderi, etc. I am giving the oldest forms. Thirteenth century forms are Athelneye, Muchelneye, Sowy, Ottery, Middelsowe, Sowy Weston, and Chedeseye. The Anglo-Saxon for "water" is *éa*, and from it are derived *iy*, and later *ey* = a place near water. Stāweye (Stowey, Somerset), Bermundseye (Bermondsey, London), Dovery (Doverhay, near Porlock), forms of the year 1291, have suffixes with the same meaning. Dovery contains the duplication of the Celtic *dwr* and Anglo-Saxon *éa*, *i.e.*, "water-water," just as Penhull is "hill-hill." It will be seen at a glance how the word *soy* has arisen, being clearly a corruption of the old Sowi. From the parent village of Sowi an offshoot occurs—Sowy Weston—and it is necessary to distinguish the former by a name—Middlesowe (-land, being a subsequent addition)—although a better name would have been Eastsowe, because at no distant period Sowy was divided by water from Ottery. The prefix "middel" may have been added for the reason that Middlezoy is about midway between the two villages of Westonzoyland and Ottery. Sowy Weston has merely reversed the order to Westonsowi (-land), just as Hillbishopps and Gregorystoke have become Bishops Hill and Stoke St. Gregory. It is somewhat strange that Chedeseye should have been corrupted to Chedzoy. No doubt, between two and three hundred

Digitized by Google

years ago there was a sort of "follow my leader" in the way of spelling, but the fact remains that Chedeseye is still pronounced by the country people Ched*sey*, and ought not to be spelt or pronounced Ched*soy*. The root in Chedeseye is *coed*, Celtic, a word which also appears in Cutcombe, Cudworth, and Cheddon, three other Somersetshire villages. EDWIN SLOPER.

Taunton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Gregory Clement, M.P. (VI., page 84).—The following, from Dr. Drake's *History of Kent*, page 79, may be of interest:—

"In July, 1650, the house [Crowley House, Greenwich] was let to Gregory Clement, M.P., who helped himself to a stove or two from the palace of Plesaunce (now Greenwich Hospital), then in the hands of his party. The arms of Henry VIII. and a representation of our Saviour at the well, were discovered behind two stoves which were removed some years ago."

It is stated in a foot-note that "Gregory Clement was a Spanish merchant. Mark Noble says he was expelled Parliament for misconduct with a female servant at Greenwich (*English Regicides*, page 142). The Journal of the House states the cause was 'words spoken at Committee.' He was executed at Charing Cross, 16th October, 1660."

"A marble statue of Charles I. at Greenwich was delivered to Mr. Clement (*Sta. Pa. Dom.*, 30 May, 1649)."

EDITOR.

✠ ✠ ✠

Misereres in Exeter Cathedral (VI., page 82, query 54).—The following reply appeared in *Notes & Queries* of August 14th:—

"If by England Mr. Coleman means Britain, I may remind him that the elephant figures on "Sueno's Pillar," at Forres, which pillar is believed to be of the tenth century. H. J. MOULE."

I have also received some further information on this subject from another source:—

"There is a figure carved on the font in Berrington Church, Salop, which can only be that of an elephant. The font is formed out of the capital of a Roman pillar, no doubt from the neighbouring city of Uriconiam, Wroxeter. Age uncertain, but very, very early—possibly Saxon."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, London.

✠ ✠ ✠

Borelston and Berealston (VI., page 80, query 42).—Writing from memory, the manors of Borelston and Berealston are not identical. The *History of Fimbarrus* was written in Fowey, within a fortnight of the opening of Fowey church, from such notes as were at hand. The pedigree at page 6, therefore, wants amendment, as it omits the Sulleney or De Sully family. History, to be acceptable now, can only be written at the Record Office.

London. H. H. DRAKE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish M.P.s in Long Parliament (VI., page 84).—Lieut.-Colonel Vivian kindly sent me the date of the death of Sir Richard Buller, who was buried at Plymouth --1st December, 1642 (see Parish Registers).

With regard to Fowey M.P.s, I conclude the following from my notes and Mr. Pink's kind letters. Buller died in 1642, leaving J. Rashleigh sole M.P. He remained so until April 3rd, 1648, when the writ was issued. At this election, J. Rashleigh was promised by Treffry a place for his son, but Treffry did not work for him, but "unkindly," as Rashleigh supposed, sought a place for himself. In the meantime, Clement wrote Rashleigh, seeking the place, and asked him to secure it for him. At this election in April, one member alone was elected, whom Mr. Pink would seem to infer was Gold, although no mention of Gold is made throughout the correspondence, but of John Langdon, who, I believed, sought election, for before May Clement writes Rashleigh, regretting that Rashleigh, who could have carried the election, had not used his influence for it. On May 30th, Clement again wrote, saying he had received Rashleigh's letter, in which he states that owing to John Langdon declaring he did not care about it, he did not help him. Rashleigh evidently wrote promising if the other seat were filled up to help him. Clement wrote on June 6th, thanking Rashleigh, and stating that he would now wish him to stick to the promise, and would himself get his friends in Parliament to move another writ. The writ was moved for and issued on 14th June, 1648. The election took place in July, 1648, and Clement was elected.

Now comes the difficulty. In Mr. Pink's letter he says that in the List of the House of Commons, 11th July, 1648, Gold is the only M.P. mentioned. I hope we may be able to clear up this point, and must thank Mr. Pink for his valuable information. E. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

MAY I go as far back as to recall a reply given under this heading by "S.B.-G.," in Vol. V., page 105, with reference to Robert Bennett, M.P. for West Looe in the Long Parliament? There can be no doubt that this was Colonel Bennett, of Hexworthy, near Launceston, a friend and supporter of Cromwell. According to the *Commons Journals* (Vol. VII., page 31) he was elected for West Looe on October 28th, 1651; and the *Official List of Members* (Vol. I., page 507) states him to have been returned for Looe (East and West Looe having been united by Cromwell), as well as for Launceston, in July, 1654, but the *Parliamentary History* (Vol. III., page 1428), makes him returned for Launceston alone.

London. A. F. R.

✠ ✠ ✠

Old Mowsteads (V., page 85).—Having recently visited Morwell House, I can inform "Devs., jun." that the rick supports he speaks of are in full use in the farmyard attached. They may also be seen at a farm called, I think, Trewandra, about two miles from Landrake in a north-westerly direction. W. S. B. H.

Digitized by Google

It may interest your correspondent in Vol. V., page 85, on this subject, to be informed of the fact that such arrangements may be seen at Bradstone, near Endsleigh, and also at a farm just beyond the higher lodge of Lifton Park, on the road from Lifton to Launceston. In the former case the capstones are of granite, about fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, and four or five inches thick in the centre. In the latter they are composed of circular pieces of slate about 1½ inches thick, and perhaps of rather larger diameter than the granite ones at Bradstone.

HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Canary Duff (VI., page 12, query 5).—There can be no doubt that "E.W.R.'s" query must be answered in the affirmative. Devonshire has its "figgy duff" for plum or raisin cake. This pronunciation is probably a survival, and not a corruption, as the following title shows: "The Poet's Blindman's Bough by Martine Parker, 1641."

W. S. B. H.

It can scarcely be said that "duff" is the Cornish pronunciation of dough, for I have met with the expression, "figgy duff" (fig cake), both in Somerset and Devon. That "duff" is the equivalent of dough there is little doubt, for it is a custom among the people of the West of England to buy their dough from the bakers and to convert it into cakes by the addition of sundry necessary ingredients. Canary refers to the colour imparted to the dough by the saffron.

As the question of saffron has been touched, it may interest Cornishmen to know that it is estimated that 60,000 flowers are required to produce one pound of saffron. The true *habitat* of the saffron is Asia Minor, but to meet the demands of the English market it is now largely cultivated in France, Spain, and Italy.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

Perhaps "E.W.R.'s" suggestion that "duff" is a Western pronunciation of dough may receive confirmation from a personal incident. Walking last winter along a muddy lane in the neighbourhood of Mutley, I observed to a woman standing at her cottage gate: "This must be the *Slough* of Despond." "Yes, Sir," was her answer, It is a regular *sluff*."

Halliwell has "duff" = dough, as a *Northern* variation.

Plymouth. DEFNIEL.

✠ ✠ ✠

West Newton Ferrers (VI., page 47, query 22).—There appears to be some confusion in the *Return of Members of the Parliament* in making Newton Ferrers in Cornwall. At the same time, the writer inserted [? Devon] in brackets, apparently doubting in which county Newton Ferrers was situate; and, curiously enough, Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, edition 1879, page 373, gives Sir John Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, *Cornwall*. The next of this family in genealogical succession is Sir William Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, M.P. for Callington in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne; he married Susanna, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., of Pillaton, co. Stafford, and dying Dec. 1711, left with a daughter, Susanna, who died unmarried, a son and successor. Now follows Sir John Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, who married Rachel, daughter of William Helyar, Esq., of East Coker, Somerset, M.P. for that county, but *d.s.p.* in July, 1730, when the baronetcy expired. In the *Return of Members of the Parliament* for the year 1710, under the head "Cornwall," it is stated that Sir William Coryton, Bart., of West Newton Ferrers, co. Cornwall—date of return, 21st October, 1710, for Callington borough; and on February 11th, 1711-12, Henry Manaton, Esq., Harewood, county Cornwall, *vice* Sir William Coryton, Bart., deceased. In the next parliament, 12 Anne, 1713, we find Sir John Coryton, Bart., of West Newton Ferrers, county Cornwall [? Devon], whose date of return is 11th Sept., 1713, for the Borough of Callington. This Callington is a parish in Cornwall, in the Liskeard Union, East Middle Division; and Newton Ferrers, minus the "West," is near Plympton St. Mary, Devon. Sir William and Sir John were members of the family now residing at Pentillie. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

White Hart Inn (VI., page 82, query 53).—The white hart was the special cognisance of Richard II. Jack Cade was lodged in the "White Hart" Inn in Southwark, in the reign of Henry VI. The whole subject of inn signs is a very interesting one. For instance, many people suppose that every "George" Inn necessarily dates from the reign of one of the four Georges, whereas the "George" Inn in the Borough can trace back to mediæval days, and evidently took its title from St. George, the patron saint of England.

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

Your correspondent "R.P." will find an account of the sign of the white hart in Larwood & Hotten's *History of Signboards*. Briefly, it may be said that the origin of the white hart, with a collar of gold round its neck, is of great antiquity, mention being made of it in the writings of Aristotle and Pliny, the latter of whom states that Alexander the Great caught a white stag and placed a collar of gold round its neck.* The white hart is said to have been the favourite badge of Richard II., which may perhaps account for its being used so largely as a sign, not only in the western counties, but in many others as well.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

The white hart was the favourite badge of King Richard II. Over the church porch of St. Austell may be seen the letters "Ryd II," (Richard II), and the "White Hart," a very ancient tavern, stands facing the church. WYVERN GULES.

✠ ✠ ✠

* Nevertheless, it should be noted that great men in other countries have been credited with having done a similar thing.

Digitized by Google

Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers (VI., page 82, query 51).—At Maker, Cornwall, there is a building just outside the churchyard gates for horses and carriages of people attending church, so used up to the present time, the church itself being away from all residences, on the heights, and much exposed. The building was undoubtedly built for the purpose, and has been used for generations.

At Bere Ferrers, Devon, there is a "parish Stable" for the same purpose, and used now, but not so extensively as formerly, when, as a very old woman who died a year or two ago told me, the farmers came to church with their wives on pillions, as she herself had seen. The old steps for mounting still remain close to the churchyard gate. This stable is still maintained out of church funds.

Bereferrers Rectory. FREDERICK WINTLE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Devonshire and Ireland (VI., page 82, query 58).—West Country names were numerous in Ireland at least as early as 3rd Edward II., when we find John Dunheved (Launceston), E. de Tyntagel, Gilbert Chytelye, and Thomas Drake, paying half a mark each into the Irish Treasury. In the reign of Edward III. the names of John Drake, John Fitz, and Richard Rede (all old Tavistock names), occur in one entry on the Irish Close Rolls. Indeed, it is partly through Ireland that I obtain evidence of the superior antiquity of the Tavistock Drakes over those of Ash. Their arms were argent, a dragon gules (those of Cadwallader, with the tail nowed), and argent, a wyvern (waver dragon) gules, as borne by Sir Francis Drake for his surname. John Drake was Mayor of Dublin 4th Henry IV. Their Irish seats were Drakeston, *temp.* Henry V., and Drakerath, *temp.* Henry VII. Among other West Country names are D'Excestre, Cruys, and Petyt. The Drake Christian names most in favour were Hugh, Ralph, Peter, Stephen, Richard, Robert, Henry, Philip, and John, which was the most common. The first four were almost peculiar to Tavistock and thereabout, excepting that Hugh appears only once, or very rarely, in the Ash pedigree; but John was long the favourite name for the eldest son in several branches of the family. H. H. DRAKE.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

"A Web of Lead" (VI., page 81, query 44).—"A WEB . . . . . A Sheet of Lead" (Bailey's *Dictionary*). "WEB . . . (3) A sheet or thin plate of lead" (Halliwell's *Dictionary*. These quotations sufficiently answer Mr. Rowsell's query.

The most interesting account of the proceedings at Torrington on the 16th of February, 1645-6 is comprised in a letter, written the next day, by J[ohn] R[ushworth], to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and now preserved among the MSS. of the House of Lords. In the 6th *Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, page 100, this letter is printed *in extenso*. The portion relating to the subject of this note is:—

"No sooner were we possessed of the town than the enemy's magazine, about eighty barrels of powder, which were in the church, blew up; whether fired by accident or on purpose we cannot yet learn. Many of the prisoners were killed, many houses defaced, and the whole town shaken. Some of our men in the churchyard were killed, and two great pieces of lead fell within half a horse's length of the General. One whole barrel of powder was blown out into the street without taking fire."

J. INGLE DREDGE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cary Family (VI., page 80, query 41).—There was probably a very remote connection, if any, between the Devonshire Carys and the John Cary, citizen and merchant of London, who was buried at Putney in 1701, and whose epitaph (transferred from Aubrey's work into Lysons' *Environs of London*, I., 413) is given by Dr. Brushfield in your last number. My notes of between fifty and sixty members of the Cary family, bearing the name of John, include the London merchant. At the dawn of the 18th century the original Devonshire stock had produced many fruitful branches, long settled in various parts of England. Two of these branches, which attained peerages (Hunsdon and Falkland), and the one which still flourishes in Devonshire, have been dealt with genealogically by the Rev. Charles J. Robinson and myself, in some articles which appeared twenty years ago in *The Herald and Genealogist*, published by the late erudite John Gough Nicholls, F.S.A. There were other branches in Oxfordshire, Norfolk, and elsewhere, which sprang from the same original stem, but whose pedigrees have not been so fully investigated. John Cary, the London merchant, may possibly have been of the Clovelly branch (John of Talland, or another John, baptized at Alwington in 1628), but it is more probable that he was a member of one of the uninvestigated branches. Whoever he was, it is certain that he was not, as suggested by Dr. Brushfield, the John Cary who "went to Portugal." Under date the 16th of May, 1857, Dr. Oliver published, in the *Exeter Gazette*, a history of the Cary family of Devon, wherein he mentions that John, fourth son of Sir George Cary, of Torre Abbey, "accompanied the Dowager Queen Catherine, relict of Charles II., to Lisbon in 1692, and married a Portuguese lady. I think," adds the learned Doctor, "he survived the Queen, who died at Lisbon on the 31st of December, 1705, æt. 67." Ten years later, I found the following confirmation of Dr. Oliver's statement in some family documents at Torre Abbey. John Cary, who "went to Portugal," had a sister, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Manby, whose son, E. Manby, writing in February, 1729-30, to his "Dr. Cosen," Mr. Edward Cary, then head of the Torre Abbey family, about some family legal matters, mentions that he had written to "my uncle in Portugal," and in another letter of the same year he refers to his "uncle John in Portugal." This uncle had married Anna Vasconcelos, a Portuguese lady, who, on the 9th of Sept., 1732 (employing her son Charles as amanuensis), wrote a

Digitized by Google

letter from Lisbon "To George Cary, Esq. att his house att Torr Abby, Devon." Addressing him as "Dr. Nevew," she refers to the recent death and good qualities of her husband, who had left her with five children, "of which two are marryed and the other three are yett at home with me." These particulars are omitted in Colonel Vivian's pedigree, but were published in 1864 in my article in *The Herald and Genealogist*. By way of confirmation, I may add that, on the 4th September, 1735, the same lady, describing herself as Anne Cary, widow of John Cary, Esq., signed a receipt or acquittance of her husband's share of the fortunes of his deceased brothers, Charles and Norbert. This evidence renders it clear that John Cary who "went to Portugal" survived until 1730-2, and therefore could not be the John Cary, of Putney, who died in 1701. R. DYMOND, F.S.A.

Exeter.

* * *

Lord Montacute (VI., page 14, query 19).—The question asked by Mr. Windyer-Morris in your June number has, I believe, never been answered. The pretty village of Montacute, in Somerset, takes its name from two pyramidal hills—whence Mons Acutus—clothed with wood to their summits. "This high place," says Camden, "hath given surname to that right honourable family of Montacute, who had their beginning of Dru the Younger (Drogo Juvenis), out of which there were four earls of Salisbury." In the Saxon times, Montacute was known as Logansburgh and Biscopeston. From Montacute was brought by Topiz the Proud, in the days of Harold I., the wonder-working crucifix which gave its name to Waltham Holy Cross, now generally supposed to take its name from one of Queen Eleanor's crosses, which still remains.

London. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

* * *

Devon Bibliography—An Unknown Exeter Author: Joseph Anthony (V., page 296).—I think there cannot be much doubt that the author of *The Exeter Guide*, as pointed out to me by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, is Joseph Anthony, for whom the book was printed, the signature to the "Epistle to the Reader" being the finals of his names—Jose*ph* Anthon*y*. The description of himself, as given in the title-page, is at least partly confirmed by the following, which I copied recently from the stone in St. Kerrian's churchyard, Exeter—supposing the inscription to commemorate members of the author's family, which may fairly be assumed to be the case. The stone is the largest in the churchyard, measuring 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches:—

"Here Lyeth the Body of | Bartholomew Anthony of this | City Merchant who depart | ed this Life the 25th of June | Anno 1675 in the 49th yeare | of his age | Here also Lieth the Body | of Elizabeth his Wife, and | late ye Relict of Jno. Hayne of Dartmouth Mercht She | Departed this Life the 13th | Day of December 1696 | Ætatis Suæ 60 | Adjoining Lyeth also the | Body of Phineas Anthony | Mercht. son of ye above sd. Barth. Anthony Who died | the 29th of August 1678 | Aged 30 Years | Also Here Lieth ye Body of | Elizabeth Wife of Bartholomew | Anthony of Marsh Eqr who | Died 31 of Dec 1704 aged 41. | Here lyeth Richard ye son of Bartholomew | Anthony Merchant who Deceased the | 25th of May 1668."

Our author may possibly have been the son of the above Phineas Anthony, who died the same year that Joseph was born—1678—that is, assuming that the words in the title-page of the *Guide*, "a Merchant bred these 37 years," refer to the years of his age. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

Reviews.

"We Donkeys" on Dartmoor. By M. S. GIBBONS. Exeter: H. S. Eland, 1886. 1/-

THIS interesting little volume is a record of a second year's wanderings amongst the hills and vales of Devon. This year, Miss Gibbons determined to explore the wilds of Dartmoor, as on a former occasion she had investigated the more fertile district of North Devon. Starting from her home in Budleigh-Salterton on the 10th of May last, she drove her donkeys tandem fashion, by Countess Weir and Kenn to Chagford, and from thence by devious routes she crossed and re-crossed the moor, till at the end of her twenty-sixth day she found herself home again. In the course of her wanderings she describes minutely many points of interest, and places upon record many little matters of antiquarian lore that might have escaped a less enterprising rambler. Miss Gibbons is possessed of considerable descriptive ability and shrewd discrimination, and in her little work has awakened much interest in a region too little known to Devonians. We heartily commend her second volume, which is, if possible, an improvement on the first.

Dear Life. By "PANTON." Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

A very interesting story of the sensational type is this. For "dear life," after passing through the horrors of the Indian Mutiny, the wife of a gentleman of high rank and stainless honour gave up her liberty and lived for twenty years in one of the Indian Zenanas, escaping at the end of the war, on the death of the native prince who had been her captor. She made her way direct to her English home on the very day of the funeral of her husband, who, in common with her friends generally, had believed her to be dead. Difficulties of various kinds ensued: her brother-in-law, a worthy, if narrow-minded clergyman, was the first to speak to her, and insisted on knowing the history of the past twenty years, which, as might be supposed, hid many incidents awkward to relate. Her sister, however, had no doubts or fears, and was only too glad to welcome her back to life, home, and love. Eventually, she was engaged to marry an old lover, to whom she had ever been the one woman in the world; but the son of her

Digitized by Google

Indian lover, who has felt the bitterest enmity towards her, finds her out and kills her, in most approved tragic fashion, on the very eve of her marriage. Altogether a well-written story, worth perusal.

A Directory of Girls' Societies, Clubs, and Unions, conducted on unprofessional principles. By S. F. A. CAULFIELD. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1886. 1/-

An exceedingly useful little handbook, in which a great deal of valuable information is given in a small compass. The publication of this volume shows the wonderful progress which has been made of late years to supply a long-felt want in the educational culture and general well-being of "our girls." One cannot help feeling surprise at the number and diversity of the clubs and institutions of various kinds now existing, the object of which is to ameliorate the condition of the young women of the day.

The Pilgrim at Home. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. London: S.P.C.K., 1886. Price 2/6.

We have here collected in a convenient form a series of essays contributed by Mr. Walford to various journals. They cover a wide field, and are full of interest, both to antiquarian students and general readers. Starting with a few "Stray Thoughts on Pilgrimages in General," we are conducted to many cherished spots, around which associations of the highest interest cling. We wander to Olney and Weston, with their memories of Cowper; thence to Glastonbury, with its many and varied points of interest; to Strawberry Hill and Horace Walpole; to Elstow, ever sacred to the memory of John Bunyan; to Wotton, the home of John Evelyn; to the battle-fields of Newbury and Sedgemoor; and to many other scenes where the footprints of famous men have left indelible impressions behind them. Mr. Walford is equally happy in his topographical descriptions and in his portraiture of historical incidents, and his little book will be welcomed by many readers as a valuable acquisition to their libraries.

The Literature of Local Institutions. By GEO. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. London: Stock, 1886. ("Book-Lover's Library.")

Mr. Gomme is an indefatigable worker, and his contributions to contemporary literature are generally very useful. The book before us contains a great deal of useful information. The interest in local institutions grows apace, and the number and variety of works descriptive of municipal government throughout the country is rapidly on the increase. This volume is of some service, in that it indicates the various branches of literature dealing with these matters. We quite agree with the editor that the materials he has collected are of great value, and we appreciate his efforts, but we should have appreciated them still more had he given us a more extended bibliography of his subject. Mr. Gross has projected a somewhat similar work, which we believe is now approaching completion, the plan of which is, if possible, more comprehensive than that of Mr. Gomme. We quite sympathise with the latter as to the difficulty of obtaining information respecting local works bearing upon this subject; but we are nevertheless disappointed at the comparatively small number of works entered relating to our own district, which we, or anyone else acquainted with the same, could have increased twenty-fold; and as this is the case with the western counties, so it is, doubtless, with other localities. A circular to the various librarians throughout the country, with whom Mr. Gomme is associated through the L. A. U. K., would certainly have drawn out a mass of valuable bibliographical information which he would have found of interest and value.

The Romance of Love. A Garland of Verse. By W. N. JEWITT. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

A daintily sweet garland of love poems comes to us this month from the pen of Mr. W. N. Jewitt. Dainty as is the "get-up" of this charming little volume, it is not more dainty than are the word-pictures which it contains. Eminently classic are the illustrations with which it abounds, and no less classic are the themes which the poet has chosen as vehicles of thought. Following the prelude, which is very musical in rhythm, and quaintly beautiful in conception, comes the poem, "Eros and Psyche," from which we quote a stanza:—

> "True love comes softly from the wilderness
> Of toilsome life's dark storms and cares, with light,
> Upon the loved one's breast with fond caress
> Close leaning; over rich and poor its might
> Is cast, and makes life's early morning bright;
> Love makes the peasant rich, and love alone
> Can glad the sole, still splendour of the throne."

This in its turn is followed by "The Monarch's Wooing," "The Plaint of Cassandra," and "Tannhäuser."

Whose Hand? By W. G. WILLS and the Honble. Mrs. GREENE. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

"Whose Hand?" is the appropriate title of the latest of Mr. Arrowsmith's additions to his "Bristol Library." Throughout this somewhat tragic story the reader is puzzled to guess on whom the guilt of the murder rests, and in the end is surprised to find that almost the only man on whom no shadow of suspicion has fallen is really the criminal. After many vicissitudes, we are glad to find the hero and heroine (who, by the bye, is a very plucky girl) in a fair way to "living happy ever after." Altogether a very readable little book.

Under the Water. By MAURICE NOEL. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886. 1/-

This is a delightful little book, illustrative of the imaginary adventures of two children among the water elves and various finny denizens of the deep. It is a charming volume, being well-written, with quaint touches of humour and pathos; and many a wise lesson do the stories of the different creatures teach, reminding us not a little of our early days and pleasant hours with Mrs. Gatty's *Parables from Nature* and Canon Kingsley's *Water-Babies*. The illustrations, too, are very good, the general "get-up" of the book being equal to any of a like character by London publishers.

Digitized by Google

Domesday Book in relation to the County of Sussex. Edited for the Sussex Archæological Society, by W. D. PARISH, Vicar of Selmeston, Sussex, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral, H. Wolff, 64, High Street, Lewes. Folio. 1886.

It is very satisfactory to observe the increasing interest taken in Domesday Book and all connected with it. To some extent this, we think, is due to the publication by the Ordnance Survey Department of photozincograph *fac-similes* of the original, in separate counties, and at very moderate prices. The expensive, and now scarce, printed folios were not attractive in any way, and were consulted only by the few. The editor of the volume, the full title-page of which we have quoted above, has availed himself of the facilities afforded by the Ordnance Department, and has incorporated twenty-eight pages of *fac-simile* from the original record, containing the entries relating to the county of Sussex. This, and the extension of the Latin text, are the most valuable portions of this very handsome volume. We are sorry that we cannot commend the remainder of the work. The translation is very bald and crude, and full of errors, and the gentleman who is responsible for it is evidently not aware of what Domesday students have been doing in recent years. What can be more rough than this rendering of "*Totum T. R. E. et modo valet XIIII libras*": —"the whole in the time of King Edward, and now, was worth £14"; to say nothing of the use of £ to represent "pound," which certainly is not the equivalent of the Domesday "*libra*"? "Pound" would be probably right, but £ is certainly wrong. We should recommend any future translator of Domesday to make himself acquainted with the labours of the late Mr. Eyton, in the works entitled "Domesday Studies," before commencing his task. One extraordinary translation we cannot avoid referring to, where our author states that certain persons could go with the land of a manor where they pleased! He seems to think that the land could be moved about at will, the meaning being, of course, that the holders could put themselves under any lord they pleased in respect to it. We trust that the volume, which will be one of the outcomes of the Domesday Commemoration next month, will embody the results of recent enquiry, and be of much assistance to anyone desirous of rendering the Domesday of any county accessible to the general reader, and enable him to avoid the errors which the translator has here fallen into.

The work of the editor seems to have been confined to the preparation of an index of the names of tenants, an index of the names of places, with notes and suggested identifications, and an "Explanation" of some words and phrases contained in the record. Our acquaintance with the county of Sussex is too limited to allow us to criticise the brief attempts at assigning modern names to the Domesday manors, but in the latter part of the editor's work his "Explanations" are very imperfect, and in some cases incorrect.

We regret very much that we have been compelled to speak so unfavourably of this work, more especially as it would appear that great pains have been taken to obtain information—circulars having been addressed to all the clergy and stewards of manors in the county; but there is nothing in this volume to indicate that the society under whose auspices it appears has benefited by these efforts. The map by Mr. F. E. Sawyer is very good, and the book itself is a beautiful specimen of typography and binding.

J. B. R.

The Story of the Nations: Germany. By the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A., with the Collaboration of ARTHUR GILMAN, M.A. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886. 5/-

This work forms the third volume of the series entitled "The Story of the Nations," the earlier volumes of which consist of "Rome" and "The Jews." It needs little on our part to commend this work to our readers, for the writer has gained such a world-wide reputation, and, by his previous work on *Germany, Past and Present*, so clearly proved his close acquaintance with the history of that great nation, that the mere announcement of such a work in so desirable a form is enough to ensure for it a large circulation. The arrangement of the sixty-seven chapters with their full title-headings, and the synopsis of the contents given, add greatly to the value of the work for purposes of reference, and a capital index is appended, by which the utility of the work is still further enhanced. The story is traced from 113 B.C. down to the present day, and so admirably is the work compiled that it cannot fail to interest all classes of readers. In his preface the author tells us that in the history of Germany we are "brought face to face with problems of the deepest moment, with which men of deadly earnestness were struggling through the ages, putting forth all the power of their intellect and the force of their vigorous bodies, intensified by the deep-seated religious convictions which they nourished in their hearts." The author further says: "It has been the endeavour in preparing the following pages to keep before the mind the unity of the Teutonic peoples, as well as to indicate the steps by which the idea of Empire has progressed to the present German Unity." Maps and illustrations abound in the volume, with portraits of many kings and men of note. The Rev. Baring-Gould is a most arduous worker, and his facility in investing his subjects with great interest is only equalled by his wonderful versatility as a writer. We heartily commend this work and the admirable series of which it forms a part to all students of history.

An Illustrated Guide to the Priory of Pluscardyn in St. Andrew's Vale, Morayshire. By the Rev. S. R. MACPHAIL, M.A. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier. 1/-

This is not simply a guide-book, as its title would imply, but a compact little history of a most interesting spot. Pluscarden or Pluscardyn is near Elgin, and the

Digitized by Google

ruins are not only very extensive in character, but abound in points of interest to the antiquarian and archæologist. The author of this well-written book seems to be acquainted with every inch of these picturesque ruins, and describes them with that ease and accuracy which only one who has thoroughly investigated his subject can do. Incidentally, we get much valuable information on points of Scottish history of a very interesting character, for the annals of this religious house cover several centuries and are closely interwoven with the general history of the country. The work, although published at such a low price, is fully illustrated with capital sketches.

"*A Heart's Obsession*," *and other Poems.* By ROBERT STEGGALL. London: Elliot Stock, 1886. 6/-

A volume of thoughtful poems is this of Mr. Steggall. Some of them are somewhat too grave in tone to suit the tastes of the many who read for the mere amusement of the passing moment; these, however—notably "Ichabod," "De Profundis," and "Thinking"—will commend themselves to those who read for edification, rather than *pour passer le temps.* In "Sonnets of the City" we have a series of striking pictures of all phases of London life, some of which are very affecting, and all possess deep feeling and true poetic power, with not a little originality of thought.

"*The Wild Enthusiast*," *and other Poems.* By JAMES ROSS. Bristol: F. W. Arrowsmith, 1886. 1/-

Mr. Ross's little volume, bearing the above title, deserves honourable mention, and is a distinct improvement on his previous book, which, however, was very favourably received. The story of the "wild enthusiast" is that of many young aspirants to literary honours, we fear. It is well written (as are the other poems), and has a touch of true poetic fire.

"*The Model*," *and other Poems.* By COTSFORD DICK. London: Elliot Stock, 1886. 5/-

Cotsford Dick, whose name has hitherto been familiar to us only as a song-writer, has just given to the world a volume of very graceful poems. "On London Bridge" will appeal strongly to the sympathies of some, whilst the "Seven Sonnets" and other minor pieces will charm the ear and mind of many—their subjects and rhythm being eminently musical and refined. Altogether a charming little book.

✠ ✠ ✠

WE are in receipt of copies of the current numbers of many works kindred to our own, and we are glad to see that they are all flourishing, and that the offspring of the veteran *Notes & Queries* continue to increase. We look forward ere long to record the fact that every district in England is in possession of so desirable a medium for the intercommunication of antiquaries and persons interested in the legendary and other old-world lore of the provinces. A reference to our advertising pages will enable our readers to see in some degree the scope and extent of these useful journals.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE Annual Meeting of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, for 1886, took place at the Town Hall, St. Marychurch, on Tuesday, July 27th, and two following days, under the presidency of Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., J.P., F.G.S., the list of papers being, as usual, varied and interesting. Local subjects were well represented, particularly those relating to the early history of St. Marychurch and neighbourhood. The President's address treated of the division of the country at the time of the Domesday Survey, and was a scholarly composition, albeit, from the nature of the subject, not of a popular character. The pressure of our space at this time precludes our giving a list of these papers and a *resumé* of the discussions thereon, but we look forward with much interest to the forthcoming publication of the annual volume of *Transactions*, in which all the papers will appear *in extenso.* In addition to the usual business of the meeting, excursions were arranged of a very enjoyable character, to places of interest in the neighbourhood. One party, conducted by Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., visited Kent's Cavern and Anstis Cove; another proceeded to Watcombe Park, originally laid out by I. K. Brunel, Esq., and thence to Compton Castle, one of the most interesting and extensive ruins in that part of Devonshire. It was remarked with some degree of regret that very few historical facts respecting this fine old castle were known, and it was suggested that here was a fertile subject for some ardent antiquarian and member of the association to work upon, prior to their next meeting, which takes places at Plympton. In addition to the above, a reception was given to the members by W. H. Kitson, Esq., at Shiphay, and another at Bishopstow (the former residence of Bishop Phillpotts), by Sampson Hanbury, Esq. The members attending the St. Marychurch Meeting very much enjoyed the exquisite scenery in and around Torbay, and left the neighbourhood with sincere regret.

THE Lecture Card of the first half of the Session 1886-7 of the Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society is just to hand, the new President being Mr. S. Cater, who for some years has acted in the capacity of Treasurer to the Institution. The session commences with a conversazione on October 7th; on the 14th, the Presidential address will be delivered; and this will be followed from week to week by the following papers: "Notes on Deductive Economics and Individualism," by Mr. D. D. Dobell; "Phœnician Inscriptions," by Rev. G. Evans; "Water," by Dr. R. Oxland; "The Early History of Stonehouse," by Mr. R. N. Worth; "Some Popular Song Writers of Ireland," by Rev. J. Erskine Risk; "Trawling," by Mr. B. J. Ridge; "Leibnitz," by Professor C. C. Chapman; "A Brief Sketch of the Origin and Development of the Railway System in England," by Mr. E. Nicolls; "Recent Proposed Modifications of the Darwinian Theory," by Mr. Walter Heape; "Other People's Opinions," by Mr. W. J. Square. It will be

Digitized by Google

noticed that, with the exception of Mr. Worth's paper, there is an utter absence of local subjects—a matter, we think, of great regret; for we feel that there are many branches of literature, science, and art, relating to the town and neighbourhood, which might form topics for addresses and discussions, and which would be far more interesting and popular than the somewhat abstruse subjects above noted, several of which can only be of real interest to specialists. Surely there are members of the Plymouth Institution who might be invited to discourse on local topics. Mr. Worth's paper will be all the more valuable because it thus stands alone; and Mr. Worth is generally loyal to the locality, the history and scientific features of which he has for many years made his especial study.

LAST September the Library Association of the United Kingdom held their Annual Meeting at Plymouth, and the members spent a very enjoyable time. This year London is to be the place of meeting, and the members will assemble in Gray's Inn on Tuesday, the 28th of Sept., and following days. The Principal Librarian of the British Museum has accepted the office of President on the occasion. It is proposed to pay particular attention to the subject of Classification in Free Public Libraries, and papers will be read on various questions relating to library administration and bibliography. The subject of further legislation for Free Libraries will also be considered.

WE regret to hear that Cornwall, and, in fact, the West of England generally, is about to lose one of its most useful and enthusiastic men. The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, who has for some years held the position of Vicar of Newlyn, St. Peter's, near Penzance, is about to remove to a living at or near Liverpool. As one of our earliest supporters and most hearty helpers, we are fain to express our regret at the change, although, doubtless, that change is an advancement for Mr. Lach-Szyrma. But so enthusiastic is that gentleman in everything that relates to the western land, that we feel sure that our readers will often be favoured with the results of his research and the products of his facile pen. We wish him every success in his new sphere.

Walford's Antiquarian for September (London: Redway) is, as usual, full of valuable matter, among which we are pleased to note an interesting article by our friend Mr. T. W. Shore, of Southampton, on the "Orientation of Churches in Hampshire." "The History of Gilds," by the late Cornelius Walford, is continued, and the learned editor contributes a valuable article on "The First Merry Andrew, and the Wise Men of Gotham." An obituary memoir of Sir Samuel Ferguson is inserted, and a useful feature of the magazine is the department devoted to the meetings of learned societies, which includes the recent meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society at Yeovil, a report of which, promised for the present number, we are reluctantly compelled to hold over.

The Book-Mart, a Monthly Magazine of Literary and Library Intelligence (published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.), for September, is just to hand, and contains a number of exceedingly interesting bibliographical items, including notices of recent books, articles upon authors, catalogues, and books, and many minor notes on current literary topics. In style and price it vies with any English publication of the same character, and, if we may so say, it is more comprehensive than any, in that it embraces all the varied features that render it useful to booksellers, bookbuyers, librarians, and bibliographers. It is published at 15 cents for a single copy, or $1.50 yearly subscription.

The Library Chronicle (Davy) for July-August contains several of the papers which were read at the Plymouth Meeting of the Library Association in September last. Amongst others, we may mention "The Libraries of Truro," by Canon Moor; "The Devon and Exeter Institution," by E. Parfitt; and a paper on "Classification," by J. B. Bailey. In a special article, L. Toulmin Smith passes a very high compliment upon "The Bibliography of Ralegh," contributed by Dr. Brushfield to the last volume of the *Western Antiquary*. "It is," he says, "a work that possesses not only the natural unity of its subject, but the qualities of accuracy, methodical arrangement, and comparison of titles, editions, and dates, besides several useful notes in elucidation of various matters, that render a bibliography of value."

Book-Lore (Stock) for September contains a very interesting article by our valued co-worker, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, on "Books with more than one Title," which chiefly relates to some works of Sir Walter Ralegh, of which the writer has been the means of verifying several peculiar variations made by booksellers of the seventeenth century, in their endeavours to induce the public to purchase their books by varying the titles of the different issues. Mr. W. E. A. Axon also contributes a valuable article to the same number, on "The Founder of St. Bartholomew."

LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P.

As an illustration this month we give a portrait of Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., who at present occupies the honourable position of Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. The portrait originally appeared in a local periodical entitled *Men of the West*, with an interesting biographical sketch; and the block has been lent us by Mr. John Smith, printer of Plymouth, into whose hands it has recently come. Mr. Courtney is of a good old Cornish family, and was born in 1832. His brother, Mr. W. P. Courtney, is a contributor to the *Western Antiquary*, and was joint editor with Mr. G. C. Boase of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. We hope to give, in an early number of this journal, a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Leonard Courtney, who, in consequence of the part which he has taken in political affairs and the position he now occupies in the British Parliament, is one of the best known and most popular men in the West of England.

Digitized by Google

Correspondence.

EDDYSTONE AND THE NAME EDDY.

I HAVE followed with interest the course of inquiry from Captain Edye's communication downwards, the more so from being very closely connected with the Eddy family.

1.—With regard to the Eddystone I do not doubt that it is the whirling water that has given it the name. Prof. Skeat has well explained the etymology, as quoted by Mr. Woodhouse (page 41 of your July number). The root of the matter lies in the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ed*—of which many examples in composition are given by Bosworth in his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. It is the *back* current.

2.—As to the family name Eddy, Edy, Eady, Edie, Eadie, I have been in the habit of tracing it to the Anglo-Saxon *eadig* (happy, prosperous), from *ead* (happiness, etc.), which in composition has given us so many familiar names, as Edward, Edwin, Edmund, etc. Some branches of this family preserve the *Ea-*. The softening of the Anglo-Saxon *g* into *y* is very general in English words.

The doubling of *d* is simply phonetic. It is true that the earliest Eddy whose name is preserved (so far as I know) has it spelt in Latin form with double *d*. I refer to the monk Eddius, the friend and biographer of the great Wilfrid of York, who died A.D. 709; but this only shows (I think) how long ago the same sound was given to the name. The softening of pronunciation in familiar names was usual in Alfred's time, as in Ethered for Æthelred, Ethulf for Æthelwulf, etc. The various branches of this large and prosperous family in Great Britain and America, and wheresoever, may be content to see in their name the good old English epithet, Eadig.

Weston-super-Mare. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMONG valuable contributions recently received, and which will appear in early numbers of the *Western Antiquary*, we may mention the following:—

"Notes from Parish Registers of Somersetshire," by Mr. Ernest E. Baker.

"The Family of Easton of Morchard Essi, Devon, and Kingston and Bradford, Somerset," by Mr. Charles Easton.

"Shakspere's Dark Lady," by Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

"Stonehouse Tide Mills." Two old deeds, with annotations by Mr. Robert Dymond, F.S.A.

"*The Western Antiquary* and Somersetshire," by Mr. E. Jeboult.

"Some Cornish Ghost Stories," collected by Mr. Howard Harris.

"Lieutenants for Cornwall and Custos Rotulorum," by Mr. E. W. Rashleigh.

"My Cornish Expedition," by Mr. Martin F. Tupper.

"Knight Service in the County of Somerset in the Time of Henry II.," by Mr. A. J. Monday.

"Notes on Somersetshire Archæology," by a Member of the Somerset Archæological Society.

"Further Notes on the Arms of the County of Devon," by Mr. P. O. Hutchinson.

"The Parliamentary History of Tregony," by Mr. W. D. Pink.

"Notes on the Last Prior of Bodmin and his Family," by Mr. A. J. Monday.

"Philosophers of Somerset—Dr. Thomas Young, 1773-1829," by Mrs. E. Boger.

"The Life and Legends of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury," by Mrs. E. Boger.

&c., &c., &c.

OUR Subscribers would render us a great service if they would kindly remit their Subscriptions to the Sixth Series, now due, and which are "payable in advance." Their early remittance will save us much trouble and unnecessary expense.

THE accompanying seal of the Somersetshire Archæological Society was intended to accompany a notice of the Annual Meeting of that society, recently held at Yeovil. As, however, we are still awaiting the sketch promised by one of our correspondents, we prefer inserting the seal here. It was designed and engraved by Mr. W. Bidgood, Curator and Librarian of the Taunton Castle Museum, the head-quarters of the very useful society to which we have here alluded. Some further notes on Somersetshire topics are awaiting publication, and these we hope to insert in our next number.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary,

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 5. OCTOBER, 1886. Vol. VI.

SHAKSPERE'S DARK LADY.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.

[The following paper, which was read at the recent meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, at Chester, is reprinted in the hope that some of those into whose hands the *Western Antiquary* comes may be able to identify Captain William Polwheele, the husband of the frail maid of honour.]

WORDSWORTH declares that the sonnet was the key with which Shakspere unlocked his heart, and the feeling that these poems expressed some of the poet's personal moods and had relation to passages of his life is no doubt at the bottom of a great deal of the interest that is felt in them, and of the efforts made to bring to light the incidents to which they seem to make dark allusion. The obscure dedication of the sonnets to Mr. W. H. as their only begetter has been supposed to point either to Southampton or Pembroke, and an incident only recently brought to light in the life of the latter gives some confirmation to his claim.*

The Earl of Pembroke in the latter years of Elizabeth's reign was out of favour, and it has been conjectured that suspicion attached to his complicity with, or at least privity to, Essex's rebellion; but Mr. Thomas Tyler has found out another reason. Tobie Matthew writes to Dudley Carleton, March 25th, 1601, that "the Earl of Pembroke is committed to the Fleet: his cause is delivered of a boy who is dead." The puzzle as to the meaning of "*his cause*" is solved by another document in the Record Office:—

"One Mrs. Martin, who dwelt at the Cheppinge Knife, near Ludgate, tould me that she hath seene preists mary gentlewomen at the Courte in the tyme when Mrs. Fytton was in great favour, and one of her Majestie's maids of honor, and during the tyme that the Earle of Pembrooke favoured her, she would put off her head tire, and tucke up her clothes, and take a large white cloake, and marche as though she had bene a man to meete the said Earle out of the Courte."

This was probably written about October, 1602, and it points to the arrest of Lord Pembroke for an amour with one of the queen's maids of honour. He was in prison apparently at the end of March, but was soon released, and the queen's displeasure did not lead to his banishment from Court, for there is a letter of his written from Whitehall, May 8th, 1601. In a letter to Cecil, written at Baynard's Castle, Pembroke laments that, although released from durance, he is still imprisoned, in not being allowed access to the presence of the queen. Some of the expressions find parallels in Sonnet LVII. Now this Mrs. Fitton, Mr. Tyler believes to be the Dark Lady of Shakspere's Sonnets, and he points out how fully this incident agrees with Sonnet XL.:—

"Take all my loves, my love, yea, take them all:
What hast thou then more than thou hadst before?
No love, my love, that thou may'st true love call:
All mine was thine, before thou hadst this more.
Then, if for my love thou my love receivest,
I cannot blame thee for my love thou usest;
But yet be blam'd, if thou thyself deceivest
By wilful taste of what thyself refusest.
I do forgive thy robbery, gentle thief,
Although thou steal thee all my property;
And yet Love knows, it is a greater grief
To bear Love's wrong, than Hate's known injury.
Lascivious grace, in whom all ill well shows,
Kill me with spites; yet we must not be foes."

* These suggestions depend upon the researches chiefly of Mr. Thomas Tyler and the Rev. W. A. Harrison. The following references may be useful, as some of the points here given briefly receive a more extended treatment:—*The Academy*, 8th March (T. Tyler); 22nd March (T. Tyler); 19th April (T. Tyler); June 7th and 21st (report of Mr. Tyler's paper at the New Shakspere Society); 5th July (Rev. W. A. Harrison); 12th July (Rev. W. A. Harrison); 19th July (T. Tyler); 26th July, 1884 (W. E. A. Axon); 20th June, 1885 (T. Tyler). *Book-Lore*, Vol. I., page 186 (W. E. A. Axon). *Shakspere's Sonnets*, the first quarto, 1609, a *fac-simile* in photo-lithography (from the copy in the British Museum) by Charles Praetorius, Photographer to the British Museum; with an introduction by Thomas Tyler, M.A., of the University of London (London: Praetorius, 1886). *The Songs, Poems, and Sonnets of William Shakspere;* edited, with a critical introduction, by William Sharp (London: Scott, 1885). See, also, *Athenæum*, 20th February, 1886.

Digitized by Google

It agrees still better with the indications in Sonnet CXLIV.:—

"Two loves I have, of comfort and despair;
Which like two spirits do suggest me still;
The better angel is a man, right fair,
The worser spirit, a woman, colour'd ill.
To win me soon to hell, my female evil
Tempteth my better angel from my side,
And would corrupt my saint to be a devil,
Wooing his purity with her foul pride.
And whether that my angel be turn'd fiend,
Suspect I may, yet not directly tell;
But being both from me, both to each friend,
I guess one angel in another hell.
Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel fire my good one out.

With this may be compared the warning given in XCV.:—

"How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame,
Which, like a canker in the fragrant rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
O, in what sweets dost thou thy sins enclose!
That tongue that tells the story of thy days,
Making lascivious comments on thy sport;
Cannot dispraise but in a kind of praise,
Naming thy name blesses an ill report.
O, what a mansion have those vices got,
Which for their habitation chose out thee!
What beauty's veil doth cover every blot,
And all things turn to fair, that eyes can see!
Take heed, dear heart, of this large privilege;
The hardest knife ill used doth lose his edge."

The Rev. W. A. Harrison has pointed out that Kemp's *Nine Daies Wonder* is dedicated to this lady, though by some inadvertence the author has given the name of her sister. In the spring of 1599, William Kemp started from London on a journey to Norwich, and danced the morris in the towns through which he passed. In the following year he published a tract giving a detailed entered of his reception at the various points of this grotesque journey. It was entered at Stationers' Hall, 22nd April, 1600, as Kemp's *Morris to Norwiche*, but it is better known by the first words of its title—Kemp's *Nine Daies Wonder, performed in a daunce from London to Norwiche*, 1600. It is reprinted for the Camden Society, under the editorial care of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, and a new edition has been issued by Mr. Edmund Goldsmid, of Edinburgh. Kemp's dedication is "To the true ennobled Lady, and his most bountifull Mistris, Mistris Anne Fitton, Mayde of Honour to the most sacred Mayde, Royall Queene Elizabeth." Anne Fitton was married to Sir John Newdigate in 1595 or earlier, and was never, so far as is known, maid of honour—a position held by her sister Mary at the date when Kemp's book was issued, and who in 1600 was one of the recipients of "guilte plate from Her Majestie" as a New Year's gift. That she was on intimate terms with the players of the Lord Chamberlain's Company seems evident from the manner in which Kemp refers to her:—

"In the waine of my little wit I am forst to desire your protection, else euery Ballad-singer will proclaime me bankrupt of honesty. . . . Three reasons moove me to make publik this iourney: one to reproue lying fooles I neuer knew; the other to commend louing friends which by the way I daily found; the third to shew my duety to your honorable selfe, whose favuour (among other bountifull friends) makes me (dispight of this sad world) iudge my hart corke and my heeles feathers."

She herself had some dramatic talent, and in June, 1600, when there was a masque before the queen, "Mrs. Fitton leade" in the chief character of Affection. "Mrs. Fitton went to the Queen and moved her to dance. H.M. asked what she was. '*Affection*,' she said. 'Affection!' said the Queen; 'Affection is false'" (Whyte's letter to Sydney, 23rd June, 1600). Rowland Whyte describes the attire of these ladies:—

"Each hath a skirt of cloth of silver, a rich waistcoat wrought with silkes, and gold and silver, a mantell of carnacion taffete cast under the arme, and there hair loose about their shoulders, curiously knotted and interlaced."

Whyte mentions that she was ill in 1599.

These ladies belonged to the ancient Cheshire family of Fitton of Gawsworth. Their father, Sir Edward Fitton, was born in 1550 and was knighted at the age of 30. He was for some years Lord President of Munster. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John Holcroft, and had four children. The eldest was Sir Edward Fitton, Bart.; the second, Richard, died in 1610. Of the daughters, Anne Fitton was baptized at Gawsworth, 6th October, 1574, and married, about 1595, Sir John

Digitized by Google

Newdigate, of Newbury. The youngest, Mary, who became the heroine of the Court scandal already stated, was baptized at Gawsworth, 24th June, 1578. That she was twice married appears certain. Ormerod calls her first husband Captain Lougher, and her second Captain Polwhele. Mr. Earwaker reverses this order. Francis Fitton, her father's uncle, made a will, dated 31st March, 1608, in which he refers to "Mr. William Polwheele, who married with my niece Mrs. Marie Fitton, younger daughter to Sir Edward Fitton, Knight, deceased, my nephew."

The Rev. F. C. Fitton had in his possession a MS. pedigree of the Fitton family, drawn up by Dr. Ormerod, which fully confirms the scandal about the frail maid of honour and the friend of Shakspere, as it contains this entry:—

"Capt. Lougher, = Mary Fitton, = Capt. Polwhele,
1st husband. maid of honour, 2nd husband.
had one bastard
by Wm E. of Pembroke,
and two bastards by
Sir Richard Leveson, Kt.
Sir P. L.'s MSS."

"Sir P.L." is Sir Peter Leycester (1614-78).

As to her *liaison* with Leveson there was already a connection between the families, for her aunt was the wife of Sir Richard Leveson, the grandfather of the man who is named as the lover of Queen Elizabeth's maid of honour. The pedigrees, if critically examined, leave something to be desired in accuracy. Sir Richard, whose amour with Mary Fitton has now come to light, was a dashing sailor and Vice-Admiral of England. He died in 1605, and there is a fine bronze figure of him in Wolverhampton Church. The free and easy manners of the maids of honour of the Virgin Queen are illustrated by an anecdote recorded by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, and printed in Mr. W. J. Thom's *Anecdotes and Traditions*:—

"The Lord Knolls," he says, meaning Sir Francis Knollys, "in Queen Elizabeth's time, had his lodging at Court, where some of the Ladyes and Maydes of Honour us'd to friske and hey about in the next room, to his extreame disquiete a nights, though he had often warned them of it; at last he getts one to bolt their owne backe doore, when they are all in one night at their revells; stripps off [to] his shirt, and so with a payre of spectacles on his nose, and Aretine in his hand, comes marching in at a posterne doore of his owne chamber, reading very gravely, full upon the faces of them. Now let the reader judge what a sadd spectacle and pittifull fright these poore creatures endur'd, for he fac't them and often traverst the roome in this posture for above an hour."

We are not entirely without the means of judging as to the charms which eclipsed those of the Virgin Queen in the eyes of Pembroke, for the monument to Lady Alice Fitton in Gawsworth Church includes kneeling figures of her two sons and two daughters. They are all in the costume of the early part of the seventeenth century, and have at one time been highly coloured. This monument is engraved in Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, II., 582.

It is not desirable to be too certain of the identification of Mrs. Marie Fitton as the "Dark Lady" of Shakspere, but the evidence is sufficiently cogent to give an added interest to the strange life-story of this Gawsworth lady, who, if as beautiful or as attractive as Lady Done, was certainly lacking in some of the good qualities of that exemplar of the maids and wives of Cheshire.

* * *

THE PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF TREGONY.

BY W. D. PINK.

I WAS exceedingly interested in Mr. Courtney's article upon this subject, and could not help feeling, upon reading it, that similar papers upon other Cornish, also Devonian, boroughs would be a most acceptable addition to the local history of those counties. With the view of still further elucidating the subject already so ably dwelt upon, I venture to forward the following additional particulars of some of the earlier members. Lists of our M.P.s from the beginning of the 18th century are fairly exact, but those of the 16th and 17th centuries contain numerous hiata, and any note or information that will help either to give a name heretofore unknown or to identify a member, is of value.

Digitized by Google

Edward Amerideth, one of the members elected for Tregony upon the restoration of parliamentary rights to the borough in 1563, was ancestor of the Merediths of Ashley Castle, Cheshire, created to a baronetcy in January, 1639, and extinct in 1790. His colleague, Giles Lawrence, I have so far failed to identify.

Sir Edward Hastings, M.P. in the Short Parliament of 1571, purchased about 1579 the estate of Leicester Abbey, and in the parliament of 1597-8 was M.P. for Leicester town. He died in 1603, and was ancestor of the present line of the earls of Huntingdon, restored to the earldom in so interesting a manner some sixty years back, through the exertions of the late Mr. Nugent Bell.

His colleague, Robert Dormer, is identified by Mr. Courtney—no doubt correctly—as afterwards the first Baron Dormer. It is to be observed, however, that in Willis's *Notitia*—which contains the only printed list of this 1571 parliament that I have seen (the official Blue Book Returns strangely omitting the parliament altogether)—the name is given as "Ralph Dormer," but this is probably an error in transcribing. Sir Robert Dormer, knighted in 1591, was M.P. for Bucks in 1592-3, and died in 1616, one year after his creation to the peerage.

It would be interesting to learn a little more about those parliamentary champions, the brothers Peter and Paul Wentworth, who sat respectively for Tregony and Liskeard in 1572-83. So far as I can gather, they were sons of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, of Lillingstone Lovel, Bucks—a younger branch of the Wentworths of Nettlestead. Paul Wentworth died in 1593, aged 60, but I have not succeeded in ascertaining the date of Peter's death. His grandson, Sir Peter Wentworth was made a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II.

Peter Wentworth's colleague in 1572—William Knolles—correctly identified by Mr. Courtney as afterwards Viscount Wallingford, represented co. Oxford in 1584-5, 1592-3, 1597-8, and 1601. He was ultimately created, in 1626, to the higher title of Earl of Banbury, and died at the advanced age of 88, in 1632. The dispute of the succession to his peerage is one of the best known stories in our peerage annals.

Sir John St. Leger, one of the members in 1584-5, was of Annery, Devon. He represented Dartmouth in 1555, Arundel in 1562-3, Devon in 1571 and 1572-83. His death occurred in 1596, without issue male surviving, and having previously alienated his Annery estate. The other member in this parliament, Richard Grafton, I know nothing about.

Of the members in 1584-5, in addition to what has been mentioned, may be observed that Oliver Carminowe, Esq., died in 1597, having sat as M.P. for St. Mawes in 1562-3, and for Truro, 1572-83. The other member, Richard Trevanion, gent., was of Tregarthen, and younger son of Richard Trevanion, of Tolverne. He died in 1628.

The members in parliament, 1588-9, Richard Penkevill, Esq. (died 1616), and Christopher Walker, gent., are sufficiently described by Mr. Courtney.

In the next parliament, 1592-3, the Tregony members were John Snowe, gent., and Arnold Oldisworth, Esq. Of these I have not succeeded in ascertaining any particulars, save that the former represented Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) in 1597-8, and the latter sat for Cirencester in 1604-11.

In the parliament of 1597-8, the Tregony members were Sir Edward Denny, Knight, and Henry Birde, gent. Of the latter I know nothing, but the identity of the former—upon which Mr. Courtney seems undecided, whether the uncle or the nephew of the name—is, I think, conclusively established by the addition of "senior Knt.," as given in the Return. He was doubtless the Edward "Dennis," Esq., returned for Liskeard in 1584-5, and knighted in 1589, and who died, 13th February, 1599, having been Governor of Kerry and Desmond, in Ireland, in which former county he acquired an estate and was ancestor of the Irish branch of the family.

Digitized by Google

Of the members returned in 1601, Thomas Trevor, gent., is identified by Mr. Courtney as the Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, who sat for Saltash in 1620-1 and 1623-4, and who held the post of Baron of the Exchequer from 1625 till 1649. I do not dispute this identity, but would point out that if the date of the judge's birth—July 6th, 1586—be correct, his age at the beginning of this parliament would be but little over fifteen years—an exceptionally youthful age for parliamentary honours, even at that period, when minors were admitted to the House. The other member, Lewis Darte, was still living in 1620.

I can add nothing to what has been said with reference to the members in parliament, 1604-11—Henry Pomeroy, Esq., and Richard Garveigh, gent. One of the lawyers who served in the two next parliaments of 1614 and 1620-1—Thomas Mallett, Esq.—sat afterwards for Newtown (Isle of Wight), in 1625 and 1626. He was made a serjeant-at-law in 1635, and Justice of the K.B. in 1641, from which office he was "disabled" by parliamentary ordinance in 1645, and imprisoned for his Royalism. He lived to see the Restoration, when he regained his seat on the bench, dying in 1665. He is said to have been created to a baronetcy in 1663, but, not taking out his patent, the dignity lapsed, though it was re-conferred upon his descendant in 1791.

William Hakewill, the colleague of Mallett in both parliaments, was a most active man, and frequent speaker in the House. He had previously represented Bossiney, in 1601, and St. Michael's, in 1604-11, while in the parliaments of 1623-4 and 1628-9 he sat for Amersham, Bucks. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the three Buckinghamshire boroughs of Amersham, Marlow, and Wendover, were restored to the parliamentary franchise in 1624. He died one of the Masters of the Chancery, 31st October, aged 81.

In the parliament of 1623-4, the Tregony members—whose names are not given by Mr. Courtney, although they are rightly described to be "a Cornishman and a Devonian"—were Peter Specott, Esq., and Ambrose Manaton, Esq. The former was eldest son of Sir John Specott, of Thornbury, Devon, and Penheale, Cornwall. He died March 25th, 1655, aged 60. His younger brother, Paul, sat for East Looe in the same parliament. Ambrose Manaton, or Manyngton, the other member, was of South Petherwin, Cornwall. He afterwards represented Launceston in both the Short Parliament of April, 1640, and in the Long Parliament commencing November, 1640, till disabled as a Royalist; died June 1st, 1651.

The members in 1625 were Sebastian Goode, gent., of whom I know nothing, and Sir Henry Carey, Knight. The Careys and Carews are very difficult to distinguish at this era, but there is little doubt that Mr. Courtney correctly identifies the member for Tregony as the eldest son of the first Earl of Monmouth. He sat for Callington in 1620-1, Beverley, 1623-4, St. Mawes, 1626, Grampound, 1627-8; was made K.B. in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales; succeeded to the earldom of Monmouth in 1639, and died in 1661, *s.p.m.*

In the following parliament, that of 1625-6, the two members were, as already stated, Sir Robert Killigrew and Thomas Cary, Esq. The former had a somewhat lengthy parliamentary experience, having represented St. Mawes in 1601, Newport, 1604-11 and 1620-1, Helston, 1614, Penryn, 1623-4, Cornwall, 1625, and Bodmin, 1627-8. I identify him as Sir Robert Killigrew, of Hanworth and Lothbury, who died in 1633. His colleague, Thomas Cary (in some lists called "Carew"), sat for Helston 1623-4 and 1625, St. Mawes, 1627-8. I identify him as the second son of the first Earl of Monmouth, and brother of Sir Henry Carey, in the last parliament. He died April, 9th, 1634, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The "stout old Cavalier," John Arundel, of Trerise, who sat for Tregony in the parliaments

Digitized by Google

of 1627-8 and 1640, had been in parliament since 1597, when he was returned for St. Michael's. He sat for Cornwall in 1601 and 1620-1, St. Mawes in 1623-4; died between June, 1654, and 1656. His colleague in 1627-8, the well-known Francis Rous, was first returned in the previous parliament for Truro, which borough he represented also in 1640 and 1640-53. In the Barebones Parliament of 1653, he was member for Devon, and in the two Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654 and 1656, sat for Truro and Cornwall respectively. He was one of Cromwell's peers, dying just before the Restoration, January 7th, 1658-9, and was buried at Eton College with the honours of a baron. The colleague of Arundel in the Short Parliament of 1640 was John St. Aubyn, Esq., of Clowance, father of the first baronet of the name. He afterwards represented Cornwall, in 1656, and St. Ives, in 1658-9; dying in 1684, aged 74.

Of the members for Tregony in the Long Parliament sufficient has been said. Both the original members, Sir Richard Vivyan, Knight, and John Polwhele, Esq., were disabled, as Royalists, in January, 1644, and afterwards sat in the Anti-Parliament at Oxford. Sir Thomas Trevor and John Carew, the regicide, were elected in 1646. The former was of Enfield, in Middlesex, and one of the Presbyterian members of the House secluded by Colonel Pride in December, 1646. He died in 1676.

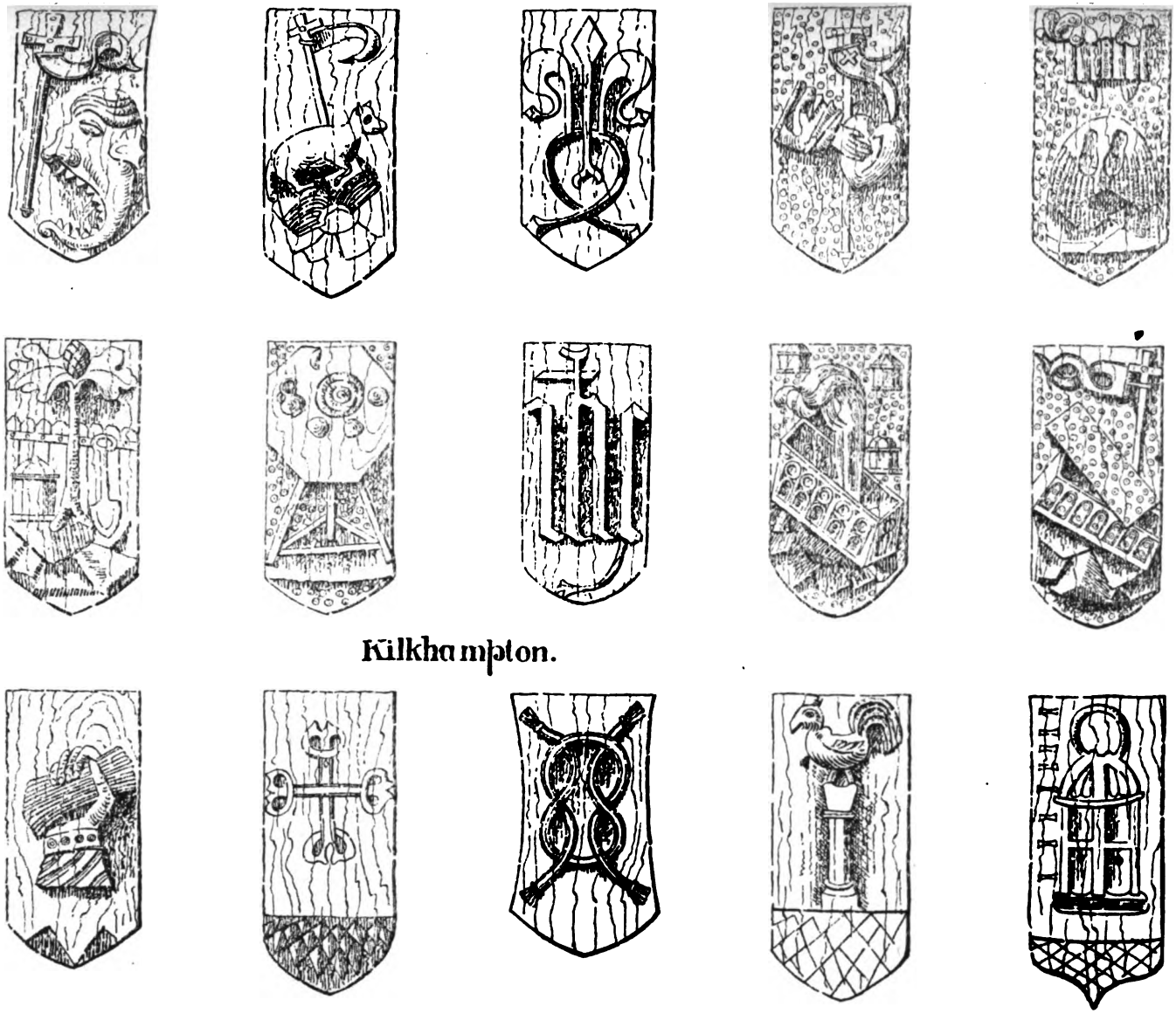
To the parliaments of 1654 and 1656, Tregony, like the rest of the smaller boroughs, made no returns; but in that summoned by Richard Cromwell in 1659 the members were John Thomas, Esq., and Edward Boscawen, merchant. The first-named gentleman sat for a short time in the Long Parliament, for Helston, till secluded by "Pride's Purge." I take him to be John Thomas, of Tremayne, who died in 1675, aged 78. Mr. Boscawen represented Tregony only in this parliament, but he sat for Truro in 1660, 1661-78, 1678-9, 1679, and 1681. Died in 1685.

The contest for the seats in the Convention Parliament of 1660, and the "double return" of all four candidates, are fully described by Mr. Courtney. There is, however, a slight error in the name of Dr. Clarges, one of the unsuccessful competitors. He was *Thomas* Clarges, not Francis; he had represented a Scottish constituency in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, and was the first person upon whom Charles II. conferred the honour of knighthood at Breda, upon the formal announcement of his Restoration, in May, 1660. Sir Thomas Clarges was member for Westminster in the same parliament, and afterwards for many years for Christchurch, Hants, or Oxford University. The member substituted for Edward Boscawen, upon the latter's preferring Truro, was Sir Peter Courtenay, Kt., of Trethurfe, who had been M.P. for St. Michael's in 1640, and died between 1666 and 1670.

In the very long parliament of 1661-78, the members for Tregony were Hugh Boscawen, Esq., and Thomas Herle, Esq. Boscawen was "of Tregothnan," in which estate he succeeded his brother Nicholas. He had an unusually lengthy parliamentary experience, having when a very young man been elected one of the members for Cornwall in the Long Parliament, as a "Recruiter, in 1646. He retained his seat, however, but two years, being secluded in 1648. He was re-elected to the parliaments of 1659 and 1660, by the same constituency, and in the remaining four parliaments of Charles II., sat for Tregony. He was not included in James II.'s parliament of 1685, but in the first five of William and Mary, from 1689 till 1700, was again returned for the county, dying in June, 1701, aged 76. He must have been of the last survivors of the Long Parliament members, his entire senatorial course—with a brief intermission—extending over 55 years. Thomas Herle, his colleague at Tregony in 1661, was of "Prideaux." He had previously represented Grampound in 1659 and 1660.

In the Short Parliament—March-July, 1679—the colleague of Hugh Boscawen was his son Robert, who died shortly after his election, and was succeeded by John Tanner, Esq., who

Digitized by Google



CORNISH BENCH-ENDS. *Sketched by* Mr. A. G. Langdon.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

had represented Grampound in 1660 and 1661-78. I am not quite sure as to his identity. He was one of the family "of Courte in Brannel," but there were several Johns contemporary at this period.

Charles Trevanion, Esq., of Caerhayes, Cornwall, the colleague of Hugh Boscawen in the two last parliaments of Charles II., 1679-80 and 1681, as well as in that of James II., 1685-87, was M.P. for Grampound in 1661-78 and 1678-9. He died in November, 1703. His colleague in 1685 was Charles Porter, Esq., of the Middle Temple, afterwards the well-known Sir Charles Porter, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, till his decease in 1696.

To the brief Convention Parliament of 1688-9 were returned for Tregony, Charles Boscawen, Esq., "of Nansvallen," who died soon after his election—and whom somewhat doubtfully I identify with Charles, uncle of the first Viscount Falmouth—and Hugh Fortescue, Esq., "of Penwarne," mentioned by Mr. Courtney. Besides sitting for Tregony in the four parliaments of 1688-9, 1690-95, 1700-1, and 1701-2, he represented Grampound, 1695-98, and Truro, 1698-1700. He was father of Earl Clinton, but I have not discovered the time of his decease. The successor of Charles Boscawen for the short remainder of the parliament was the celebrated Robert Harley. This was his first introduction into parliament. In the next parliament he was returned for Radnor, which he continued to represent till removed to the House of Peers.

It is needless to go further with the list of members; to do so would be, in fact, but to repeat what has been better said by Mr. Courtney, who, I venture to hope, will be induced to contribute similar papers upon others of the Cornish boroughs.

[We are pleased to state that we have received another article from Mr. Courtney on Cornish Parliamentary History, which shall appear in due course. Mr. Pink has also favoured us with a second article, for which we are much obliged.—EDITOR.]

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER. No. 2.—(Continued.)

The Resurrection of the Same Body, as Asserted and Illustrated by St. Paul. A Sermon preach'd in the Parish-Church of Great Torrington, Devon. On Easter-Sunday in the Afternoon, March 25, 1733. By Samuel Johnson, M.A. Minister of That Church.

Lodon: [*sic*] Printed for LAWTON GILLIVER at *Homer's Head* in *Fleetstreet*, and Sold by NATHANIEL THORN in Exeter, 1733. 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

Mr. Edward Score, Bookseller in Exeter, was a subscriber to Tillemont's *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, fol., 1733-5, 2 vols. [*Mr. J. E. Bailey.*]

An Answer to Two Papers lately publish'd by Gabriel Treves, a Jew of the City of Exeter. The one intituled A Vindication of the Proceedings of Gabriel Treves against Joseph Solomon Ottolenghe, now a Prisoner in Southgate, Exon; The other is intituled An Advertisement. Wherein is contain'd the said Joseph Ottolenghe's Vindication of himself, against the Aspersions cast on him in the said Papers. Together with an Account of his Conversion from the Jewish to the Christian Religion. And also of the Hardships which he hath suffer'd from the said Gabriel Treves, his Uncle, &c., since his Conversion. By Joseph Ottolenghe.

London: Printed for EDWARD SCORE, over against the *Guild-Hall*, in *Exeter:* and sold by SAMUEL BIRT in *Ave Maria Lane*, London. [1735.] 8vo, pp. vj., 32. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Sermons on Several Subjects. By William Simons, Vicar of Otterton, in the County of Devon.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW and SARAH BRICE, in *Gandy's-Lane*, 1743. 8vo, pp. [viij] 400.

An Alphabetical List of Subscribers' Names fills six pages.

A Collection of Moral and Sacred Poems from the most Celebrated English Authors. By John Wesley, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 3 Volumes.

Bristol: Printed and Sold by Felix Farley; sold also by J. Wilson, in Wine-street: In London by T. Trye, near Grey's Inn Gate; H. Butler, near Bow Church, and at the Foundery, Upper Moor-Fields: In Exeter by Mr. Score, and Mr. Thorne. M.D.C.C.XLIV. Price unbound, 7*s.* 6*d.* 12mo. [*S. Drayton & Sons.*]

"A Letter to Mr. Z——Y M——GE, (Being a Vindication of his late ingenious Sermon, Preach'd at the Primary Visitation of G——E L——D B——P of *E*——*r*, and publish'd at the Request of the B——P and C——Y;) Containing a full and distinct Account of a Controversy upon the said Sermon, between the Author and some Dissenters; Wherein the Whole of their Objections are

Digitized by Google

fairly stated, their fallacious Reasoning expos'd, and the Book rescued from those unjust Aspersions cast upon it.

Si Populus vult decipi —— decipiatur, supposed to be spoken by Mr M——GE, at the Opening of his Discourse.

By a Friend to the HOTTENTOTS.

EXON: Printed and Sold by JOSEPH DREW, at his Printing-Office, near *Eastgate*, 1748. [*Price* Four-pence]." 8vo, pp. 27. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

The State of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Lady-Day 1749.

EXON: Printed by JOSEPH DREW, Bookseller, near *Eastgate*. Fol., pp. 4. [*Drayton & Sons.*]

An Exmoor Scolding; in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language, between two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman and Thomasin Moreman, as they were spinning. The Fourth Edition.

Exon: Printed and Sold by Andrew Brice, at his Printing-Office in Northgate-street, 1750.

With a separate title, but continuous paging,

Exmoor Courtship, or a Suitoring Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode near the Forest of Exmoor.

Exon: Printed and Sold by Andrew Brice, at his Printing-Office in *Northgate-street*, 1750. 4to. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

A Dissertation on the State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament. By Benjamin Kennicott. . . .

Oxford, Printed at the Theatre: and sold by Mr. *Clements* and Mr. *Fletcher*, in Oxford; Mr. *Birt*, Mefs. *Rivington*, and Mr. *Dodsley* in London; Mr. *Thurlbourn* and Mr. *Merril* in Cambridge; Mr. *Leake* in Bath; and Mr. *Score* in Exeter. MDCCLIII. 8vo. [*Mr. Edward Windeatt.*]

Several Discourses on the following Subjects: Of remembering God our Creator in Youth. Of Gratitude, or Thanksgiving to God, for his Mercy and Goodness; Two Sermons. Of Casting our Care on God; Two Sermons. Of Thinking on our Ways. The Witnesses of Christ's Resurrection proved to be valid. Of the Effusion of the Holy Ghost after Christ's Ascension. Printed at the earnest Request of the Hearers. To which is, by Desire, added A Sermon preach'd before the Assembly of Ministers in Exon. By Samuel Westcott.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE; and sold by the Booksellers. 1762. 8vo. Title and Preface, 2 leaves. Pp. 262. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

A Select Collection of Masonic Songs with several Originals never before printed. To which is prefix'd a General Charge to Mason's: and a List of all the Regular Lodges in England.

EXETER: Printed and sold by R. TREWMAN, behind the Guildhall. 1767. 18mo. [*Wigan Free Library*, copied by *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

In List of Subscribers to Rev. John Coleridge's *Miscellaneous Discourses*, 8vo, 1768, Mr. Edward Score, bookseller, of Exeter.

An Exmoor Scolding: in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language, between two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman and Thomasin Moreman, as they were Spinning, also, an Exmoor Courtship. The Seventh Edition: Wherein are now first added such Marginal Notes, and a Vocabulary or Glossary, at the End, as seem necessary for explaining uncouth Expressions, and interpreting barbarous Words and Phrases.

EXON: Printed and sold by A. Brice and R. Thorn, opposite the Guildhall, M DCC LXXI. Price Nine-Pence. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

The Declension of the Articles, and the regular Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, and Participles, in the Latin Tongue, at full Length, adapted to the short Introduction to Grammar. For the Use of the Lower Forms in the King's School at Westminster.

EXETER: Printed by B. THORN, M DCC LXXIV. Small 8vo.

An Exmoor Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language, between Two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman and Thomasin Moreman, as they were Spinning. Also, an Exmoor Courtship. The Eighth Edition: wherein are now added such Notes in the Margin, and a Vocabulary at the End, as seem necessary for explaining uncouth Expressions, and interpreting barbarous Words and Phrases.

EXETER, Printed and Sold by B. THORN, opposite the GUILD HALL, MDCCLXXV. [Price Nine-Pence.] 8vo. [*Penzance Library.*]

Original Hymns and Poems by Philotheorus. [Quot. from St. Augustine.]

Exeter: Printed by B. Thorn. M.DCC.LXXVII. Small 8vo, pp. 16.

Stated to have been written by Admiral Richard Kempenfelt, who lost his life in the *Royal George*, August 29th, 1782. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

The Principles of Free-Masonry Delineated.

Exeter: Printed (and Sold) by R. Trewman, behind the Guildhall. M,DCC,LXXVII.

Contains as a frontispiece a medal of the Union Lodge, Exeter (constituted August 6th, 1766), and is dedicated to Sir C. Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., the then Provincial Grand Master for Devonshire. Size, 7½ by 4¾ inches, pp. 266. [*Mr. John Lane, Torquay.*]

An Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament, interspersed with Moral and Instructive Reflections chiefly out of the Holy Fathers. From the French. By J. Reeve.

Exeter: Printed by B. Thorn; and Sold by him and T. Lewis, Great Russel Street, Covent-Garden, London. MDCCLXXX. Small 8vo, pp. viij., 390, 178, viij. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Digitized by Google

An attempt to translate and explain the difficult passages in the Song of Deborah, with the assistance of Kennicott's collations, Rossi's versions, and critical conjecture. By the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. Rector of Mamhead, and Hempston-Parva.

EXETER: Printed and sold by Payne and Son, Faulder, Edwards, and Thorn. [1785.] 4to. [*Bodl.*]

This imprint is difficult to understand. Payne & Son, and Faulder were London booksellers—perhaps Edwards also.

A Translation of a Charter. 1785. 4to. (*Western Antiquary*, v., 121.) Mr. Alfred Wallis has kindly supplied the following note with reference to this book:—

"Lowndes says by (W. Holmes) and gives (Exeter) as place. I am unable to agree with my friend, Dr. Brushfield, in thinking that this is 'a production of the Brices.' My copy is bound up with *Rights and Priviledges* (see v., 30) and is printed on the same paper, but *not with the same types*, as are employed in the latter book by T. Brice. Brice's 'Advertisement' says:—'This tract is printed on the same size paper as the little book published in the course of this year containing *the Charter* &c. . . that both may be bound in one volume if the purchaser chooses to unite such intelligence &c.' I believe the *Charter* (1785) was printed at Trewman's office, and that Brice 'improved the opportunity' by putting forth the *Rights and Priviledges* shortly afterwards. This last is not octavo (as noted on p. 30) but 4to. Collation. Title and Advt. = pp. iv. Text, B to L in fours = pp. 80."

The Aurelian's Vade Mecum, containing an english alphabetical, and linnæan systematical Catalogue of Plants, affording Nourishment to Butterflies, Hawk-Moths, and and Moths, in the state of Caterpillar. With the linnæan, and some of the best approved english Names of the Insects. Collected from various Authorities, by Matthew Martin, Member of the Bath Philosophical Society.

Exeter, printed by R. Trewman. Price One Shilling. 1785. 12mo. [*S. Drayton & Sons.*]

A Bill for the More effectual Relief of the Poor and ascertaining the Settlement of Bastard Children. To which are added, by John Acland, Clerk, such Explanations, Answers, and Amendments, as the Objections which have hitherto come to his Knowledge appear to require.

EXETER: Printed and Sold by E. THORN. Sold also by G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row, Messrs. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church Yard, and T. Cadell, in the Strand, London; and by all other Booksellers. M DCC LXXXVII. 8vo. [*Penzance Library.*]

A Second Appendix to a Sermon preached before an Assembly of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Exeter: Occasioned by the Rev. William Lamport's Sermons on preaching Christ crucified, and addressed to the Ministers, before whom he preached the Substance of them. By Joseph Bretland. [Quot. 1 line.]

Exeter: Printed for the Author; sold by J. JOHNSON, No. 72, in St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and R. TREWMAN and the AUTHOR, in Exeter. M.DCC.LXXXVII. 8vo, pp. 18. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

Barbarian Cruelty; or a Narrative of the Sufferings of British Captives belonging to the Inspector Privateer during their slavery under Muley Abdallah, Emperor of Fez and Morocco; from January, 1746, to their Deliverance in December, 1750. With an historical account of the country, from the earliest periods. Originally published by Thomas Troughton, now republished by Timothy Le Beau. To which is subjoined, A Relation of the Hardships endured by the Crew of the Litchfield Man of War, shipwrecked on the Coast of Barbary in the Year 1758.

EXETER: Printed for the EDITOR, and sold by W. LOWNDES, No. 77. FLEET-STREET, LONDON. MDCCLXXXVIII. 8vo, pp. 285.

"Price Three Shillings, sewed." First published, London, 1751. 8vo.

Exeter Booksellers in 1789.

W. Grigg; J. Manning; Margaret Sweetland; S. Woolmer; James Penny; T. Brice, North Street; R. Trewman.

"J. Penny, Bookseller & Stationer, adjoining the Globe-Passage, South-gate Street, Exeter, where every Article in the Bookselling & Stationary Business may be had on the lowest Terms."

"EXETER. Benjamin Mardon, ... is removed from his house two Doors above the Guildhall in the Fore Street to one immediately opposite in which the late Mr Thorn, Bookseller, lived," etc. [Brice's *Old Exeter Journal*, May 21st, 1789. *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Brice's Old Exeter Journal or Western Advertiser. Printed & published by Thomas Brice, North-Street, Exeter, by whom Printing in general is neatly executed.

Vol. LXXIII. Thursday, April 23, 1789. [No. 3757 { This paper being in the 73d Year of its age.

Brice and Co's
Old Exeter Journal
. . . . . .

. . . Thursday, October 8, 1789. . . . . .

☞ This Paper being now the joint property of the undersigned, the Printer most respectfully thanks his friends for the favours it has received whilst his name stood alone on its title—favours which have doubled its sale within the last ten months—The Company now solicit a continuance of the obligation, and assure the public, that no industry nor expence shall be spared to render this Journal valuable as a News-Paper, and advantageous as an Advertiser. Trusting for success to our united endeavours, we remain,

The Public's humble servants,
BRICE
CHORLOCK
HINE and
BODLEY.
[*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Digitized by Google

"Twenty Thousand Volumes of Books,
(Besides an extensive CIRCULATING LIBRARY of many Thousand Volumes of Modern Publications)
Are constantly kept by *S. Woolmer*, of Exeter, Bookseller, Stationer, Printseller, Bookbinder, Music seller, and Sub-Distributor of Government Stamps.

S WOOLMER begs to acquaint the Public that he has always by him a very large Stock of Bibles, Common Prayers, Testaments, Post Writing, & Drawing Papers, of all kinds, and all sorts of Stationary; also Musical and Mathematical Instruments; so that he is able to furnish his Customers on as good Terms, & equal Variety, as in London, at his Shops, either in the Fore Street, or in St. Peter's Church-yard; and likewise, during the Sale of his Catalogued Books, at his large Warehouse opposite the Old Theatre.

☞ Piano Fortes sold, or lent on Hire.

N.B. S. WOOLMER gives the Utmost Value, in Ready Money for Libraries and Parcels of Books; likewise exchanges Books. Books bound, elegant or plain, in the most masterly Manner." [Brice's *Old Exeter Journal*, June 11th, 1789. *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

To the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Justices of Peace of the county of Devon. By Denys Rolle, Esq. [No title-page, 4to, pp. 54. Imprint at end,]

Exeter: Printed by R. TREWMAN and SON in the Fore-Street. (1790?) [*Mr. C. Elkin Mathews.*]

A Collection of Odes, Poems, and Translations, by Laurence Hynes Hallaran, Master of Alphington Academy near Exeter. Dedicated with the most profound Respect to the Inhabitants of that City. [Quotation from Persius, 5 lines.]

EXETER: PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. TREWMAN AND SON, IN THE FORE-STREET. [1790.] 12mo.

For Dr. Hallaran, see [Upcott's] *Dictionary of Living Authors*, 1816, page 143.

A Sermon preached at the Mayor's Chapel, in Exeter, September 9th, 1799, before a Society of Gentlemen educated at the Grammar Free-School, in that City. By John Churchill, B.D. Rector of Eggesford and Chawleigh, and Fellow of C.C.C. Oxford.

Exeter: Printed and Sold by R. Trewman and Son, and may be had of all other Booksellers. Price One Shilling. [1790.] 4to, pp. 20. Text, *Psalm* ci., 2. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

R. Trewman & Son, Fore Street. 1791.

Hedgeland. 1791.

"Monday [30th April 1792] was married Mr. Robert Trewman, jun. printer of this city to Miss Murch (daughter of Mr Murch, a respectable bookseller in Barnstaple—an agreeable young lady with a genteel fortune." [*Exeter Gazette*, May 3rd, 1792. *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Exeter Gazette,
Or Universal Advertiser for the West of England.
☞ Advertisements received by S. Woolmer, the Printer of this Paper, Guildhall, Exeter, &c. &c.

Thursday, January 12, 1792. [Price 3½D.

No indication of Volume or Number.

The Exeter Gazette,
Or Universal, etc., etc.

Thursday, February 2, 1792. [Price 3½D.

A new head; and with the same head this change takes place in June:—

[No. 1025] Thursday, June 28, 1792. [Price 3½D.

"This is the first indication I have seen which gives a clue to the first publication of the *Gazette*. The early files are not preserved in the office at the present time, and I do not believe (in the absence of proof) that this paper came into being before 1791. The numbers issued in 1792 teem with announcements such as are nowadays put forth by *new* journals." [*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

A Sermon, preached at Exeter April 19 being the Day appointed for a General Fast; With the Devotional Service of the Day. By James Manning.

EXETER: Printed and Sold by E. Grigg, and may be had of all the Booksellers of Exeter & Plymouth. 1793. 8vo. Price 1*s*. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Gilbert Dyer, Bookseller, opposite the Guildhall, Exeter. 1793. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Practical Discourses, upon the Perfections and Wonderful Works of God. Vol. I. Second Edition. By the Rev. Joseph Reeve.

EXETER: Printed and Sold by R. TREWMAN and SON; sold also by J. P. COGHLAN, Duke-street, Grosvenor-Square, London. MDCCXCIII. 12mo. Vol. I., pp. vj., 358. Vol. II., pp. iij., 363.

The title to the second volume is "Practical Discourses upon the Divinity and Works of Jesus Christ," These were now first printed, hence "Second Edition" refers only to the contents of Vol. I. The work is of rare occurrence. For a notice of the author, see Dr. Oliver's *Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion*, pages 395-401.

"This Day is published, Price One Shilling.

A LETTER to Dr. HAWKER on his pretended REPLY to Mr PORTERS DEFENCE of UNITARIANISM, by the Author of that Defence. Printed & Sold by B. Haydon, Plymouth E. Hoxland, Plymouth Dock; J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London; and the Booksellers of Plymouth and Exeter.

Where may also be had price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Mr PORTER'S DEFENCE of UNITARIANISM intended as an *Answer to Dr Hawker's Sermons on the Divinity of Christ*."

[*Exeter Gazette*, May 30th, 1793. *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

Digitized by Google

An Exmoor Scolding, between two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman and Thomasin Moreman, as they were Spinning; also an Exmoor Courtship; Both in the Propriety and Decency of the Exmoor Dialect, Devon: To which is adjoined a Collateral Paraphrase in Plain English. For explaining barbarous Words and Phrases.

Exeter, Printed and sold by T. Brice, MDCCXCIII. Price four pence. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

Miscellaneous Poetry, in English and Latin. Second edition. By the Rev. Joseph Reeve.

Exeter. Printed by R. Trewman and Son . . . . 1794. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Ugbrooke Park. A Poem. By the Rev. Joseph Reeve. [Vignette.]

Exeter. Printed by R. Trewman and Son. Sold by them and J. Robson and Co. New Bond-street, London. 1794. 8vo, pp. vij., 32. The Second Edition. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

An Exmoor Scolding, between Two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman, & Thomasin Moreman, as they were Spinning; also, an Exmoor Courtship, both In the Propriety and Decency of the Exmoor Dialect, Devon: to which is prefixed, a Translation of the Same, Into plain English.

Exeter: Printed and Sold by J. McKenzie and Son, Stationers, Bookbinders, etc. etc. Opposite the Half Moon, High-Street. 1795. (Price only Three Pence. 8vo, pp. 24. [*Mr. C. Elkin Mathews.*]

Poems, by Elizabeth Kirkham Strong, of Exeter.

Exeter: Printed by J. McKenzie and Son, Booksellers and Stationers, High-Street; and sold at Mr. G. Dyer's Library, Forestreet; also, by Mr. W. Richardson, London. Sm. 8vo, pp. x., 63. [ij.] Advertisement dated, "Exeter, February 8, 1796." [*Drayton & Sons.*]

Arviragus: or, the Roman Invasion. An Historical Tragedy. The Second Edition with alterations, as performed at the Theatre Royal Exeter, by desire of the Military and of the High Sheriff, in March 1797, with great Applause. By the Rev. Wm. Tasker, A.B.

Exeter. Printed for the Author, by R. Trewman and Son. (Price Two Shillings.) Entered at Stationer's Hall. [1798.] 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

A Sermon, preached, by particular desire, in the Parish-Church of Willand, Devon, on Thursday the 7th Day of February, 1799, at the Interment of John Westcott, Yeoman, who died of a Melancholy Accident, in the Prime of Life. By the Rev. Jonas Dennis, LL.B. . . . .

Exeter: Printed for the Author (and sold) by TREWMAN and SON, High-street; sold also by Rivington. . . . . 1799. Price One Shilling. 8vo.

*** The Profits of this Publication (if any) will be applied to the Relief of the Widow and Eight Orphans of the deceased.

(To be continued.)

THE FAMILY OF EASTON

Of Morchard Episcopi, Devon, and Kingston and Bradford, Somerset.

IN the *Western Antiquary*, Part 3, August, 1885, Mr. Monday has replied to a query made by Mr. Kelland, of Barnstaple, touching this family, and other questions upon the same subject have elsewhere appeared. In the *Transactions* of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (Part 2, Vol. III., 2nd Series, page 205, Division A.D. 1420-1550), is a sketch and description of two figures in a recumbent position, in freestone, male and female, garbed as a gentleman and lady of quality, which were discovered in an arch in the Easton pew in Morchard Epi church during some recent repairs there.

Some persons have assumed that they represented members of the Arundell family. Dr. Oliver affirmed that they represented members of the Eston family: "The aisle is still called Easton's aisle, and there is a monument just over the figures with the Easton arms and crest."

The word Easton, Eston, or Æston, is Saxon, derived from *ese* or *æse*, a particular tree, by the Normans called *ash*, and *ton*, a Saxon terminal signifying habitation. Every English History records that Eric, son of Hengist, A.D. 481, acquired the name of Ese from the circumstance that he was distinguished by the crest which he wore upon his helmet, and that as King Æse he reigned 24 years and was the founder of the dynasty of West Saxon kings who were Estings or Æseings—"sons of the ash tree." Alfred the Great was a member of this family, and resided at Cuneg-Eston, near Taunton, to which place he gave name. In the marshes (then a forest) in the valley near thereto, where the rivers Thone and Parret join, he built an abbey where he and his nobles concealed themselves from the Danes; this is called Athelney, or the Isle of Nobles. In the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is a beautiful gold jewel found there, with the inscription: "*Ælfred mec heht gewurcan.*" Kingston in some

Digitized by Google

books is written "Chen este tone," and the name of the house, "cuyg haste," "coghuish," which is probably a perversion of "cuneg estehaus," and doubtless "Cotherstone" the parish in which it is situate, can be traced to the same origin. Westcote says, happily, the Kings Town (Kingston, Devon) which the West Saxon kings had in their own possession. Prince writes of Ashton, Devon: "This in the Saxon time was called Esseton from the family who resided there as may be seen in Doomsday." Collinson states that Ashton Court, near Bristol, was written Estone in ancient times, and was parcel of the possessions of the West Saxon kings. Easton lands, which William held or gave to his nobles became Ashton, whereas those which he gave to the Church, or which the family retained, kept the name of Easton. Westcote wrote (page 436): "Esseton was a tribe of good worth whose daughter and heiress brought the (Ashton, Devon) Estate to that Most Noble Norman Knight Sir Herveius de Helion in marriage"—a statement confirmed by Domesday Book, in which she is entered as the "Wife of Herveius de Helion tenant in capite under the Crown." According to Risdon, De la Forde married an heiress of the same house, and obtained in frank marriage estates afterwards known as Ashforde. Their grand-daughter, Avise, married Alexander de Bonville, who left his paternal name for that of Forde, was abbot and founder of Forde Abbey, Confessor to King John, and called Johannes Devonius. Kingston, Devon, lands the Conqueror gave to William Peverell, whose daughter Agnes married Arthur de Ashforde and obtained the estate in frank marriage —hence Ashforde-Peverell.

The particular branch of the Ese family to which attention is now directed is Eston of Eston, in Morchard Epi, whose ancestor, Britheric Eston, lived there in the reign of Edward the Confessor, according to Lysons. Britheric at that time owned upwards of thirty manors, to one of which he gave name—"Britheric Eston" (now called Brixham); he also owned the manor of Tor, now Torquay, and Cuneg Eston, Somerset. This Britheric signed the Waltham Charter, "Britheric Princeps" (Code Diplom., IV., page 159). He was son of Algar (Freeman), who was son of Æthelward, "who flourished in the time of Æthelstan," and was the third son of Alfred the Great. According to Freeman, "he stood out among men of his day as a man of mark, just as did Goodwine." He was ambassador for Edward the Confessor at the Court of Flanders, where he married the Countess Godeva, daughter of the Earl of Flanders. Lysons, Vol. VI., page 165: "His *widow* was Godeva." Freeman, in the index to the *History of the Norman Conquest*, under Godeva, refers the reader to Queen Matilda, nicknamed Godeva. William was obliged to go through a prolonged negotiation for divorce with Rome before she could be crowned, and it was two years after his own coronation before she appeared in England. On her arrival, Britheric was arrested and sent to Winchester, where he died almost suddenly. Risdon refers to some of Britheric's manors as Queen Matilda's by settlement; Lysons variously places them as belonging to the widow of Britheric, Godeva, in dower, and Queen Matilda. Before the Domesday Book was published, Matilda died (1083), and William had given some of the lands to members of Britheric's family, because Sir John de Eston held them when the book was published, and appears therein as tenant in capite. The Conqueror gave the Asserton estates to Pomerai. Isabel, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Asserton, married Richard, son of Sir John de Knyght Eston, and, according to Pole, received the Asserton estates in frank marriage. They had Sir Jordan. He had a son, Sir Robert de Knyght Eston, who donated to the Church of Exeter 40/- a year out of his estates at Morchard Epi and Knyght Eston in Ottery. He had issue, Richard, who had issue, John de King Eston, who had issue, John, Richard de Branscomb (who married Margaret Upton), Edward, and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Mallet. John had

Digitized by Google

issue, John de Eston, who was with the king in Gascony, Thomas de Exeter, taken prisoner before Calais and ransomed heavily (see Devon issues of the Court of Exchequer), and John de Taunton, who each inherited, but *o.s.p.*, whereupon Richard Eston, called de Branscomb (Colby, etc.), inherited. He had issue, Adam and Richard, and as the younger son, Richard, inherited, it is conjectured that this Adam was the cardinal, and predeceased his father, *o.s.p.* Rutter, referring to John de Kyng Eston, father of Richard de Branscomb, says:

"King eston Somt. had antiently Lords so named. Richard son of John de Kyngeston conveyed lands to Thomas Bettersgill in Edward III time. This John de Kyng Eston was several times Sheriff of Somt. and represented the County in Parliament."

Pole, Risdon, and Prince say that Richard de Branscomb sold Branscomb to John Wadham, and Asserton and Knight Eston in Ottery to Thomas Bettersgill, 44th Edward III. Risdon describes him as a person well read in the laws of the land and much employed in the government of the country; he was several times sheriff, and represented the county (Devon) in parliament. On the decease of his son Richard, the Eston Morchard estates passed to Richard Eston, of King Eston, Somerset, who married Margaret, daughter of John Towell, of Rawlescomb. They had sons, John and John (see Colby); John the elder married Alice Richards; John the younger also married a wife named Alice, both appearing on the Court Rolls of Taunton Deane. The first John had issue, John, who married Christiana Michel, of Cleave, by whom there was a son, John, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Lanhearn and Chideock, near Coomb St. Nicholas (1590). They had sons, John and Thomas; John married Frances, daughter of Evelegh of Ottery, by whom there was an only child (female), named Dorothy, who married Gabriel Green; Thomas, the uncle, claimed the estates as heir male, but the trustees of Dorothy established the right of the father to cut off the entail and re-entail upon the female line.

William Easton about this time sold King Eston lands, near Taunton—"Cuyghuish"—to George Cole. This William settled in Coomb Nicholas, and he and his son Josias were admitted on the Court Rolls and buried there. John, son of Josias, settled at Bradford, near Taunton, and the parish register records the baptisms of the children of John and Joane Easton, between 1680 and 1690, from which time to the present date there is a continuous record of births and burials there. Josias Easton held the Castle of Taunton, as lessee for lives, under the Bishop of Winchester, and lived there many years; he sealed many documents with the Eston arms.

According to Westcote, it was a common and usual thing in those days (Edward III.) for the heir general of a family to take another name (as Walter Doway's son Robert took the name De Bampton). The heir general of this Eston family took the name De Branchesecomb; in the time of the Confessor, Thomas de Branchesecomb gave the parish of that name to the Church of St. Peter, Exeter. In the British Museum is a manuscript Eston visitation paper wherein Richard, son of John de King Eston, is styled "de Branscomb," and in the margin is a pen-and-ink sketch of the Easton arms: "3 Sea Lions each crowned gules and or counterchanged. The crest an ash tree with 5 branches of Ash in flower growing out of the roots." There is evidence, therefore, to support the assumption that the two figures in Bishop Morchard church are those of Richard Eston de Branscomb and Margaret, his wife, who were seated at Easton in Morchard, A.D. 1376.

Referring again to the Somerset branch of this family, Collinson states that Ashton Phillips (Long Ashton) was restored to the Eastons by Richard I., A.D. 1190, who granted it to Sir John de Æston; his son Adam succeeded him, to whom was granted the custody of the barony of the Abbot of Westminster, A.D. 1258; his son Sir John lived there in 1290, and afterwards Sir William, his son, who granted the manor of Ashton Merriet to Sir

Digitized by Google

W. Merriet and Elizabeth, his wife. At this period, Byrick Eston (a perversion of Britheric) was Abbot of Westminster, and was buried there A.D. 1349. Epitaph: "*De Byreck Eston Simon venerabilis Abbas præminet ex merito nomine perpetuo*" (Neale's *Westminster Abbey*). Adam de Eston, a celebrated cardinal created by Pope Gregory XI., was buried in Rome A.D. 1398. In the Church of St. Cecilia in that city is a monument shown to visitors as one of the best examples of mediæval sculpture extant. The inscription styles him Bishop of London, and the arms are the royal arms of England quarterly. When Westcote wrote (1630) there was in Birley Pomerai church a memorial window, Æston and Pomerai, with the royal arms quarterly.

The residence of this family at Kingstone, near Taunton, has been long since pulled down, but there was a field adjoining called Waterhouse, which was parcel of the manor of Taunton Deane, to which successive owners of the estate were admitted for centuries. The old Court records prior to 1400 are illegible, but from that date there is a clear record of admissions of Devon and Somerset Eastons, and occasionally the signature is thus: "Æse."

Westcote, writing of this family (at the time of the Conquest), said: "It was a fruitful stirpe which transplanted itself into divers places and flourished in great state." A few centuries later, Nicholas Easton, who was baptized at Woolborough, Devon, 24th February, 1597, sailed for America, 25th March, 1634, and became Governor of Rhode Island. He built the court house there and the first residence, and gave name to an important town in Pennsylvania; also to the beautiful beach at Newport known as Easton's Beach. His son, John Easton, became Attorney-General in America under the British Crown, and published a standard work upon the native Indian tribes of America (see Astor Library, New York). Robert Easton was transported to Barbadoes for the part which he took with Monmouth against James II., at the Battle of Sedgemoor; he was liberated soon after by William and Mary, and sailed for New York (see *Book of Lists of Celebrated Emigrants and Patriots*, Astor Library, New York). Christopher and Abel went to America in 1760, and were officers under Washington. William Easton, of New York and Lexington, President of the American National Horse and Cattle Exchange, is a member of the same family.

The Arms of Easton or Eston.

These are peculiar, and doubtless have led into error writers who have described the Æston Pomerai arms in Birley Pomerai Church, and in the Church of St. Cecilia, Rome: "3 Sea Lions each crowned with a Saxon Royal crown counterchanged gules and or," as in the royal arms. Upon the ancient

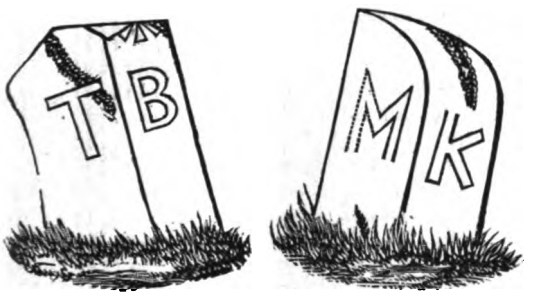
monument in Morchard Epi church, the ash tree is placed upon a knight's helmet upon the above shield. Some writers assert that arms were not used before the reign of Richard I., but the Saxon royal shield with three crowns is to be seen in some of the churches in Suffolk and at Bury St. Edmunds. Ellis, in his work on Heraldry, asserts that arms were borne by the Saxon royal family. In Lingard's *Antiquities*, it is stated that the Swabian kings, from whom the pure Saxons were descended, had a custom of using upon their coats of arms sea horses and sea dragons.

Digitized by Google

The pure Saxons divided themselves into three kingdoms, Essex, Sussex, and Wessex, which for imperial purposes became federated under a Bretwalda, or "Wielder of the British," chosen from among the kings, with title ducal and power imperial. The Æse family for many generations held the Bretwalda dignity. Query: Is the Easton crown that of the Saxon Bretwalda?

Notes.

An Ancient Directing Post.—Situated about half a mile from Kingsbridge Road Station, on the coach road to Kingsbridge, is an interesting old stone directing post, long since, of course, fallen into disuse, a modern wooden one having taken its place. On each of the four sides is a letter, *viz.*, T, B, M, and K, standing respectively for Totnes, Brent, Modbury, and Kingsbridge. The letters, which are raised, are somewhat worn, a portion of the



M (which is dotted in the illustration) being already invisible. The stone is about 34 inches high, and has the appearance of considerable antiquity, but concerning its history I can say nothing; possibly further information may be forthcoming when the matter is brought before your readers, and should similar ones be known it would be well to note their existence in the *W. A.*

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

* * *

Sir Walter Ralegh.—The first series of *Collectanea* issued by the Oxford Historical Society contains numerous documents respecting a proposed lease of the Middlesex woods belonging to All Souls' College, which Queen Elizabeth desired for Lady Jane Stafford. Among these papers is a letter from Ralegh to the warden of All Souls, with its reply. Ralegh had himself obtained from the college a lease of some of its property on terms, it need scarcely be said, very favourable to himself; and this article contains much information on that transaction.

London. W. P. COURTNEY.

* * *

A Suggestion for the Leisured Antiquarian.—Much information bearing upon the history of the Western Counties could be gleaned if someone possessed of leisure would take out from Rymer's *Fœdera* all that is of interest concerning them. A glance through Hardy's *Syllabus* of that great work would indicate to the most careless the amount of valuable material interred therein. Looking at it a short time since, for Launceston alone, some items were noticeable as of more than merely local interest. The troubles of the early Edwards with Scotland are recalled by an order of December 10th, 1307, to the sheriffs of Cornwall and Devon, the one to liberate "Willielmus Giffard, Adæ le Pylard, et Gilkrys de la Kesme, prisonis de Scotiâ," from the Castle of Launceston, and the other to liberate "Simon le Armurer, prisoni de Scotiâ," from the gaol at Exeter. The prospect of internal difficulties doubtless accounts for a royal order of June 4th, 1336, directing the castles of Tintagel, Launceston, and Restormel, among others (including the Tower of London), to be put in a state of defence. The religious controversies of the reign of Henry VIII. are represented by the text of the deeds of surrender of the various western priories and abbeys; while those of Elizabeth's time are indicated by the entry which tells how, on July 14th, 1581, a pardon was granted at Westminster "for James Humfrey, late of Launceston and Tregeare, for maintaining the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome in England, and for obtaining a printed instrument from the See of Rome, containing absolution for divers of the Queen's subjects." These are but samples of a mass of interesting information affecting every ancient town in the Western Counties, which an antiquarian, possessed of the necessary leisure, could turn to excellent account. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

Sir Joshua Reynolds.—One of the earliest portraits painted by him was that of his old schoolfellow at Plympton, Philip Worth, R.N., on his return from his first voyage in 1744. Reynolds was then only eighteen years old, and was established as a portrait painter at Plymouth Dock. Philip Worth's family lived at Brixton, not far from Plympton, and a great intimacy existed between the two young men. Worth was lost at sea. He is represented in the portrait, which is half-length, dressed in uniform, wearing the scarlet waistcoat of that date and having his cap under his left arm. On the back of the canvas is written in a bold hand, "Philip Worth 1744, J. Reynolds painter." The portrait has never been out of the possession of the family. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

London.

* * *

On Weighing Evidence.—I was much struck by the following quotation, which appeared in a London newspaper last month: "One truth fits in with every other truth in the universe, and it is as impossible for one sound principle to contradict another as it is for two parallel lines to meet. Therefore, when a thinking man

Digitized by Google

finds in the system he is examining that two assumptions are inconsistent one with the other, he must weigh the evidence and eliminate whichever one he finds to be false." *A propos* of this I find in the *W. A.*, Vol. IV., page 27, that "Drake was called away after the act of Parliament was obtained," and the writer asks: "Why did Plymouth remain inactive for years awaiting his return if £300 would supply her with a necessary of life?" I read of Plymouth's poverty in the Introduction to Vol. V., and Fuller's statement, which fit in precisely, *viz.*: "*In spare hours, he* (Drake) *brought fresh water to Plymouth.*" This explains that as soon as more urgent business had been despatched the man who "*hated nothing so much as idleness,*" resumed his suspended task. I differ from those who think that an historical question of local interest, like the Plymouth leat, might remain unsettled and shelved. The idea is repugnant to our modern spirit of investigation.

TRUTH-SEEKER.

✠ ✠ ✠

Epitaph in Bigbury Church.—The following, for quaintness, deserves a place in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Here lie the corpes of John, and Jane his wife,
Surnamed Pearse, whome death bereav'd of life,
O lovely peirce vntill death did them call,
They objectes were, to love in generall,
Living, they lived in Fame and honesti,
Dieing, they left both to their progeni.
Alive and dead, al waies their charitie,
Hath, doth, and will, help helples povertie,
By nature they were two, by love made one,
By death made two againe, with mournful mone,
O cruel death, in turning odde to even,
Yet blessed death, in bringing both to heaven,
On earth they had one bed, in earth one teombe,
And now their soules, in heaven enjoy one roome,
Thus Pearse being pierced by death, doth peace obtaine,
Oh happie peirce, since peace is Pearses gaine.
He dyed the 10 day of December, 1612.
She dyed the 31 day of Jvlie, 1589.

Colyton. R.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

77.—**Sir William Morrice.**—What was the relationship between Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State, *temp.* Charles II., and General Monk, of same date? M.

✠ ✠ ✠

78.—**Altar Plate at Parracombe, Devon.**—Part of the altar plate of the parish of Parracombe, Devon, consists of a paten, or perhaps chalice-cover, four and a quarter inches in diameter, four ounces weight of silver, marked "I P" and a stamp consisting of a castle of three towers surrounded with letters, "I. P. BARUM," evidently the work of a local silvermith, "I. P.," of Barnstaple. It is mentioned in a terrier of 1727. Can anyone identify "I. P.," and are there any other instances of local work in the sacramental plate of Devonshire? J. F. C.

Parracombe Rectory.

79.—**Salcombe Regis.**—I want to know how Salcombe, near Sidmouth, received the name of Salcombe Regis. Murray, in his *Devonshire* of 1879, says (page 58): "The great tithes and advowson of Salcombe still belong to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to which church the manor was given by Canute, probably as some expiation for the ravages along the coast and at Exeter of his father Sweyne." He also adds, in a foot-note: "Hence the name of Salcombe Regis." This reference to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is surely a mistake: the bishop's see in the time of Canute was at Crediton, not Exeter, and there was no dean till 1225, before which the precentor was the head of the Chapter. Query: Was the manor of Salcombe given by Canute to St. Peter's monastery at Exeter?

Turning to Murray's *Devon and Cornwall* of 1862, a totally different account is given. There formerly existed a fort in the neighbourhood, which was the last in the country to hold out for King Charles, and from that circumstance added "Regis" to the name of the village.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

80.—**Post-Bags.**—A reward of £200 was offered by the Postmaster-General, London, August 4th, 1746, for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed the robbery under mentioned:—

"Whereas the Post Boy bringing the West Mail, from Hartford-Bridge to Stains was this Morning, between the Hours of Twelve and One, attack'd on the Highway, near a place called the Hither Black Water, in the County of Surrey, by a single Highwayman, who carried off the following bags, *viz.*, Plymouth, Truro, St. Columb, Bodmin, Camelford, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, Ashburton, Totnes, Dartmouth, Launceston, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Axminster, Lyme, Chard, Bridport, Taunton, Wellington, Minehead, Shaftesbury, Weymouth, Dorchester, Blandford, Salisbury, Wimbourn, Christ Church, Pool, Cranbourn, Fordingbridge, and Ringwood."

Perhaps some of your correspondents would be good enough to tell me the size of the post-bags used at that period. J. PETHERICK.

Torquay.

[*Notes & Queries*, September 18th, 1886.]

✠ ✠ ✠

81.—**Matthew as a Female Christian Name.**—Can anyone tell me of a case where the name Matthew has been given as a female Christian name? I find mentioned the burial of a Matthew, *wife* of William, in 1619, and the death of the said William in 1629, the only ones mentioned of the surname in the parish registers. It is impossible to make anything but Matthew of the name, and I think this must be an exceptional case of the use of it in the feminine. I have known the names of James, John, and Thomas, given to women, but never Matthew, and should like to know if others have found this in Devon registers. F. B. J.

[Will our correspondent state in what parish registers the instance cited occurs?—EDITOR.]

Digitized by Google

82.—**Proper Signature of Clerks of the Peace.**—Has the borough of Devonport any special privilege conferred on it that its clerk of the peace should sign his surname at the foot of notices of quarter sessions just as if he were a peer? I believe his predecessor used to do the same, but I observe by the notice advertised in to-day's paper (Sept. 23rd) that the Plymouth clerk of the peace affixed the initials of his name. Can any reader say whether the Devonport Charter of Incorporation contains any provision on the point. QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

83.—**Cordwinder = Cordwainer (?)**—During a recent visit to Launceston I went into the church, and was struck with the description of a deceased inhabitant, as a "Cordwinder" (as I read it). I have since looked at the two recent Histories of Launceston by Robbins and by Peters, but I cannot find in either any account of the sepulchral monuments in the church. May I ask some of your readers, who have the opportunity, either to verify my reading of the word, or to explain what is meant by it? RAMBLER.

✠ ✠ ✠

84.—**End.**—Can anyone give me information concerning the word "End," as applied to a house or estate, such as "Green End" and "Woodbury End"? It is found so in old deeds, and would seem to imply more than the end of a road or lane. F. B. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

85.—**Quakers in Devonshire.**—I find this record in an old parish register of Plymtree, near Cullompton, Devon:

"Those: that goe under the Notion of quakers ware first Aprhended & Imprisoned in the year 1656.

"Tho Boddridge Regr."

Is not this a very early date of such persecution?

F. B. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

86.—**MS. Description of Devon.**—Can your readers tell me if the MS. referred to in the following extract has ever been published? On page 99 of Williams's *Tour to North Devon* occur the words: "The following account of a picturesque scene at Sticklepath is from one of the Manuscript volumes descriptive of Devon of the Revd Mr Swete of Oxton House." If not published, perhaps the present whereabouts of the MS. may be ascertained.

DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

87.—**Shindle.**—The Act, 8th Anne, cap. 8, for clearing Cattewater, provides that "Limestones or *Shindle*" shall be furnished at the same rates as other ballast. What is meant by "Shindle" in this paragraph?

CURIOUS.

✠ ✠ ✠

88.—**Rev. Thomas Alcock, of St. Budeaux, and the Devonshire Cider Colic.**—In Hirsch's *Geographical and Historical Pathology*, a paper by this gentleman on the above-named subject is mentioned in a foot-note. This paper is elsewhere described as a refutation of an hypothesis of Dr. Baker that the cider colic was due to the presence of lead in the liquor. Can any of your readers help me to find a copy of this "refutation"? Was it published in a separate form, or was it printed in some newspaper of the time (*circa* 1767, when Dr. Baker read his essay before the Royal College of Physicians)? It has been searched for in vain at the British Museum and the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, and it does not appear to be included in the Devon and Cornwall Section of the Free Public Library, Plymouth. Any information respecting this or any other work by Mr. Alcock will greatly oblige. W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

89.—**The River Walkham.**—What is the veritable original name of this stream? I have seen it spelled "Wallcomb," and I now find that in 1804 it was called, by one who apparently knew the neighbourhood well, "the river Walk" (Williams's *Picturesque Excursions in Devon*, page 2). Again, on page 77, the writer refers to it thus: "Above this fall the river Walk, or Walham unites its tributary waters with the Tavey."

DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

90.—**Risdon's "Survey": Date of Lists of Hundreds and Rating.**—I shall be much obliged if your readers can tell me the date of the document which forms an appendix to Risdon's *Survey*. It seems probable that it dates back to a much earlier time than his own *Survey*, and I should like to know if the source can be traced. In such matters I am sorry to have to sign myself an

IGNORAMUS.

✠ ✠ ✠

91.—**Curious Christian Names.**—In a Plymouth churchyard there is a tombstone recording the death of "Wendy the son of Wendy and mary [*sic*] Oxford," etc. Can any reader explain this *quasi*-Christian name, or say of what it is a corruption? H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

92.—**Dorchester Company.**—Can anyone give me information concerning the great Dorchester Company that existed early in the 17th century for colonizing New England, America, of which the Rev. John White, Arthur Luke, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and John Humphrey (brother-in-law of the Earl of Lincoln) were active promoters? Books already consulted are Moreton's *Cape Ann Colony*, Hutchin's *Dorset*, Brook's *Lives*, and White's *Planter's Plea*. Any information concerning White's descendants, or any clue that would lead to items concerning the company wonld be thankfully received. F. B. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

93.—**Plymouth Hospitals.**—The Plymouth Public Dispensary originated in the year 1798. The South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, an offshoot of the Dispensary, and originally intended to be amalgamated with it, was opened in Sussex Place in 1840. The Eye Infirmary was founded by Dr. Butter and Dr. Moore in

Digitized by Google

1821. These are the oldest medical charities now in existence in Plymouth, but in various books references to some older institution are met with; thus, for example, in the *Mudge Memoirs*, we read: "John Mudge was born at Bideford in 1721 and was brought to Plymouth in 1732. He then went to the Plympton Grammar School. . . . . When he left school, he determined to enter the medical profession and at the age of 20 we find him as a student in the Hospital at Plymouth"—that is, in the year 1741. At a still earlier date, February, 1729, there is a reference to this hospital in a remarkable medical case reported to the Royal Society by Dr. Huxham: "*Dira hæc inter tormenta cum per plures jam annos, miser hic, neglectus omnino miserrimam pertraxit vitam, ad nostrum Nosocomium tandem delatus fuit*," etc.

The present Incorporation of Guardians of the Poor was established in 1708, and I presume a workhouse including an infirmary for the sick was built at that time, but this can hardly have been the hospital referred to, I imagine, as it was probably a small and unimportant place, and not such as the most eminent physician in the West of England would be likely to send an interesting case for treatment. Are there any records of any ancient medical institutions in Plymouth? EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D.

✠ ✠ ✠

94.—**Middleditch Family.**—I am anxious to obtain the baptismal certificate of John Richard Middleditch, of Pickwell House, Georgeham, near Barnstaple, who died at Bath on January 17th, 1799, aged 42 years, and who was buried at the Abbey Church, Bath, on the 24th of the same month. His death was recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* shortly afterwards. Any information regarding his parentage, or references to any county histories likely to throw light on the subject, will greatly oblige. Please address answers to J. A. CAMPBELL.
25, Charrington St., Oakley Square,
London, N.W.

✠ ✠ ✠

95.—**Cotes Family.**—Is anything known of the Cotes family, who seem to have been connected with Plymouth, or the West Country, in the middle of the last century? I notice in Colonel Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall*, page 260, that Mary, daughter of James Fletcher, of Stoke Damerel, and widow of Walter Kendall of Pelyn, remarried Vice-Admiral Thomas Cotes, and that her son, Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Cotes. W. M. BIRCH.
Ashburton.

✠ ✠ ✠

96.—**Bampfylde Moore Carew.**—Will any of your readers kindly enlighten me as to the exact connection of this remarkable man with the ancient and well-known family of Carew. I find in his *Life* that he was the son of the Rev. Theodore Carew, Rector of Bickleigh, and that he is spoken of as descended from an ancient and honourable family in the West of England. I cannot, however, find his father's name in the Carew Pedigree in Colonel Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*, nor in any other printed pedigree that I have by me. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to give me the information I desire. W. M. BIRCH.
Ashburton.

✠ ✠ ✠

97.—**"Hospital of Poor's Portion," Plymouth.**—An illustration of the gateway of this ancient charitable institution may be found in Vol. I., p. 78. of the *W.A.* As a building, I am aware that it exists no longer, but where may an exact description of it be found? The "Portion," or funds of this charity, I believe, are administered by the Incorporation of Guardians, and it is in this way, or rather through this channel, that the "kind" is granted to the out-door poor and to the labourers employed by the Board. Perhaps one of your many able contributors would kindly favour us with a succinct account of the "merging" of this venerable *hospitalis*, in as interesting a strain as Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., has written concerning the Maudlin House at Plympton. FRANC PLUME.

Replies.

John Wilson (VI., page 48, query 30).—The Dramatic Works of John Wilson, edited by J. Maidment and W. H. Logan, were published in 1874, and form one volume of the series of "Dramatists of the Restoration," issued by Paterson, of Edinburgh, from which many of the following particulars are taken. This contains a prefatory memoir of the author, but nearly all of the ten pages of which it consists are devoted to an account of his writings, his biography being confined to the following brief account:—

"John Wilson was the son of the Rev. Aron [*sic*] Wilson of Plymouth, from whom he derived a competent patrimony. He became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on 31st October, 1646, 22 Car. I. It is believed that he became secretary in Ireland to the Duke of York, through whose influence he was appointed, shortly before the death of King Charles II., to the office of Recorder of Londonderry; but this he seems to have vacated about the time of the siege, which began 18th April and continued till 1st August, 1689, during which, as there were neither mayor nor sheriff, the vocation of recorder would be a dead letter. It is evident that Wilson shortly afterwards went to Dublin, no doubt to join King James there, and that, hoping in the ultimate ascendancy of the Jacobite cause, he remained a resident for some years afterwards. He appears to have died in London in 1696."

In the continuation of Gerard Langbaine's *English Dramatic Authors* (1691; the continuation, 1699) the writer affirms of Wilson, "he died about three years since, near Leicester Fields, but where buried I know not."

The foregoing appears to be all that is known of him at the present time. His father, the Rev. Dr. Aaron

Digitized by Google

Wilson, Vicar of Plymouth, *circa* 1633-1643, was one of the sufferers of the Civil Wars. A short memoir of him is given is Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (1714), ij., 25, where he is stated to have been a Canon Residentiary of Exeter. He died in the latter city, but his remains were removed to Plymouth and interred in the south aisle of St. Andrew's Church. His altar tomb of black marble may still be seen there, bearing at the top a long Latin inscription (of which an excellent translation is given in Mr. J. Brooking Rowe's description of that church (1874), 25), and on its front the following lines:—

"Here rests the Bodys of ye Right Worpll. Aaron Wilson, Dr. of Divinity, Archdeacon of Exeter, and Vicar of Plymovth, and Aaron Wilson, his son, who departed this Life, the one the 7 of July, ye other the 21 of January next following, 1643." (Jewitt's *History of Plymouth*, (1873), 508). From bearing the same Christian name, Aaron was probably the vicar's eldest son.

The published plays of John Wilson are four in number:—

1.—"*Andronicus Comnenius:* a Tragedy. By John Wilson. . . London, Printed for John Starkey, at the Mitre, between the Middle-Temple Gate and Temple Bar, in Fleet Street. 1664. 4to." The scene of action is laid in Constantinople. Of it Halliwell reports, "the truth of history is followed in this piece with considerable fidelity" (*Dictionary of Old English Plays* (1860), 18).

2.—"*The Cheats:* A Comedy. Written in the year 1662. . . Imprimatur Nov. 5, 1663. Roger L'Estrange. London, Printed for G. Bedell and T. Collins, at the Middle-Temple-Gate; and Cha. Adams, at the Talbott over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. 1664. 4to." Other editions in 1671, 1684, 1693. According to the *Biographia Dramatica* (1812), "this play met with general approbation, and very deservedly; notwithstanding which, the author's modesty induced him to make an apology for its faults, in a preface to the earlier editions. To the fourth edition, which was imprinted in 1693, there is the addition of a new song, near the end of the fifth act (III., 94). To this Halliwell adds, "and also a short prologue on its revival after it had been suppressed by a faction" (*op. cit.*, 18). A different report of it is thus given by a contemporary writer: "March 28, 1663. The new play called *The Cheats* has been attempted on the stage; but it is so scandalous that it was forbidden" (*Familiar Letters of Abraham Hill, Esq.*, quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series, IV., 420). It certainly contains much of the loose writing so common in plays of that period.

3.—"*The Projectors:* A Comedy By John Wilson. . . Imprimatur, Roger L'Estrange, Jan 13, 1664. Lond. Printed for John Playfere at the White Lyon, in the Upper Walk of the New Exchange; and William Crook, at the Three Bibles, on Fleet-Bridge. 1665. 4to." The action takes place in London. One of the characters, Suckdry, a miser, appears to have been copied by several later writers. "This play met with good success on the stage" *Biographia Dramatica*, IV., 182).

4.—"*Belphegor; or the Marriage of the Devil:* a Tragi-Comedy. Lately acted at the Queen's Theatre in Dorset Garden. By Mr. Wilson—'Prodesse potest aut delectare.'—Licensed, October 13, 1690. London, Printed by J. L. for Luke Meredith, at the Angel, in Amen-Corner, 1691." 4to. Written by Wilson in his old age, about five years before his death. Although his recent editors report it to possess great merit, and to be "worthy of a high place amongst the dramas of the times in which it was written," it did not meet with the same amount of success that attended his previous efforts. The plot is said to have been taken from Machiavelli, and to be laid in Genoa.

These plays are the works by which he is best known, but he was the author of several others, of a totally different character:—

5.—"*Moriæ Encomium: or; the Praise of Folly.* Written originally in Latin by Des. Erasmus, of Rotterdam, and translated into English by John Wilson. Licensed, Roger L'Estrange. London, printed for William Leak, and are to be sold at the Crown in Fleet Street, between the two Temple gates. 1668. 12mo." The original work by Erasmus appeared in 1519, and has on several occasions been translated into English by various authors. The first was that by Sir Thomas Chaloner, printed in the year 1549 by the celebrated T. Berthelet: this is the date given on the title-page, and is no doubt the correct one, but in the colophon it is assigned to MDLXIX, an evident error, as Berthelet died *circa* 1555. Another issue took place in 1577. The second was that by John Wilson, of which the title is quoted above. Both of these have long since given place to the third, by Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, first published in 1683, of which several editions have appeared, and well known for its containing numerous engravings by Holbein.

6.—"*A poetical epistle* to His Grace James, Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, printed at London in 1677."

7.—"A Poem. "To his Excellence Richard, Earl of Arran, etc. Lord-Deputy of Ireland. . . Dublin. Printed at His Majesty's printing house for Joseph Wild, bookseller in Castle Street. 1682. Folio." Quoted at length by Maidment and Logan (*op. cit.*, xij, xiij) from a copy in the British Museum Library.

8.—"*A Discourse of Monarchy*, more particularly of the Imperial Crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, according to the Ancient, Common, and Statute Laws of the same; with a close for the whole as it relates to the succession of his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York. . . London: printed by M. C. for Jos. Hindmarsh, bookseller to his Royal Highness, at the Black Bull in Cornhill, 1684. 8vo."

9.—"A Prindarique [*sic*] to Their Sacred Majesties, James II And His Royal Consort, Queen Mary, On their joynt Coronations at Westminster, April 23. 1685. London: Printed for Joseph Knight, and Francis Saunders, 1685. Folio, 4 leaves." This is given by Hazlitt (*Bibl.*

Digitized by Google

Coll. and Notes, 2nd Series (1882), 651) as the production of Wilson; but it is not so recorded by any other bibliographical writer, nor is it included in the list of Wilson's works by Maidment and Logan.

10.—"*Jus Regium Coronæ:* or, the King's Supreme Power in dispensing with Penal Statutes; more particularly as it relates to the two Test Acts of the twenty-fifth and thirtieth of his late Majesty, King Charles II. *Argued by Reason*, and confirmed by the Common and Statute Laws of this Kingdom. In two parts. Auctore, Jo. Wilsonio, J.C.

"*Sir Edw. Coke*, 1 *Inst.* 64. *Imperii Majestas, Tutelæ Salus.*

"London, printed by Henry Hills, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, for his household and chapel; and are sold at his printing house, on the Ditch side, in Blackfriars. 1688. 4to, pp. 79."

Watts and Allibone, in their respective bibliographical works (there can be little doubt that the latter copied the statement made by the former), attribute Nos. 8 and 10 to another author of the same name, possibly from not being acquainted with, or from overlooking the circumstance that, although a dramatic writer, John Wilson was a member of the legal profession.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

✠ ✠ ✠

Rare = Underdone (VI., page 104, query 70).—This use of the word must have been taken to New England by the Devonian settlers, as until within five or ten years even the "best society" spoke of "rare" meat. I would suggest that it is closely allied to the word "raw."

AMERICA.

Hrére, Anglo-Saxon, raw. *Hrére mús*, Anglo-Saxon, a bat, called in South Somerset a "Raã-mouse." *Rere*, half-boiled, etc., Bailey (a country word). H. NORRIS.

South Petherton, Somerset.

I HAVE a note as to this word, thus: "*Rare.* Flesh or meat underdone. Half raw." But there is another meaning to the word. Anything of an eatable kind early in the season is said to be "rare." This, I think, is the same as "rear," which, says Polwhele, was used by Shakspere and Milton. In the *Two Noble Kinsmen* we have, "Do very *rearly*," *i.e.*, "Do very early." The word is certainly not confined to Devon and Cornwall.

F. W. P. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Verb "To Entertain" (VI., page 49, query 36).—Mr. William Trant writes in regard to the enquiry by "W.S.B.H." in our July number, as to the meaning of "to entertain" in the Plymouth Guardians' Act of 1708, in which that body is empowered to "choose and entertain a clerk." Mr. Trant says: "The meaning of entertain is 'to keep in one's service.' Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, asks: 'How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long would you have them *entertained?*' In *King Lear*, III., 6, we read: 'You sir I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garment.'" Mr. Trant adds: "I had a peculiar adventure in India from a misapprehension of the word by a Parsee hotel-keeper, who used 'English as she is spoke.' I telegraphed that on arrival by such a train I should require 'entertainment.' Imagine my surprise when I was met at the station by a band of music, a long procession of the leading inhabitants of the village, and, on arrival at the hotel, found a batch of nautch girls to 'entertain' me."

✠ ✠ ✠

Selinge (VI., page 48, query 26).—In an inventory of the estate of Richard Conant, of East Budleigh, 1631, is the following, which may assist in some way "H.C.L.":—

"Item three *Cellings* with bynches to them, a new millston & Certain other things moveable wch were Compounded for, to the valley of £9."

I should be very grateful for suggestions of the meaning of the following words, some of which were undecipherable: An *eargon* salte and Cups; 6 *stonninge Fuggy* and cups; 2 brasse *posnetts;* one *Utinge* fate for Brewinge (fate = vat); 3 *Dowe* tubbs and a bowle; 4 Standards, 4 frayes; a clever, a *shreeding* knife; a feather boulster, a *doust* boulster; 2 swords with an *Aiment Revett* (Helmet?); 2 Sidsaddles and one *Cowinge;* a *skaymer*, a cheese Racke; an old *ded* (*edd?*) piece. F. B. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nelson at Plymouth (VI., page 81, query 47).—The extract quoted refers to Plymouth, and not to Plymouth Dock. There was a "Fountain Tavern" at Plymouth in 1797; also a "Fountain Inn" (probably the same) at "*Grand Parade Plymouth*," from 1800-1817. May not this be the place alluded to? JNO. LANE.

Torquay.

✠ ✠ ✠

Smeaton's "Edystone" (V., page 267).—I may mention in reply to the query of Mr. H. Sharrock, that the first edition of Smeaton's work was published in London in 1791. A second edition, corrected, was put forth in 1793, of which the edition of 1813, called on the title-page the second edition, is merely a reprint.

W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

Montacute (VI., page 14, query 19).—Permit me to supplement my old friend Mrs. Boger's remarks (VI., page 109) by the following on the subject of the De Montacutes in Somerset. I do not think the Nevilles ever had a house at Montacute. The De Montacutes had a capital manor and a house at Donyat, near Ilminster, in Somerset. This house was built by William de Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, *circa* 1345, *without a license from the king*, for which he had to apologise and pay a certain sum to the Crown ere he could obtain pardon.

The village-name of "Montacute," previously called Biscopeston, was probably given by Robert de Mortaigne,

Digitized by Google

the Conqueror's half-brother, when he had built his castle on what is now called St. Michael's Hill. Here he appointed his friend Drogo de Montagu, in Normandy, his first castellan, and in compliment to his (Drogo's) Norman home, the name of Montagud was destined to take the place of the older Saxon designation. The legend of the Holy-rood of Montacute and Waltham is well told in Freeman's *Old English History*, pages 270 and 322. HUGH NORRIS.

South Petherton.

✠ ✠ ✠

The White Hart (VI., page 82, query 53).—"R.P." will see from the *Western Antiquary*, II., page 159, that the white hart was the cognisance of Sir Walter Ralegh, and this most probably accounts for its popularity in the West. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1787, are engravings of three silver seals*:—

(1).—Sir Walter Ralegh on horseback, in armour, with his sword in his right and his shield in the left hand; with the poictrell and caparison on the horse. Inscription: "Sigill. Domin. Walter. Ralegh Militis Gardian. Stannar. Cornub. & Devon. Capitan. Gard. Reg. et Gubernator Insulæ de Jersey" (supposed to have been cut in 1559).

(2).—The quartering of sixteen coats: 1, Raleigh; 2, eight martlets, a canton; 3, three helmets, two and one, a chief; 4, a fess between two chevrons; 5, a bend vair between six (?); 6, a fess dancette; 7, a branch of a tree, a canton; 8, three chevronels; 9, a lion rampant; 10, five lozenges in bend; 11, a branch of a tree, on a chief three cross crosslets; 12, three helmets, two and one; 13, three stags' heads caboshed; 14, on a bend three heads or helmets; 15, on a bend three stars; 16, on a bend three horse-shoes. Supporters: two foxes, three crests on helmets after the German fashion—1, a fleur-de-lis; 2, a buck's head caboshed, between the antlers a fleur-de-lis; 3, a roebuck. Motto: "*Amore et Virtute.*"

(3).—His arms as Governor of Virginia, with two foxes for supporters. Crest: a roebuck. Motto: "*Amore et Virtute.*" Inscription: "Propria Insignia Walteri Ralegh Militis, Domini & Gubernatoris Virginiæ." With a martlet for the difference of family. Date, 1584.

Can anyone appropriate these quarterings?

Southampton. G. T. W.-M.

✠ ✠ ✠

Long Tenure of Ecclesiastical Benefices (V., page 298).—The case may possibly not compare with those already quoted in your columns, but you may perhaps think it worth quoting, that, as recorded on a tablet in Launceston Church, the Rev. Charles Bedford and his two sons were curates of that church successively for 73 years.

I find also a reference on p. 33, Part III. of Williams's *Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire*, to the late Vicar of St. Budeaux (Mr. Alcock), as having "officiated at St. Budeaux upwards of sixty years." HIBYSKWE.

* March 27th, 1735, these seals were in the possession of Mrs. Raleigh, the last person then remaining of the family.

Miracle Plays (VI., page 104, query 64).—"M.M.C." will find a long account of the history of these and other plays in Warton's *English Poetry*, Vols. I.-II., and also in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, of those specially enquired about, namely, the miracle plays as performed at Chester. These were given in the Whitsun week, and were acted for the first time in the mayoralty of Sir John Arnewaye, 1328, but were discontinued in the mayoralty of Sir John Savage, Knight, A.D. 1574. There were 24 plays in all, each play being acted by persons of certain trades or professions; thus, "The Harrowing of Hell" was performed by cooks, tapsters, and innkeepers; "The Crucifying of Christ," by the ironmongers and ropers; drawers of Dee and water-leaders performed "Noe and his Shippe." Thus it will be seen the plays were, as far as they could be, adapted to the trades which performed them. The following may suffice to give some idea of their titles: "The Falling of Lucifer," "The Creation of the World," "Noe and his Shippe," "Abraham and Isacke," "King Balak, Balam, and Moses," "The Nativity of Our Lord," etc., etc. The actors were no doubt "cast"—to use a modern theatrical expression—to the various parts each member was likely to excel in.

"M.M.C." says: "The Exeter ones are, I believe, lost." I have made enquiries of those gentlemen who have bestowed much time and research into both the ecclesiastical and municipal records of the city, and they inform me that they have not found any mention of miracle or sacred plays having been performed here. I shall be glad if "M.M.C." will give me any references to these Exeter plays. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

[THE following cutting from a recent catalogue by Mr. A. Reader, bookseller, of 1, Orange Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C., may be of service to "M.M.C." Mr. Reader is well-known as a collector of curious and out-of-the-way books, and his catalogues of second-hand books will always repay perusal.

"378 MIRACLE PLAYS.—Collection of English Miracle Plays, or Mysteries, containing Ten Dramas from the Chester, Coventry, and Towneley Series, with Historical View and Description of the Plays, by Marriott; 8vo bds., SCARCE, 8/6 1838." EDITOR *W. A.*]

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir John Clobery (VI., page 103, query 60).—The enquiry of Mr. Alfred F. Robbins, to whose admirable *History of Launceston* everyone interested in Cornish history must always be indebted, will be answered by the following quotation from my notes on the representation of Launceston: "In 1660 there was elected John Clobery, of Bradstone, in Devon, and to sit for Launceston he rejected the services of the electors of the little Yorkshire borough of Hedon. Clobery's grand mother was a Kekewich of St. Germans, his mother was a Trelawny, and his aunts were married to two Cornish gentlemen, one of them

Digitized by Google

being the redoubtable Richard Bennet of Lawhitton. He himself was one of the first gentlemen knighted at Whitehall after the Restoration (7th June, 1660), and he owed that honour to the friendship of Monk, with whom he served in Scotland, and 'unto whom'—to use the words of Prince—'he was greatly assisting in the delivery of this country from slavery and restoration of his Majesty King Charles the Second, and the royal family, to the throne of his ancestors.'" W. P. COURTNEY.

London.

THE subjoined extract from Collins's *English Baronetage* (edition of 1741, Vol. II., pages 278-9) may partly answer Mr. Robbins's question: "As three Baronets, Sir Lister Holte, Sir Thomas Trollope, and Sir Edward Noel, are descended from three daughters of Sir John Clobery [of Bradstone, in Devonshire, Knt.], 'tis thought proper to give the following authentick account of Sir John, as published in a note, by the Editor of Dr Barwick's life, in English, p. 275. Colonel Clobery was the younger son of an ancient family in Devonshire, which had continued at Bradstone, their seat, above 500 years. They have had a plentiful estate in that county, and in Cornwall, and have frequently intermarried with the best families in both counties. He was born at Bradstone, in the year 1623, or 1624. His father, a royalist, gave him an ingenuous [*sic*] education, and he was sent to the Temple to study law. His natural and acquired abilities were such, it is probable he would have been very considerable in that profession, had he not quitted it, after the murder of King Charles, to serve under his countryman, and kinsman, General Monk, who advanced him from one commission to another, till he gave him the command of a regiment. At the restoration, being presented by the General to the King, he was knighted, and had a pension of 600 pounds per annum granted to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, in consideration of his services at that time; but to cease and determine, upon his Majesty granting him lands of like value. The pension was afterwards surrendered, upon conveying to him certain fee-farm rents, according to the terms of the grant of the petition." The account goes on to state that Sir John, who resided at Winchester, rendered good service when the Dutch fleet were coming up to Chatham in 1667, and that he largely contributed to the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor, for which James II. personally thanked him. A. E. G.

IN response to one part of Mr. Robbins's query permit me to say that the kinship between Sir John Clobery and Colonel Bennett seems to be that of cousin. According to a slight sketch pedigree of Clobery in Le Neve's *Knights*, Sir John was grandson of Oliver Clobery, of Bradstone, by Anne, daughter of George Kekewich, Esq. Bennett's mother would thus be Sir John's father's sister. Sir John Clobery was elected to the Convention Parliament of 1660 for both Launceston and St. Mawes—sitting for the former. He does not seem to have sat again in Parliament till the three last parliaments of Charles II.—1678-9, 1679, 1681—in which he represented Winchester, to which city he seems to have removed from Devon between the two first-named dates. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

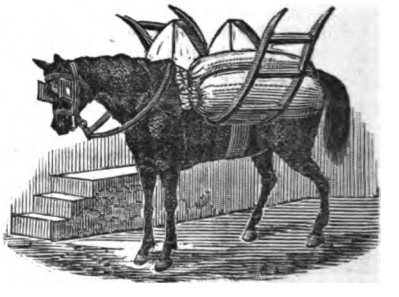
✠ ✠ ✠

Somerset Records (VI, page 82, query 55).—The Rev. J. A. Bennett, of South Cadbury Rectory, writes:—"I think that one of your correspondents a few numbers since asked for information about the records of Somerset. He will find a report upon those of this county in Vols. III.-VII. of the *Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission*."

✠ ✠ ✠

Packhorse Crooks (VI., page 81, query 48).—Many of the "oldest inhabitants" of Devon, and even some who, like the present writer, are as yet unable to boast attainment to that dignified position, can well remember these crooks. I believe they are still, or were very recently, used in some of the hilly districts of Devonshire. Only this week I have conversed with a Dartmoor farmer who had preserved a pack-saddle and crooks until last year, and it is probable that a specimen may yet be secured for a museum. Your able correspondent, Mr. George Townsend, could, if so minded, supply a graphic illustration of a pack-horse with saddle and crooks. R. D.

Exeter.



[The drawing from which our illustration of the pack-horse, bearing a loaded crook, is taken, has been kindly furnished by Mr. G. Townsend, of Exeter.—EDITOR.]

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament (VI., page 106).—The difficulty named by Mr. Rashleigh is one that had not escaped my notice, but it did not appear to me to be very serious. The point is this—Clement was certainly elected for Fowey on July 4th, 1648. How comes it to pass, then, that a week later than that date Gold is named as sitting in the House, sole member for Fowey? My answer is, because in all probability Clement had then not taken his seat, nor was there any official knowledge of his election. When we recollect the slow and difficult means of transit at the period, and especially the unusual risk attending it in the year 1648, a week's interval for a Cornish member between election and sitting would not be too great. Moreover, it is possible that the List of the

Digitized by Google

House purporting to be dated 11th July, 1648, may actually have been taken a day or two earlier.

I have only further to add that Jonathan Rashleigh can be regarded as sole member from 1642 to 1648 only in the sense that no *other* member had been elected in his stead. As a matter of fact, Fowey had *no* members between the date of the disablement of Rashleigh in January, 1644, and the election of April, 1648.

May I repeat my query with reference to Nicholas Gold? What proof is there that he, an ardent "Rumper," was the same "Nicholas Gould Esq of London" who was created a baronet in June, 1660? I do not doubt your correspondent's identity, but think the circumstance requires explanation. Sir Nicholas Gold, or Gould, seems to have been closely connected with Hertfordshire. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Garrard, Bart., of Lamer, Herts, and one of his daughters and coheirs married Sir John Boteler, Knight, of Weston Woodhall, Herts. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

✠ ✠ ✠

Hugh Prust, Governor of Launceston Castle (VI., page 102).—If "Launceston" will look again at the prefatory remarks on "An Appointment to the Governorship of Launceston Castle in 1558" (V., page 166), he will see that it is nowhere there stated that Hugh Prust is *not mentioned* in Messrs. Peter's *History of Launceston*, but that he is not mentioned as being one of the "*Keepers*" or "*Custodians*" of the castle. The only references to him in that work were the two quoted by "Launceston"—from which it merely appears that he was a negligent custodian of his own "goats and piggs," and not averse to a good breakfast at the mayor's expense. "Launceston" also gives a quotation from Mr. Robbins's valuable *History*, to which, however, no reference had been made. But the same remark will here again apply, for Hugh Prust is not there described as either "*Keeper*" or "*Custodian*" of the castle, but simply as a *repairer*. EDWARD KING.

Werrington Vicarage.

✠ ✠ ✠

"Complaint against the Prior of Plympton": "Nayling" (VI., page 96).—I have not certainly seen the form "nayling" before, but from the context I have not the least doubt it is a corrupt form of "aneling," *i.e.*, "anointing." Without "nayling," therefore, will be without extreme unction, as Hamlet's father died:—

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd*."

Treneglos, Kenwyn, Truro. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

IN the connection in which this word "nayling" is used in this very interesting document, I think there can be no doubt whatever that it is the phonetic rendering of the Devonshire pronunciation of the word "annealing." The first syllable, being weak, got dropped, and the "ea," was given the sound of long *a*, just as "wheat" is now sometimes pronounced "whāte," "meat" as "māte," etc. If this be so, its signification is quite clear: to "anneal," or "anele," as some dictionaries have it, was "to give extreme unction." Skeat says (under head of "Anneal") that "anele" is derived from Anglo-Saxon, *onelan*, to put oil on.

An example of its literary use, also in close connection with the word "housel," with which it is here associated, is found in Shakspere's *Hamlet*, Act I., Scene V., line 77. The passage is as follows: The ghost of Hamlet's father, after describing the physical effect of the poison dropped into his ear, goes on:—

"Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once dispatch'd,
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd;*
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head."

I trust this will satisfactorily elucidate the above query.

Plymouth. H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

WHEN I sent you a copy of the "Complaint against the Prior of Plympton," which you afterwards printed in your last number of the *Western Antiquary*, I was perplexed about the import of the word "nayling." As I feel that I have now without doubt discovered its meaning, that perplexity is at an end. I do not think that I should so speedily have made this discovery had it not been for the assistance of a visitor to Shaugh Prior, who, in course of conversation, directed my attention to the lines in *Hamlet*, as spoken by the ghost:—

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd*."

There is a foot-note in Knight's Cabinet Edition of *Shakspere* which undoubtedly throws such light on the subject as to make us come to the conclusion that the word "nayling" is a corrupt form of "anoiling." I append the note, which is as follows: "These words describe the last offices which were performed to the dying. To *housel* is to "minister the communion to one who lyeth on his death-bed." *Disappointed*, is not appointed, *not prepared*. *Unanel'd*, is without the administration of extreme unction, which was called *anoiling*." On reference to Webster's *Dictionary*, I find that it is an obsolete word which has been somewhere employed by Tyndale.

By intuition one might have jumped to the conclusion that extreme unction was possibly meant, but what would render one uncertain in this matter is the order in which the words occurred in the "Complaint against the Prior of Plympton." Had the expression, "nayling," preceded that of "burying," one would have more naturally concluded that "nayling" was synonymous with extreme unction, but coming as it does after the last rite, which can only be used for a dead person, it made that solution of the difficulty a less probable one; but the fault, if fault it be, lies with the original promoters of the complaint. I certainly think that they ought to have expressed themselves thus: "Many people have died without shrift or housel or any other Sacrament, as Christening, Nayling, or Burying." I do not think it can be urged that extreme unction might have been employed *after* death, as the

Digitized by Google

scriptural use was to anoint the *sick* with oil in the name of the Lord. It was, beyond doubt, a great point during the middle ages to anoint the sick just *before* death (as it is now in the Church of Rome of our own day), and this was only done when it was supposed that the sick man was past all hope of recovery, but that it was ever in use after death I very much question. However, taking into consideration the laxity that reigned in the Priory of Plympton in the time of Henry VIII., there is no saying what irregularity might have been permitted.

But whatever may have been the culpability, carelessness, and half-heartedness of the prior, canons, and priests of Plympton Priory, just before the dawn of the Reformation, and whatever may have been the superstitions then too extensively prevailing, one cannot but admire the earnestness of the lay people and their great regard for church privileges. They did not require to be run after and entreated to receive the Sacraments. They were only too willing to make use of the means of grace when they could possibly have them ministered to them. Take the case of Wembury. There were then 500 parishioners, and out of that number no less than 420 were communicants. If this was the state of things at Wembury, it is more than probable that "Plymstocke, Bryxtone and Schaffe," were similarly circumstanced. Would that the modern vicars of each of these parishes could say that their communicants were in anything like the same proportion to the population as was the case with Wembury in the days of old. We do not want to see a revival of any proved abuses and corruptions, but we should like to see more general earnestness and regard for "the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints." We should like to have the great happiness and joy of realising that all our people, like a band of brothers, were standing up for, and insisting upon maintaining unimpaired, the just rights and privileges which belong to them as members of the historical and ancient Church of England.

But to revert to the "Complaint against the Prior of Plympton," and to pre-Reformation times. "The priest has often been sore sick and in great jeopardy of life from travelling through the rain, hail, or snow." As no less than three priests "died from this cause," we must not be too hard upon the clergy of those days, but must make considerable allowance for the difficulties they had to encounter. Having resided on the top of Shaugh Hill for some few years, I have myself had personal experience of the inclemency of the weather at times, and on one particular occasion I think that a little more exposure would have involved me in the same fate as that which befel "Sir John Parker, Sir Ric. Wellche, and Sir Thomas Molying." I never suffered so much before from intense cold. What must it have been for these poor priests to have to battle with the elements as a matter of frequent occurrence? J. B. STROTHER, M.A.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage.

I THINK Mr. Strother would have solved his difficulty about the meaning of "nayling," if he had remembered the well-known words of the Ghost to Hamlet:—

> "Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
> Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd*."

Here it is clear that "unanel'd" means unanointed, that is, without having received the sacrament of extreme unction. The "nayling" of which the people of Wembury were deprived was doubtless this extreme unction. Even now Irish people speak of a sick person who has received this sacrament as having been "Iled," or "oiled."

The child whom the priest came too late to "christen" had probably been baptized by a layman, when it was seen to be *in extremis*.

The irregularity of saying "evensong," or vespers, before noon is not uncommon in religious houses, where they are bound to say vespers before dinner in Lent, and, as they often dine at twelve, or even earlier, the vespers are said before the canonical time.

St. Marychurch. W. R. CANON BROWNLOW.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON ABEDNEGO SELLER.

Another copy of *The History of Passive Obedience*, which I have just obtained, contains after page 190 of *A Continuation*, "An Appendix." It consists of two additional chapters—the one, chap. viii., "The belief of the Church of Scotland in this point; the other, chap. ix., "The Belief of the Church of Ireland." The signatures, as well as the paging, begin afresh, *vis.*, B to H in fours = 56 pages. This Appendix looks more like an English printed book; and my belief that it is so printed gathers confirmation from finding on the last page a list of some "*Books printed for* Joh. Hindmarsh *in* Cornhill."

In the Library of Exeter College, Oxford, is a copy of *The Good Man's Preparation*, a description of which the Rev. Charles W. Boase has kindly sent. It appears to be an improved and enlarged issue of *The Devout Communicant*, 1686, and should be added to the list of Seller's books.

> II.—The Good Man's Preparation for the Happy Receiving of the Blessed Sacrament. Together with an account of the Holy-Passion-Week; and the Great Festival of Easter. With Rules and Directions how to fast acceptably; and how to communicate worthily. To which are annext, Particular Lessons, Prayers, Meditations, and Anthems, for the Several Days of those Times of strict mortification, and Holy Joy. In Two Parts.
>
> London, John Hartley and Thomas Hodgson, over against Grays-Inn-Gate, in Holborn. 1704.
>
> 12mo. In the Dedication to Sir W. Boothby, he says· "I have adventur'd to republish (with many Alterations, Additions and Amendments) a Devotional Treatise, which some years since saw the light. . . Your obedient servant
> Midlent-Sunday, 1704. A. S."

A copy of Cave's *Historia Literaria*, 2 vols. fol., 1689, 1698, is now in my library, and I find prefixed to the first volume 56 lines of commendatory Greek verses, signed "AB. SELLERUS."

xix July, 1886. J. INGLE DREDGE.

Digitized by Google

Reviews.

Social Life in Scotland, from Early to Recent Times. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL.D. Vol. III. Edinburgh: Printed for the Grampian Club. 1886.

THIS is the concluding volume of a most interesting and exhaustive work, in which the author talks about Scotland in its social aspects, and in respect of the usages, manners, and practices of its inhabitants. The present section of the work includes the literary and scholastic life of Scotland, in which much interesting matter is contained; then follows a lengthy chapter entitled "An Eighteenth Century Correspondence," in which many well-known names appear. Another chapter is devoted to humour and eccentricity, and is full of most amusing anecdotes. Chapters on folk-lore, sorcery, demons, and apparitions follow, and a supplement and index which are applicable to the whole work. We congratulate our old friend Dr. Rogers on the completion of his most interesting labour, and are glad to know that he has received the encouragement necessary to warrant his bringing out the final volume of his well-written work. Our readers will find in it much to instruct and amuse them, and by a careful perusal they will undoubtedly obtain a clearer insight into the social life of their neighbours across the border than they ever had before. Such a work ought to be in every library, and we trust it will have a wide circulation, as it deserves.

A Plan for the Prevention of further Casualties on the Goodwin Sands and the Scilly Islands. By GEORGE CHOWEN. Plymouth: Trevor, 1886.

In a little pamphlet of a dozen pages, Mr. Chowen, of Tamerton Folliott, has given some valuable hints for the prevention of loss of life and property upon these two portions of our coast. He narrates the efforts he has made and the suggestions offered to induce the Admiralty and the Trinity Board to take some efficient steps in this direction. The necessity of such efforts is strikingly apparent, when we remember the lamentable wreck which took place at Scilly only a few days since. We trust that Mr. Chowen will soon find an ear amongst the "powers that be" to take up his suggestions and turn them to some practical account.

Driven Home. By EVELYN OWEN. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886. 1/-

This is yet another of the *Called Back* series. It is of the distinctly sensational type, as are most of its predecessors, and shows how the hero of the story was impelled by some occult power to leave the home which he had made for himself in America, travel to England, and there, almost without his own volition, as it were, to aid in the discovery of a murder, which had been perpetrated in the so-called "interests of Science." A capital book for the fireside, on long winter evenings.

Glimpses in Northern Europe. By Westcountrymen. Plymouth: Luke, 1886.

Reprinted from the *Western Morning News*, the series of letters with the above heading contain some valuable information respecting the capitals of Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Russia. In the course of a three weeks' holiday trip, Mr. A. Groser and his four companions visited Stockholm, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, the Baltic, Gothenburg, and other places of interest, and, it is needless to say, made notes on the way. What is more to the purpose, these notes are valuable, in that they contain practical hints which will be useful to other tourists who may desire to follow the same track.

Cole's Fun Doctor. The Funniest Book in the World. By E. W. COLE, Melbourne. London: Routledge.

We have seen many books of fun, but certainly none which contained so much of the laughter-moving element as *Cole's Fun Doctor*. The compiler evidently believes in the adage, "Laugh and grow fat," for every page abounds with mirth-provoking power. There is fun of all kinds, and upon every conceivable subject. Mr. Cole is, we understand, a large bookseller in Melbourne, Australia.

Through Famine and Pestilence. A Tale of the Bristol Riots and Cholera. London: S.P.C.K., 1886.

This is a little book which, like all the publications of the S.P.C.K., has a distinct and excellent *morale*. It inculcates the principles of truth and honesty, besides touching slightly on the duty to the community at large—of being strictly temperate and cleanly. It is withal a most interesting story, and calculated to make a useful school prize.

More than a Dream. By "DARRICH." Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

More than a Dream is a story which for thrilling and sustained interest and originality of plot equals any of the little books which Mr. Arrowsmith has made so deservedly popular. We advise all lovers of the mysterious to possess themselves of a copy forthwith.

That Winter's Day, or, Love's Victory. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886. 1/-

A charming little story of events connected with the Franco-German War is given to us in the above-named volume. To those who know the terse and vigorous style of the author, we need offer no comment; to those who do not, we would say, "Read *That Winter's Day*," for it has incident and, we may add, interest enough for an ordinary three-volume novel.

The Lady's World. London: Cassell & Co. November, 1886. 1/-, monthly.

We have just received the first number of this magazine of fashion, society, literature, etc., and must award it unqualified praise. The illustrations are excellent, and the letterpress, done on fine toned paper, leaves nothing

Digitized by Google

to be desired. It is certain to gain a wide circulation amongst intelligent and appreciative readers. Not only is the magazine a record of fashion, but ladies will find in its pages chatty articles on hairdressing, needlework, housekeeping, hunting, and kindred subjects, besides pleasant gossip and bits of news respecting fashionable marriages, leaders of society, etc. The names of the public-spirited and enterprising publishers are sufficient guarantee that no "news" of a questionable or offensive kind will be permitted in its columns. *The Lady's World*, both artistically, and from a literary point of view, is a high-class journal, and is, withal, one of the cheapest shilling magazines of the day.

The Century. London: T. Fisher Unwin. November, 1886. 1/4, monthly.

This number commences a new volume of this delightful magazine, the circulation of which will, we confidently predict, receive a fresh impetus in this country with Mr. Fisher Unwin as English publisher. We are glad to learn that English subjects will receive more attention than heretofore, and it will on that account be more generally interesting to English readers. "Lincoln as Pioneer," ably written by John G. Nicolay and John Hay (private secretaries to the President), and accompanied by a portrait of Lincoln, begins the part. This is followed by "The Minister's Charge," by W. D. Howells, and a charmingly written and prettily illustrated article on "Old Chelsea"; "The Fate of a Voice," a complete story by Mary Halloch Foote; "Machine Politics in New York City"; an able paper on "The Need of Trade Schools"; a new story by Frank Stockton, called "The Hundredth Man"; and "Hooker's Appointment and Removal." Minor articles and short poems, chief of which is "Clevedon Church," by Andrew Lang, make up the remainder of what is really a very entertainining number. When we say that the illustrations are as well executed as ever, we feel that we have said enough, for the reputation of *Scribner's* and *The Century* is in this respect world-wide and proverbial.

Also received, and will be reviewed next month:—

From Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co., London.—*The Vicar of Morwenstow. A Life of Robert Stephen Hawker, M.A.* By S. Baring-Gould, M.A.—*Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect.* By the late William Barnes.

From Messrs. Field & Tuer, London:—*The Curiosities of Ale and Beer. An Entertaining History.* (Illustrated with over Fifty Quaint Cuts.) By J. Bickerdyke. 21/—*The Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers* (1807). Embellished with Thirty-seven Whole-Page Plates. By Andrew W. Tuer. London, 1886-7.—*Sir Charles Grandison.* By Samuel Richardson. Illustrated. ("Gleanings from the Classics," No. 1.)—*Solomon Gessner.* Illustrated. ("Gleanings from the Classics," No. 2)—*One Thousand Quaint Cuts from Books of Other Days.*

From Elliot Stock:—*The Diversions of a Book-Worm.* By J. Rogers Rees. London, 1886.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

The Dowager-Countess of Harrington's *Plays for Young People* have been passed for press, and may be looked for early in the season.

One Thousand Quaint Cuts from Books of Other Days, including amusing illustrations from children's story books, fables, chap-books, a selection of pictorial initial letters, curious designs, and ornaments, from original wood blocks, belonging to the Leadenhall Press, forms one of the new Sixteenpenny Series of books. A few impressions have been struck off on one side of the paper only.

Songs of the North, the joint production of Miss Macleod and Messrs. Harold Boulton and Malcolm Lawson, having been exhausted almost as soon as published, a second edition, dedicated, as the first, to Her Majesty the Queen, is announced from the Leadenhall Press.

Miss Thackeray's (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) first story for children, which will appear in the Leadenhall Press *Bairns' Annual*, shows Thackeray's daughter in a new light. Amongst the contributors to the *Annual*—a thick quarto illustrated with numerous marginal sketches of child-life by Miss Lizzie Lawson—are Miss Alice Corkran, who also edits the volume, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mrs. Macquoid, Miss Katherine Tynan, Mr. W. G. Wills, "Melusine," and other known writers.

We learn that Mr. Milford's latest sensational novel, *Fifty-five Guineas Reward*, is being dramatised.

Quelqu'un de bien informé says that M. Max O'Rell thinks his forthcoming book, *DRAT the Boys! or Recollections of an ex-Frenchmaster*, which will shortly be issued from the Leadenhall Press, the best bit of work he has yet done.

The Signs of Old Lombard Street, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, with sixty whole-page quarto illustrations by Mr. James West, is announced from the Leadenhall Press. A history of each sign will be given, and some account of the occupants of the various houses. Subscribers' names are to be incorporated with the text in the old-fashioned, orthodox manner.

Stothard's pretty drawings, engraved by Robert Cromek in 1802, for illustrating the text of *Solomon Gessner, the Swiss Theocritus*, are being reprinted direct from the original copper-plates, and will appear in the Leadenhall Press new Sixteenpenny Series. *Sir Charles Grandison*, with six minutely and beautifully treated illustrations from the original copper-plates engraved in 1778 by Isaac Taylor, will appear in the same series. John Oldcastle contributes the prefaces.

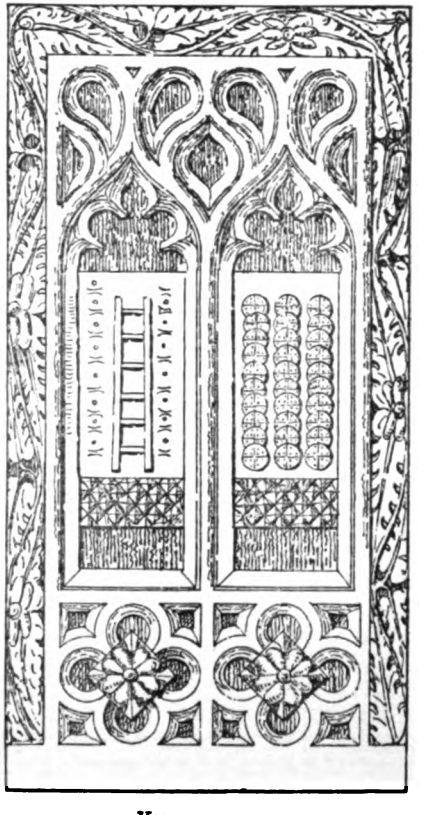
Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer's *Sonnets* have been gathered together, revised, and with many new ones will shortly be issued in a single volume from the Leadenhall Press.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

KILKHAMPTON.

MORWENSTOW.



KILKHAMPTON.

CORNISH BENCH-ENDS. *Sketched by* Mr. A. G. LANGDON.

Digitized by Google

Fac-similes of Mr. Norman Prescott Davies' beautiful drawings in the possession of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, illustrating Gray's *Elegy*, will shortly appear in quarto form from the Leadenhall Press, as an *edition de luxe.*

In regard to the extraordinary edition of three copies on brown paper of *The Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers*, Mr. Tuer appends to his Introduction the following explanation: "It seems that the British Museum has the legal right—a right always vigorously enforced—of demanding one of the most expensive copies of any book published. The writer has suffered before, and he takes this opportunity of getting even. He had intended to print only one copy on brown paper, but before going to press elected to have an edition of three—the first copy for the British Museum, the second for himself to take home and chuckle over when out of sorts, and the third for anyone who likes to pay for it." The dedication of the book has been accepted by the Queen, which is the second time the author has been thus honoured.

The Value of Advertisements.—"In advertisements contemporary social life is largely written. The writer has tried to bring together old magazines in parts as originally published, and the few obtained have been bound in vellum, advertisements and covers included, in half-yearly volumes, the edges being left entirely untrimmed. Modern magazines bound in this manner are charming in their completeness, and must one day be immeasurably more valuable than if they had been stripped, mutilated, and cut down at the edges in the prevailing fashion. In cases for binding issued by the publishers, no allowance is made in the width of the back for including wrappers and advertisements, but magazines worthy of preservation at all are worthy to be enshrined in something more decent than the usual pair of cheap machine-stamped cloth-covered Brummagem-like boards. The most persistent advertisers of our grandfathers' time were the dealers in lottery tickets, whose boldly printed and temptingly worded magazine "insets" go far to form the best and most trustworthy history of the lottery mania. We ought after all to be grateful that newspaper advertisements form part and parcel of the text."—Tuer's *Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers.*

A propos of hats, Mr. Tuer says in the Introduction to his *Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers:* "Although a moderately well thatched head, however closely cropped, seems naturally to require no extra protection from the weather, yet a covering in some form continues and will doubtless continue to be used; and it may be suggested that the painfully respectable modern tall hat becomes, when pruned down to half its present height, at once natty and comfortable. As a part of ladies' walking attire, such a hat might some day prove a formidable rival to the bonnet." Cropped cloth hats of the opera or crush type, with curled and exaggerated brims, are sometimes affected by "horsey" men, but, judging from a photograph we have seen, an ordinary Lincoln & Bennett of the present fashion, cut down as suggested, is a distinct improvement on the chimney-pot. Whether it will be generally adopted is quite another matter

The Magazines of Our Grandfathers.—"With one or two exceptions, old or out-of-date magazines were, until to-day, little valued. The plates afforded amusement to children, and servants lighted fires with the text. But these volumes are now beginning to be prized for their own sake. Perfect sets are scarcely to be had. Of some the British Muscum has not a single volume—not even an odd number. One of the scarcest, *Le Beau Monde*, first appeared towards the close of 1806, and it will be noticed that the frontispiece to our volume is the only illustration in which the waning cocked hat—then restricted to evening dress—is conspicuously shown, the beaver (whereof the later silk chimney-pot is a particularly poor imitation and at best a sham) being the usual male out-door headgear." —Tuer's *Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers.*

CORNISH BENCH-ENDS.

THE accompanying sketches are a few examples of the rich store of interesting emblematical designs which are to be found carved on the ancient bench-ends of Cornish churches.

The Kilkhampton designs refer almost entirely to the Passion, those of Launcelles to the Resurrection. In the former we have (in addition to the figures of bishops) the ladder and thirty pieces of silver, the hand plucking out the hair (in reference, probably, to the prophecy, "I gave my body to the smiters, and my cheeks to those who plucked out the hair"); next, a peculiar kind of Greek cross, the binding cords, scourges, etc.

The Launcelles series are most interesting, and the ability of the artist to bring his meaning so forcibly before us without once introducing a figure is remarkable. The first is evidently the Conquest of Hell by the subject of the second, the Lamb of God; then, without following the order in which they are here placed, we must read the subjects in this way: Our Lord, typified by his banner of victory, is bursting out of the grave, whose covering is rolling aside; then come the three Marys, their visit shown by the three vases of precious unguents; then follow the four appearances, first to the Blessed Mother, typified by the fleur-de-lys and initial M; then to St. Mary Magdalene in the garden; then to the two disciples at supper at Emmaus (the table has three little loaves for their number); lastly, to St. Thomas, "Reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side"; the Ascension (No. 5) concludes the forty days' life.

These must be very early examples, for they are 15th-century work, and it was not till early in that period that the custom of seating churches was introduced. A. G. L.

[The above note, with the illustrations which embellish the present number, appeared in *The Builder* for August

Digitized by Google

21st, 1886, having been sketched by Mr. A. G. Langdon. By the courtesy of the publisher of that high-class weekly journal, we are enabled to reproduce the illustrations in the *Western Antiquary*, and we have pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the publisher of *The Builder*, and also to the artist who has executed the very effective sketches from which the blocks were made. We shall be glad of further information from any of our correspondents on the curious bench-ends in the old churches of the West of England, with drawings of any that may be unique or more than ordinarily interesting.—EDITOR.]

MORWENSTOW CHURCH.

AN interesting item of information appears in the *Athenæum* for September 18th, 1886, which we are glad to be able to republish here, as appertaining to one of our old Cornish churches:—

"The Vicar of Morwenstow writes: "On removal of plaster from the north wall of the chancel of Morwenstow Church, now being restored, an interesting polychrome wall-painting was revealed. The forms are much obliterated by the discoloration and flaking off of the plaster, but the contours of two figures can be distinctly traced: apparently a female saint with her left hand clasping a scroll or volume to her breast, and with her right arm raised in blessing or exhortation over a monk kneeling with hands devoutly clasped. The figures are outlined in dark red lines, and indications of bright green and yellow can be seen on the drapery and head-dress of the female figure. Behind her are ornamental forms suggesting a throne and pendant drapery. Nothing remains to determine whether these figures are, or are not, part of a larger composition, but it cannot be doubted that we have here the central and most important figures. According to the legend as related by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, St. Morwenna obtained from King Æthelwulf land for an altar and priest on the site of the present church and glebe. Is it possible that the wall-painting discovered last week may be an early representation of St. Morwenna dismissing the first priest of Morwenstow to his lonely cure? A water-colour drawing of the figures has been made, and is now in the vicar's possession; and it is hardly necessary to add that every effort will be made to preserve this relic."

[The Vicar of Morwenstow (Rev. J. Tagert) has kindly supplied us with a sketch of this ancient and interesting fresco, and we hope to be able to present our readers with a reproduction of the same at the hands of our esteemed contributor, Mr. Octavius Ralling, M.S.A., of Exeter. We have also received from Mr. S. Thorn, Photographer, of Bude, Cornwall, a well-executed photograph of the fresco, copies of which may be obtained from him at 2/6 each.—EDITOR.]

ERRATUM.—Mrs. C. G. Boger calls attention to an error which occurred in her reply respecting Lord Montacute, at page 109, Sixth Series. The "Topiz the Proud" should read "Tofig the Proud." Subscribers will please note.

MORTIMER COLLINS.

WE have received the following charming poetical tribute to the genius of this much-esteemed Plymouth poet, which we venture to insert:—

"I do not know if the enclosed lines on a Plymouth poet are worth insertion in the *Western Antiquary*. At any rate, they honestly express my own feelings, and represent, I think, the aspects of nature as I look from the verandah of this house over my garden towards a small sheet of water at the bottom—called, out here, a tank—on a hot day in an Indian summer. To you, who know and admire Mortimer Collins, I need not give references in Mrs. Collins's life of him to his love of birds and other animate creatures, and his influence over them.

TO MORTIMER COLLINS. (*From an Indian Balcony.*)

When droops the languid soul, and pines to breathe
Salt-laden breezes of a northern sea;
When pulseless flags the wind, and reverie
Usurps the seat of thought; when cloudlets wreathe
And kiss the stagnant waters, and the play
Of insect life above the lilied lakes
Alone the summer-steepéd silence breaks,
In the hush'd stillness of a tropic day.
Thine is the task, heroic worker, thine—
And yet no task—to rouse a nobler strain,
And drive away the cobwebs of the brain,
With thoughts more sparkling than the southern wine,
To charm us with thy wisdom and thy wit,
As erst thou charmedst fledgelings from the nest,
And what thy mind holds of its brightest, best,
Unfold to view like pastures rainbow-lit.

Calcutta. W. F. P.

Correspondence.

THE "EDDYSTONE."

THERE are several reasons why Mr. Webb's "suggestion" that this name is derived from "Edda's" stone cannot possibly be accepted.

In the first place, the combination "Edda stone" would not mean the stone or "rocks of the giants," because "Edda" did not mean "giants."

Secondly, it is not possible that "the rovers" could have heard of "their Edda," for "the word *edda* is never found at all in any of the dialects of the Old Northern tongue, nor indeed in any other tongue known to us" (Vigfusson), it being a "mere fictitious name for Snorri" (Sturlasson's book on the Poetic Art).

Thirdly, it is probably a slip on Mr. Webb's part in claiming that his suggestion "carries the word back to a period anterior to the Saxon times," for he can hardly be unaware that the Saxons *preceded* the Scandinavians, who came to England only in the eighth and ninth centuries, while the Saxons' advent is to be dated in the fourth and fifth. Can it be possible that Mr. Webb means to suppose that a Scandinavian name superseded an earlier Saxon one. H. SHARROCK.

P.S.—I should like some proof, also, that *a* is changed into *y*, especially when preceded by a double consonant.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Drawn for Litho. by Octavius Rallings M.S.A.

Fresco discovered in Morwenstow Ch. Sept. 1886

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 6. NOVEMBER, 1886. Vol. VI.

STONEHOUSE TIDE MILLS.

CONTRIBUTED BY R. DYMOND, F.S.A.

THE two deeds copied below will be found of local interest, as revealing the origin of these mills. The first is translated from the Latin; the second is in the original very peculiar English. It appears that, in the 17th year of King Henry VIII., Sir Peter Edgcumbe, Knight, the lord of the manor of East Stonehouse, was minded to construct a causeway by which the water of the upper part of Stonehouse Pool or Lake, then called East Lake *alias* Dead Lake, was to be impounded for the purpose of working a corn-mill about to be erected by Sir Peter. To accomplish this, it was of course necessary to secure the co-operation of John Wyse, of Sydenham, the lord of the manor of Stoke Damerel, on whose land the northern end of the causeway must abut. It appears by the second of the deeds, which is much inferior in scholarship to the first, that the construction of this causeway proved "very comodyous and pleasaunt for the said John Wyse and all his tenaunts dwellyng yn Stoke Damerell," forming, as it did, the only means of crossing Stonehouse Pool on foot. The causeway or bridge, with its three arches and the mills built over them, are shown in the old map of Plymouth Haven, drawn in the reign of Henry VIII. and engraved in Lysons' *Devon*.

So far as I am aware, the deeds and the facts they disclose have never before been published. At the date of the first deed (1525) John Wise of Sydenham was lord of the manor of Stoke Damerel, and it remained with his descendants until, in 1667, it was sold to Sir William Morice. Sir Piers Edgcumbe (or Peter, as the first deed names him), who constructed Stonehouse Mills and the causeway, which provided a new means of access to Stoke Damerel, was a gentleman of great capacity, and appears to have clearly foreseen the advantage of these works to his manor of East Stonehouse, which he had acquired through his marriage with Joan, the daughter and heiress of Stephen Durnford. He had been created a knight banneret by King Henry VIII. twelve years previously, for his valour in the French wars, and was three times Sheriff of Devon. Besides its topographical interest, the deed is of genealogical value, as affording evidence that in 1525 Sir Piers Edgcumbe's first wife, Joan (Durnford), was dead, and that there were then living, his son and heir, Richard, his younger sons, John and James, and his daughters, Joan and Anne. Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who was a party to the second deed, confirming the grant obtained by his father, built the present family mansion at Mount Edgcumbe, though not in the present form. He had been knighted by King Henry VIII., was twice Sheriff of Devon, and died in 1561.

"Know all men present and to come, that I John Wise of Sydenham, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Stoke Damerell, and we Peter Caseleth, clerk, John Ffortescue of Sprydelston, Anthony Pollard and John Coblett, and John Wolcot of Chagford, Esquires, Feoffees of the said John Wyse at the special request and desire of the said John Wise, have granted demised and by this our present Deed indented have confirmed to Peter Eggecomb Knight one parcel of our land in Estelake, otherwise called Dedlake within the Manor aforesaid, containing in itself from the middle of the salt-water running between Este Stonehous and the Manor of Stoke Damerell aforesaid, in length one hundred and sixty-four feet and in breadth forty feet, to erect, raise, construct and build one wall or work called a Causeway, for certain corn-mills to be newly built and constructed upon the said wall or work, together with a reasonable way of going and returning for all and singular the subjects of our Lord the King, with all carriages on our land in Estlake or Dedlake aforesaid, that is to say, as well from the said Mills unto a certain way leading from the Parish Church of Stoke Damerell aforesaid towards Plymouth, as from the said way unto the Mills aforesaid To have and to hold all the aforesaid parcel of land with the Mills aforesaid together with the said reasonable way to the aforesaid Peter Eggecomb for the term of his life Paying therefore yearly unto me the aforesaid John Wise

Digitized by Google

and to my heirs twelve pence sterling to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel for all services and demands. And after the decease of the said Peter Eggecomb we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the Mills and way aforesaid with their appurtenances absolutely remain to Richard Eggecomb, the son and heir of the said Peter and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And if it happen that the aforesaid Richard Eggecomb or the heirs of his body lawfully begotten should die, then we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid & their appurtenances absolutely remain to John Eggecomb, brother of the aforesaid Richard, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid and their appurtenances absolutely remain to James Eggecomb, brother to the said Richard and John and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid and their appurtenances should remain to Joan Eggecomb sister of the aforesaid Richard, John and James, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue, we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid and their appurtenances absolutely remain to Anne Eggecomb, sister of the aforesaid Richard, John, James and Joan, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue we will and grant that the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid and their appurtenances absolutely remain to the right heirs of Joan Eggecomb late wife of the said Peter Eggecomb Knight for ever, for the rent aforesaid. And if it happen, that the rent aforesaid of twelve pence be in arrear, and unpaid after the said feast when it ought to be paid, then it shall be duly lawful for me John Wise aforesaid and my heirs to distrain as well of and in the aforesaid parcel of land with the way aforesaid and their appurtenances as of and in the said Mills, and the distresses there so taken to retain until we are fully satisfied and paid of the rent aforesaid then in arrears. And I the said John Wise and my heirs all the aforesaid parcel of land together with the said reasonable way to the aforesaid Peter Eggecombe, Richard Eggecomb, John Eggecomb, James Eggecombe, Joan Eggecombe, Anne Eggecomb, the heirs and assigns of the aforesaid Joan Eggecomb in form aforesaid against all nations will warrant acquit and defend for ever by these presents. And moreover know ye that we the aforesaid John Wise, Peter Caseleth clerk, John Ffortescue of Sprydelston, Antony Pollard and John Coblett and John Wolcot Esquires feoffees of the said John Wise have attorned, deputed and put in our place our beloved in Christ Thomas Raddon and James Denham our true and lawful Attornies jointly and severally to enter for us in our stead and names into the above-mentioned parcel of land with the way aforesaid above specified with their appurtenances, and possession and seizin so taken and for us in our stead and names to deliver therefore for us in our stead and names to Peter Eggecomb Knight full & peaceable possession and seizin according to the force, form and effect of this our Deed hereby made, ratifying and confirming all and whatever our said Attornies shall do, or one of them shall do in the Premises, as if we were present. In witness whereof we the aforesaid John Wise, Peter Caseleth, John Ffortescue, Anthony Pollard and John Cobleth, and John Wolcott to this our present writing Indented have set our seals.

"Witnesses Andrew Hyllersdon, Hugh Trevenyon, John Bykporte and others. Given the eighth day of May in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth after the Conquest.

(Signed) "John Wyse, Peter Caseleigh, John Ffortescue, Antony Pollard, John Coblegh, John Wolcote."

"This Indenture made the VIth Day of July yn the XXXIIIIth yere of the Reign of our drede Sovereign Lord Kyng Henry the VIIIth by the Grace of God of Ynglond Fraunce and Ireland Kyng Defender of the Fayth and in Yerth Supreme hedd of the Churche of Englond Bytwene Richard Eggecomb Knyght of the one Partey and John Wyse of Sydenham Esquyer of the other Partey Witnesseth That where Pyers Eggecomb Knyght now ded Father of the seyd Sr Richard Eggecomb aboute XXII yers paste or nygh there abowte intended to make certen Saltwater Mills with a Cawse & a Brygge over athawrte the Saltwater & streme that then and yett devyde the land callyd Stonhowse and the land callyd Stoke Damerell for the performance whereof yn so myche that half the sayd water with all the sayd land callyd Stoke Damerell was & is the Inheritaunce of the said John Wyse the sayd Sr Pers desyred & requyred instantly the sayd John Wyse to graunte & gyve by wretyng suffycient yn the lawe that the sayd Pyers Eggecomb & the Heirs of his body lawfully begotten shuld att all & every Place & Places withyn the sayd water and land from tyme to tyme that they shuld thyngke most mete & convenyent sett fyx & make mills cawses werys Fryghts ways Palys Bryggys and all other Comodytes to there moste Comodyte Proffett & advauntage att & for wiche requoste with dyverse other Cawses & Consydiracions and for the yerely rent of XIId to be payd by the sayd Sr Pyers & the Heirs of his Body to the sayd John Wyse & to his heirs for ever the sayd John Wyse by his wretyng suffycyent yn the lawe gave & grauntyd that hitt shuld be lafull for the sayd Sr Pyers & his heirs as afore ys sayd att all & every Place & Places Tyme & Tymes that they shuld thyngke moste mete & convenyent to sett fyx & make mills cawses werys ffryghts Brygges ways & Poolys & all other Comodytes to there moste Comodyte profitt and advauntage by reson whereof the sayd Sr Pyers wythyn III yers next after the sayd XXII yers or nygh thereabowte to his no lytle cost charge & expencs dyd make & cawse to be made a cawse mills & a Brydge over thawrtt the sayd water with a way to hie & goo from the sayd mills as there at this present Day more playnly apperith of all which premysses the sayd Sr Pyers dyed seasyd of yn hys demene as of fee Taylle for whche the seyd Sr Pyers

Digitized by Google

duryng hys Lyft & the seyd Sr Richard his son have yerely trewly contentyd and paied the sayd XIId of rent of & for the Premysses In Consyderacion whereof & becawse the sayd mills cawse Brydge & Way ar & be very comodyous & pleasaunt for the sayd John Wyse and all his Tenaunts dwellyng yn Stoke Damerell aforsayd the sayd John Wyse by this present Indenture affyrmyth confirmyth coroboratyth every artycle clause & sentence yn the sayd wretyng made to the sayd Sr Pyers & his heirs according to the trew meanyng & Intent thereof afore expressed for ever more. And Ferder the sayd John Wyse by thys present Indenture bargenyth gevith covenantith & grauntith to & with the said Sr Richard Eggecomb that he the sayd Sr Richard his heirs & assignes shall have hold occupy & ingoye the sayd Mills Cawse Were ffrythys brydges ways pooles and all other Comodytees by them made or to be made to there most proffytt comodytey & advauntage withoutt lett or interupcion of the sayd John Wyse or of his heirs for ever And Ferder the sayd Richard Eggecomb covenentith & grauntith by this present Indenture to & with the sayd John Wyse that yf the sayd Sr Richard his heirs & assignes doo peasably have hold occupy and ynjoye for the sayd yerely Rent as afore ys sayd the sayd Mills Cawses Werys Frytthys Brydges Ways poolys & all other comodytes thereof cumyng & growyng to there most comodyte profett and advauntage without lett or Interupcion of the sayd John Wyse & of his heirs or of any other person or persons yn there name and behalff that then an obligacyon beryng date the day of the makyng of this Indentur whereby & yn the sayd John Wyse ys held & bounde to the sayd Sr Richard Eggecomb in two hundrytt Pounds Sterlyng to be utterly voyde & of none effecte or else to stond yn his full Strynght and verteu In witnes whereof wee the Partyes above sayd to these present Indenture Interchaungably have sette our Saylls Yeven the Day and Yere above wretyn.

"per me Johēm Wyse.

"md that this wretyng with an obligacon pertayning to the same was sayled syngned and delyvered the Day of the Date hereof thereunto beyng present maystys Wyse Harry Tremayne Roger Gubbyn and William Symons.

"Rogr Gobbyn
per me Willm Symons
Henn Tremayn."

Raleigh's Tobacco Box.—Sir Walter Raleigh was no niggard of his tobacco, if we may judge from the size of the box. In 1719 this relic was preserved in the museum of Mr. Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds. It was of cylindrical form, about seven inches in diameter, and thirteen inches high; the outside was of gilt leather, and in the inside was a cavity for a receiver of glass or metal, which would hold about a pound of tobacco. A kind of collar, connecting the receiver with the case, was pierced with holes for pipes.—*Tobacco Talk and Smoker's Gossip* (London: Redway, 1884.

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

IN the "Parvise" over the south porch of Kingsbridge Church there is a collection of antient MSS., long neglected and all but forgotten, and, many of them, more or less seriously injured by damp. At the request of the Rev. A. H. Simms, the Vicar, I examined them on the 9th of October last, and found that they are of considerable interest and value. The earliest is dated 27th June, 1309, *i.e.*, 2 Edward II.; and the series extends, more or less continuously, to the reign of Charles II., inclusive. The first is given below, in full, and I have added a literal translation. It is a document of peculiar interest, showing that the Chapel of St. Edmund-the-King, in the town of Kingsbridge, dependent on the mother-church of Churchstow, was of earlier foundation than is commonly supposed; "centenarian" witnesses, whose formal examination at Exeter it records in detail, being called to prove that, sixty years before 1309 (*i.e.*, as early as 1249) it had existed, with all its parochial rights and privileges, beyond the memory of man. One of the witnesses, himself more than thirty years old at the time, declared that he had heard the same from his father and grandfather, which, of course, carries us back to an earlier period still. During all this time, however, the parishioners had lacked the right of burial in their Chapel or in the ground attached thereto, and this state of things continued till the time of Bishop Stafford, who dedicated the Chapel (which had recently been much enlarged) on the 26th of August, 1414, and its cemetery on the following day. This was the result of a very urgent petition to the Bishop on the part of the parishioners, who complained of the great inconvenience arising from their being required to bury their dead at Churchstow, which was a considerable distance from the town, and had to be approached by a very hilly and bad road. The Bishop's "Ordinacio"

Digitized by Google

is set forth at length, with the names of the petitioners, and many other interesting particulars, of which I have given a very full abstract in my Edition of that Prelate's *Register*, page 227.

The other documents to which I refer cannot well be given *in extenso;* but I propose to enrich the pages of the *Western Antiquary* by contributing full abstracts of the whole of them: they will be found to throw much light on the antient history of the town, and of its inhabitants and their property within its limits and in the neighbourhood.

"*Copia, etc.*—Examinacio Testium Parochianorum Capelle Sancti Edmundi, Regis et Martiris, de Kyngysbrygge, super Cantaria et alio Servicio Divino ad dictam Capellam pertinente, productorum; facta Exonie die Veneris proxima post Festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste, Anno Domini Mmo CCCmo Nono.

"Willelmus de Cumba, clericus, etatis triginta annorum et amplius, juratus, examinatus, et diligenter rogatus super Articulo qui talis est,—*Intendit probare procurator Parochianorum Capelle Sancti Edmundi, Regis et Martiris, de Kyngysbrygge, quod idem Parochiani habent et possident Cantariam Perpetuam, cum universali officio, excepta sola sepultura, seu alias sunt in possessione juris vel quasi habendi omne Servicium et Obsequium Divinum, excepta sepultura, in dicta Capella, ut ceteri Parochiani vicinarum Parochialium Ecclesiarum habent et de jure debent habere, et quod dicta Capella distinctam habet Parochiam et Parochianos, continue et inconcusse, a tempore cujus contrarii memoria non existit, concurrentibus omnibus que in hac parte de jure necessaria existunt; nec artat se ad probacionem precise omnium predictorum, sed ejus quod sufficiet.*

"Ad istum Articulum dicit et respondet iste juratus quod vera sunt que continentur in eodem; et hoc se dicit scire per hoc quod vidit, per vigintiquinque annos et amplius, quod in Villa de Kyngesbrygge fuit Capella, et quod ipsa eadem Capella habuit Parochiam distinctam et Parochianos distinctos, et quod ipsi Parochiani habuerunt, et adhuc habent et possident, Cantariam cum universali Officio et Obsequio Divino, ita plene et pacifice ut ceteri Parochiani vicinarum Ecclesiarum Parochialium habent in suis Ecclesiis Parochialibus, sola sepultura dumtaxat excepta. Audivit eciam a Ricardo de la Combe, avo istius qui loquitur, Petro de Comba, patre similiter istius qui loquitur, Willelmo de Rake, Johanne Politerre—centenariis, et aliis majoribus et antiquioribus Ville de Kyngisbrigge et locorum vicinorum, quod in dicta Villa fuit Capella habens Parochiam et Parochianos distinctos, et quod ipsi Parochiani habuerunt in eadem omnia Servicia et Divina Obsequia, sola sepultura dumtaxat excepta, a tempore cujus contrarii memoria non existit. Dicit eciam ulterius quod super omnibus et singulis premissis ita publica vox et fama notoria laborat in partibus predictis quod nulla potest tergiversacione celari.

"Walterus de Syreforde, etatis quaterviginti annorum et amplius, juratus, examinatus, et diligenter rogatus super prefato Articulo et omnibus et singulis in eodem Articulo contentis, idem dicit et respondet cum Willelmo de Cumba, conteste suo preexaminato, hiis addendo quod vidit dictam Capellam et Cantariam cum Serviciis et Obsequiis Divinis ut premittitur fieri in eadem per sexaginta annos et amplius.

"Agustinus [*sic*] de Syreforde, etatis triginta annorum et amplius, juratus, examinatus, et diligenter rogatus super omnibus et singulis in dicto Articulo contentis, sibi seriosius lectis et expositis, idem dicit et respondet in omnibus cum Willelmo, conteste suo primo examinato.

"Magister Robertus de la Prata,* clericus, juratus, examinatus, et diligenter rogatus, super omnibus et singulis in dicto Articulo contentis, idem dicit et respondet in omnibus cum predictis."

[Translation.]

"A Copy, etc.—Examination of Witnesses, Parishioners of the Chapel of Saint Edmund, King and Martyr, of Kingsbridge, brought forward in the matter of the Chantry, and other Divine Service, pertaining to the said Chapel; holden at Exeter on the Friday next after the Feast of the Blessed John Baptist [27th June], 1309.

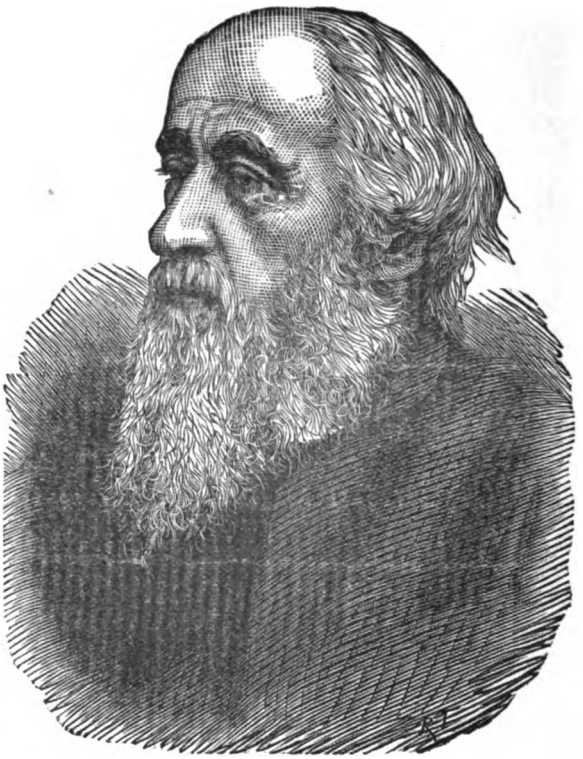
"William de Combe, clerk, aged thirty years and more, was sworn, examined, and diligently questioned as touching the Article which follows,—*The proctor for the Parishioners of the Chapel of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, of Kingsbridge, proposes to prove that the said Parishioners have and possess a Perpetual Chantry, together with every kind of Sacred Office, the right of sepulture only except, or, in other words, are in possession of the right, or quasi-right, of holding every manner of Divine Service and Worship, in the said Chapel, except the right of burial, just as others, parishioners of the neighbouring Parish-Churches have, and ought to have of right, and that the said Chapel hath a distinct Parish and Parishioners, continuously and without interruption, for a period as to which no memory exists to the contrary, all things corresponding thereto which of right are necessary; and he does not bind himself to the proof of all these things precisely, but only of as much as shall suffice for his purpose.*

"As to this Article, he declares and gives answer on oath, that the statements therein contained are true; and this, he says, he knows as an eye-witness to the fact that for five-and-twenty years and more there has been a Chapel in the Town of Kingsbridge, and that the said Chapel has had a distinct Parish and distinct Parishioners, and that the Parishioners themselves have had, and still

* *De la Prata.* I have no doubt that I have read this name correctly, but it is very obscure, being nearly obliterated by damp. A John Prata (or, as we should now say, Pratt) was Rector of Dittisham in 1400-1. See my Edition of Bishop Stafford's *Register*, page 163.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BARNES,

Dorset Antiquary and Poet.

Digitized by Google

have and possess a Chantry, together with all manner of Divine Offices and Worship, enjoying the same as fully and quietly as other Parishioners of neighbouring Parish-Churches do in their own Parish-Churches, the right of sepulture solely and only except. He had heard, also, from Richard de la Combe, witness's grandfather, and from Peter de Combe, witness's father, from William de Rake, and John Politerre, centenarians, and from others of the more influential and aged inhabitants of the Town of Kingsbridge and places in the neighbourhood, that there was a Chapel in the said Town, having its own Parish and distinct Parishioners, and that these same Parishioners enjoyed therein all manner of Services and Divine Worship, for a period as to which no memory exists to the contrary. And, further, he also declares that concerning all and singular the above, the public voice and common rumour are so persistent throughout the districts aforesaid, that by no sort of subterfuge can the facts be concealed.

"Walter de Syreforde [Sherford], aged eighty years and more, being sworn, examined, and diligently questioned as to the afore-mentioned Article, and all and singular the statements therein contained, declares and makes answer to the same effect as William de Combe, his co-witness previously examined; adding thereto that he had seen the said Chapel and the Chantry, with the Services and Divine Worship, as alleged, therein, for sixty years or more.

"Augustine de Syreforde, aged thirty years and more, being sworn, examined, and diligently questioned, as touching all and singular the things contained in the said Article, which were read to him in order and explained, declares and makes answer to the same effect, on all points, as William, his co-witness, the first examined.

"Master Robert de la Prata, clerk, being sworn, examined, and diligently questioned, as touching all and singular the contents of the said Article, declares and makes answer to the same effect as the witnesses aforesaid, in all respects."

A fragment of the Seal remains: it represents two standing figures, but I cannot identify it.

A Cornish Painting and Inscription.—There are some paintings on the walls of an old machicolated building, known as Pengerswicke Tower, at Sidney Cove, in Cornwall. One of these represents a richly-laden donkey, with the following lines, which may interest some readers of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Behold this asse whiche laden ys
With riches plentye and with meate
And yet thereof no pleasure hathe
But thys tells hard and rough doth eate
In like case ys the riche niggarde
Wich hath inoughe and lyveth full harde."

Nottingham. J. POTTER BRISCOE.

KNIGHT SERVICE IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, IN THE TIME OF HENRY II.

BY A. J. MONDAY.

THE preceding reign of Stephen must have been one of strife and confusion. Chroniclers tell us of the number of castles built, battles fought, and cities and towns destroyed; but they record little or nothing about any good effected by the arts of peace. The barons were constantly waging war with each other, without the least authority, and often with no better excuse than a desire for plunder. It is therefore not to be wondered at that, as a necessary consequence, disputes should frequently have arisen respecting titles to landed estates, and that vassals, either through contumacy or error, should have broken faith with and withheld their services from their respective lords. The translation of that portion of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, or Book of Services relating to the county of Somerset, may not prove altogether uninteresting, containing, as it does, the names of the landed proprietors—and in many cases as far back as the reign of Henry I.—of the county. The leaves of the book are of vellum, upon which appear inscribed, in clear and legible writing, the names of those from whom services were due. The initial letter of each return is illuminated—but nothing like so elaborately as we find it in old missals. It may, moreover, although belonging to the heroic age of English history, be found useful to those engaged in genealogical research. Reflections on the list contained in it must necessarily give rise to interesting speculations. Many of the barons and knights whose names appear recorded were probably the grandsons of those who had fought at Senlac, and may possibly have heard from their grandsires the oft-repeated story of how William had had three horses killed under him; how Harold fell upon the spot where he had first raised his standard, and which he had not once quitted from the commencement

Digitized by Google

of the fight; interspersed, perhaps, occasionally with snatches from the once famous war song about "Roland and the nobles who fell with him at Roncevalles." To the more matter-of-fact student of English History, it will recall the following passage in Stow's *Chronicles* for the year 1159:—

"King Henry tooke escuage of the Englishmen, the summe whereof grew to 12,400 poundes of siluer. Of other countries subject to him he gathered also an infinite exaction, and then passed toward Tholouse with a huge army & besieged that citie from Midsommer til Hallontide. There were with him Malcolme king of Scots, and a certaine king of Wales and al the earles & barons of England Normandy Aquitaine Aniow and Gascoine."

In order to raise their part of this escuage or scutage, the following return was furnished by the barons of their knights feudatories in Somersetshire. Those surnames which appear in italics still exist:—

"To his dearest Lord, the King of England, Robert, Bishop of Bath, sends greeting and faithful service. We have caused inquiry by our lawful men [*per legales homines nostros*] what service of knights the Bishop of Bath used to have, and how many knights' fees in the time of King H [Henry] your grandfather. Now this inquiry we have made of them, and if we can ascertain the truth more clearly we will notify the fact to you.

These belong to the old feoffment:—

Reginald præcentor of Welle I knight and the Vth part of a knight.

Richard de Stivinton I knt.

Richard de Lotingār I knt.

Matthew de Horningēdon I knt.

William Fitz-John I knt and a half.

John de *Ken* two knights.

Thomas de *Wiche* II knights.

Robert Pukerell I knight.

Walter Osatus [the Door-keeper, now written *Hussy*] I knight.

Hamo Fitz-Geoffrey half a knight.

Robert Fitz-Reginald half a knight.

Hugh de *Eston* [Ston-Easton, near Bath] IIII parts of a knight.

Walkelin Hosatus [*Hussey*] half a knight.

William Hosatus [Hussey] and Walter Ladda and Adam de Socherwich I knight.

Henry *Lovell* [Lupellus] half a knight.

The Prior of Bath and Gregory and William Croc half.

Simon de *Chard* [Cerda] and William Fitz-John half a knight.

William de Dene [*Dean*] and Rumi and John de *Hill* [Hyla] I.

Hugh de Wirecestre and Adam de Lambroc and John Fitz-Richild, Lambert Baldric de Bislescot I knight.

Robert Fitz-Martin III parts of a knight of new feoffment.

William *Marshal* [Marescallus] deforces the Bishop from two hides of his Lordship.

William Fitz-John says that he owes for Drokemerefeld I knight, but the Bishop says that it ought to be due to his Lordship.

And beside these there are small parcels which the servants of the Bishop have held by servants' duties, of whom sometimes the Bishop used to exact tithes in aid of the King. The Bishop owes to the King the service of XX knights."

"Charter of the Abbot of Glaston [Glastonbury]. The knights who held in the time of King H [Henry] and now hold, of the Abbot of Glaston.

Walter de Scireburne [Sherborne] held the fee of I knight, and now Count Patrick.

Walter Waleran [*Walrond*] the elder held the fee of I knight, and just now Walter the son of the same Waleran.

Robert *Malet* held the fee of X knights and Hubert de St. Susanna held from that fee II knights, and just now William Malet holds every part of the tenement for XII knights.

Alured the Elder of Lincoln held the fee of V knights and just now Alfred.

Robert de Candos [*Chandos*] held the fee of I knight and just now Walter his son.

Ansketill de Cosinton held the fee of I knight and just now his grandson.

Geoffrey de Coveston held the fee of I knight and Geoffrey Fitz-Ada, his grandson, holds just now.

Hugh de Grainton held the fee of half a knight and just now his grandson holds it.

Sanson de Spercegrave held the fee of I knight and just now his son.

Walter de Abbodeston held the fee of I knight and just now Robert his son in like manner.

Richard Fitz-Urse [corrupted to Fitzhours in the year 1332] held the fee of I knight and a half and just now Reginald his son. [He (Reginald) was one of the four knights who assassinated Thomas a' Becket.]

William Fitz-Walter held the fee of V knights and just now the son of Robert the son of Martin.

Odo Baucans held the fee of I knight and just now Geoffrey his grandson.

William de Hwateleigh held the fee of I knight and he still holds it.

Alberic held the fee of I knight and just now Roger Folioth [Foliott].

Ralph Huse [*Hussey*] held the fee of I knight and he still holds.

John Fitz-Hamund held the fee of I knight and just now William his grandson.

Geoffrey Tortesmains held the fee of I knight and just now Robert Pukerel holds [it].

Osbert de Lisuns [*Lysons*] held the fee of I knight and just now Henry de Newmarch [Novo mercato].

Digitized by Google

Roger de *Berkelay* holds the fee of I knight [in Gloucestershire].

Henry Orescvill held the fee of I knight and just now Helias his son.

Ralph *Basset* held the fee of I knight and just now the heir of Ralph Basset the younger holds [it].

Aiulf held the fee of half a knight and just now William Fitz-Richard his grandson holds.

Rembald Uscarl held the fee of I knight and just now Robert de Winshore.

Richard Cotele [*Cottell*] holds eighty ox-gangs of land [XX *libratas terræ*] which belonged to the Lordship and table of the monks, and therefore for it does no service."

"Charter of the Abbot of Muchelney. The Church of Muchelney has one knight's fee whose service it owes to our Lord the King as it used formerly to the King his predecessor. Of the new or of old feoffment he no longer has any nor owes any. Now Richard *Revel* holds part of this fee and Margaret daughter of Ralph Tabuel the other part."

"The Charter of William de *Curcy* Dapifer [Dapiferi. Ancestor of the present Lord Kingsale]. This is the Barony of William de *Curcy*, Dapifer, which his father and grandfather held and which he himself holds.

From that Barony Simon Fitz-Peter holds VIII knights and a half.

Fitz-Simon, son of Peter, who has the daughter of Roger de Fraisneto III knights.

Alan Fitz-Rembert III knights.
Hugh Gulafre III knights.
Philip de Rumelli [Romilly] I knight.
Ralph Fitz-Ada I knight.
Robert Gerbert I knight.
Reginald Fitz-Geoffrey three parts I knight.
William Poher I knight.
William de Regin I knight.
Fulc Poher I knight.

This is of old feoffment. And of the new feoffment which his father has enfeoffed of the same Barony.

Richard de Lond [London] I knight.
Robert de Stane I knight.
Hugh the Cupbearer [Pincerna] half a knight.
Berenger half a knight.
Goidlan the fifth part of I knight.
Hugh Malet VIII knights.
Philip de Chimes I knight.
Amauricus de Stert [Sterta] I knight and a half.
Michaël de Spictrwic I knight.
Peter de Godinton I knight.
Godefrid de Dom [Domnus] I knight.
Reginald de Alievecote half a knight.
William Barre I knight.
Simon de Monte alto half a knight.
Adam Fitz-Norm [Norman] half a knight.
Peter de Moreton half a knight.
Richard the Grammarian [Grammaticus] half a knight."

"Charter of William de Moun [*Moon*]. These are the knights enfeoffed in the time of King Henry of the fee of William Moun.

William Fitz-Durant holds the fee of V knights and a half.

William de Elleworthe [*Elworthy*] IIII knights.
Roger Arundel III knights.
Alexander de Badialtone [Bathealton] III knights.
Hugh de Gundeville II knights.
Talebot de Hathfelde [Heathfield] II knights.
Reiner Tornach I knight and a half.
William de St. Leger [Saint Ligerio] I knight.
Geoffrey de Ver [*Vere*] I knight.
Geoffry Hosatus I knight.
Radulf Husatus [Le Hussier, the Door-keeper—now Hussey] I knight.
John Croc I knight.
Thomas de Combflorey [*Campo florido*] I knight.
Walter de *Leigh* [Lega] I knight.
Robert Walensis [of Wales] I knight.
Robert Fitz-Geoffrey I knight and a half.
Robert *Dumas* half of a knight.
Mathew de *Combe* [Cumba] and Nicholas I knight.
Simon *Brett* [Brito] half a knight.
Radulf Dacus [now *Dennis*] half a knight.
William de Punchardun II knights.
Robert de Brattone I knight.
Richard de Langeham [*Langham*] I knight.
Gerebert de *Percy* I knight.
Roger de Newborough [Novo Burgo] I knight.
William de Curcy I knight.

These are the knights feudatories of new feoffment:—

William de Curcy holds the fee of I knight.
Robert Bozun I knight.
Lucas de Combeflorey [Campo florido] I knight.
Hugh de Punchardun half a knight.
Richard de London half a knight.

(To be continued.)

✠ ✠ ✠

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE 38th Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th August last, at Yeovil, and proved as successful as any former gatherings. Meetings of the Society are held at some convenient centre in the county annually, and from thence excursions are made to places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood. By this means the various points of interest in the county are in their turn brought under observation, and in some cases revisited. Such was the case with regard to Yeovil, where the Society met some 33 years ago; but this did not militate against the success of the meeting, for it should be recollected that not only is there another generation of people, but in the meantime new ideas have sprung up and fresh discoveries been made, so that in the reading of

Digitized by Google

papers, and the discussions which usually follow, some new light is almost sure to be thrown upon our previous knowledge.

Mr. John Batten, of Aldon, was elected President. The Report showed satisfactory progress in the Society's work, and rules were adopted for the loan of books from the library to members at a distance. The various officers of the Society were elected, and several new members added to the list.

Mr. E. Green, Hon. Sec., brought under the notice of the meeting the fact that the Taunton Grammar School had just been advertised for sale by order of the Charity Commissioners, at eighteen days' notice, and thought some action ought to be taken by the meeting in order to avert the sale. In the discussion which followed it was stated that the school was founded by Bishop Fox, of Winchester, in 1522, and had just ceased to be used for educational purposes. Ultimately a petition was drawn up and at once forwarded to the Charity Commissioners, praying that the sale might be postponed, in order to endeavour, in the meantime, to make some arrangements for preserving, or saving from destruction, this fine specimen of the buildings consecrated to education on the revival of learning.*

The President, in the course of his inaugural address, referred briefly to the work done by the Society in the past, and that in store for the future. While paying a just tribute of praise to the labours of Collinson, he said that our sources of information were now much more numerous and accessible than in his day, and although the Society had done much to elucidate the history and topography of the county, much yet remained to be accomplished. The President then referred to the remains of ancient occupation found in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to trace the history of Yeovil by documentary evidence; concluding by giving a short notice of the places to be visited during the meeting.

The Church of St. John was then visited, and described by Mr. Ferrey, who undertook the whole of the work in this department throughout the meeting. The church is mainly of one style, and a good specimen of the best period of the Perpendicular. A sacristy and the crypt, however, are probably as early as the end of the Early English period. Henry V. bestowed it on the Convent of Sion, which he had founded at Isleworth, and it remained in their possession until the Dissolution of Monasteries. The church has been appropriately called "The Lantern of the West."

* A petition was, a few days after, sent up from the town, with the same object. The result has been that the sale was postponed. The town council, in the meantime, held a special meeting, and, showing a public spirit of the right sort, resolved to purchase the premises for municipal purposes. The terms have just been arranged between the Charity Commissioners and the town council, and the school may be considered for the future as town property. There is a provision that the old portions of the building are to be strictly preserved.

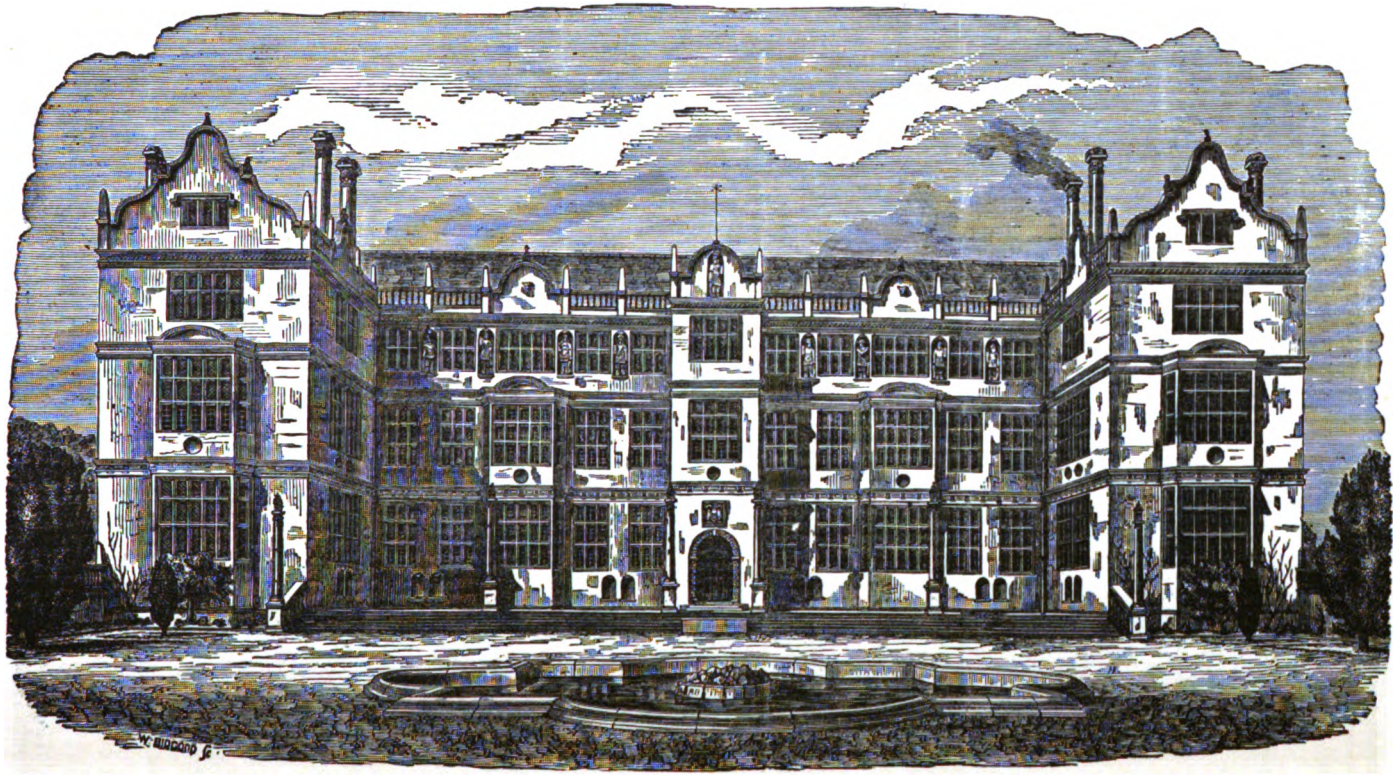
Carriages now conveyed the party to Aldon, the residence of the President, where they were invited to luncheon. A large number visited the beautiful glen below the house, known as "Nine Springs," the picturesque beauty and seclusion of which are most charming.

Brympton was the next place visited. Here, the most interesting and beautiful architectural group which presented itself to the members could not fail to impress one, for, lying embosomed in trees, were seen the quaint little church, the chantry house, and the noble mansion of Brympton d'Evercy, forming one of the most picturesque and charming views to be seen, even in Somerset. The church contains much early work, and was probably originally a cross church, without aisles or tower, of the Early Decorated period. Some additions were made in the Perpendicular period which altered the character of the building—notably a chapel east of the north transept, giving it externally the appearance of an aisle, while internally it was two chapels; the western bell-cot; and the stone rood-screen. There are some monuments of early date, and incised crosses on the floor. The communion plate is of the date 1699. The so-called chantry house was considered to be of the 14th century, a good specimen of Perpendicular work, with a bold octagonal turret staircase leading to the upper floor, where there is a fine open roof and some panelled plaster ceilings of later date. It seems most probable that this was really the original Manor House, which existed before the first Sydenham owner built the magnificent mansion adjoining. The west front of the great House is a most beautiful specimen of Perpendicular domestic architecture, built about the middle of the 15th century. The north-west portion remains in its original condition, and its oriel windows, pierced parapet, turret staircase, and ornamental features, are of the most elaborate design, and perfect in detail, containing the arms of Edward IV. and the Tudor badges. The central portion of the west front appears to have been altered in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and the porch, which was brought from Clifton Maybank, inserted during the latter half of the 18th century. The south front is remarkable as a specimen of the Italianising style, and was built in the reign of Queen Anne, from designs left by Inigo Jones, though it has all the appearance of a Jacobean building. The interior of the house, with its many art treasures, was also explored, by the kindness of Sir Ponsonby Fane.

Preston was stopped at on the return journey. There are two manors, Preston Bermondsey, which formerly belonged to the Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey, and Preston Plucknett, so called from its early owner, Lord Alan de Plugenet. The church, manor house, and barn, are all in the latter manor. The church possesses few features of interest beyond the tower. The house is of the middle of the 15th century or earlier, with a very pretty octagonal chimney, and belonged at one time to the Stourton family. The barn is very good, and a character-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSET.

Digitized by Google

istic specimen of the barns found in other parts of the county. The building is strengthened by buttresses, has a fine entrance porch, and very pretty finials on the gables. The roof is in remarkably good condition, and probably of Spanish chestnut.

At the evening meeting papers were read, and discussions followed.

On Wednesday the members mustered in strong force for the excursion. The celebrated camp at Ham Hill, and the stone quarries there, being the first points of interest. The deep quarries, as now worked, were commenced about a century ago, and the one now in use has been worked for about thirty years. The bed of stone wanted lies at a depth of about ninety feet from the surface, and all the superincumbent deposits have to be removed. Many hut circles have been found and destroyed in the process of quarrying, and many antiquities discovered. The geological features of the hill were explained by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and Professor Boyd Dawkins; and then, under the guidance of Dr. Norris, a circuit of the hill was made on the line of the old fortifications. One of the entrances, strongly protected, was pointed out, and considered to be of Belgic origin. In many places the line of the earthworks has been broken through by quarrying in the middle ages. The whole enclosure contains about 210 acres: the circuit measures three miles in extent, and is the largest Belgic camp in the kingdom. The party having arrived at what is locally known as the "Frying-pan," but which is considered to have been a Roman amphitheatre, Dr. Norris exhibited a plan, and proceeded to point out the general features of the camp. The north-west portion of the hill appears to have been fortified by the Romans, and the small amphitheatre is at the extreme corner, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The antiquities found are nearly all Roman, and the coins mostly of the Antonine period. Some large pierced stones formerly existed in a hollow on the side of the hill, believed to have been used by the Romans for tethering horses, but these were wantonly destroyed only a few years ago. The fosse road passes a short distance to the north of the camp.

The party now descended the hill, and after partaking of luncheon inspected what remains of a mansion of the Beauchamps, dating from about 1300, now used as farm offices. A curious dovecote also attracted attention. Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church possesses many features of interest to the ecclesiologist. The original church was Norman, and probably consisted of nave and chancel only —remains of this period being visible in the fine chancel arch, the north and south doorways, the corbel table of the chancel, and two or three very small windows. The tympanum of the north doorway has a very curious carving of Sagittarius and Leo. The Early English period is represented by the tower and the south transept. The tower is a bold massive structure, and in the belfry stage there are double-lancet windows in each face. Interiorly, it forms the north transept, and exhibits a fine specimen of vaulting. The south transept is probably a little later, approaching the Decorated period, and has a noble row of trefoil lancets on each side. Some windows of this period were also inserted in the chancel. Of purely Decorated work there is the large porch, vaulted, with a parvise over, lighted by a beautiful traceried window; and some windows on the south side. The Perpendicular period is represented by a large window in the south wall of the nave, which destroyed the original Norman entrance on that side; by one of two other windows, and the south parapet of the nave. Thus we have in this little church specimens of all the principal periods of our English architecture.

The great house of Montacute was built by one of the Phelipses of Barrington, in the Elizabethan period, and is a magnificent example of that style, the details being carried out in the greatest perfection. John of Padua is said to have been the architect of the house, though Mr. Batten said he had looked through his designs and could find nothing like it among them. Over the entrance porch are the words:—

"Through this wide opening gate,
None come too early, none return too late."

And over the opposite portal:—

"And pours my friends."

The house is ninety feet high, and a room at the top measures 189 feet in length. There are said to be 365 windows in the house. The library and pictures were destroyed in the Civil War; nevertheless, the house now contains a valuable library and collection of manuscripts. In the entrance hall is a bas-relief representing the somewhat coarse Somersetshire custom of "skimmety" or "skimmerton riding." The west front of the house was altered in 1787, by the insertion of a screen brought from the mansion of the Horseys at Clifton Maybank, which was then being pulled down, and the monograms, "J.H." and "E.H.," observed in the exquisite carving, refer to this family.

Of the Priory of Montacute nothing remains but the gateway, and some buildings in connection with it which probably belonged to the prior's house. The remains are well preserved and of good 15th century work. The gate-house has a fine groined ceiling, and a beautiful oriel window on the first floor. The initials, "T.C.," occur here as at Forde Abbey, and refer to Thomas Chard, who became the last Abbot of Forde. The priory was founded by William, the son of Robert, Earl of Mortain, for black Cluniac monks. William Whitelock was the last prior, and at the Dissolution the site was granted to Sir William Petre, who sold it to Freke, from whom it soon after passed into the Phelips family. The before-named Earl Robert followed the Norman William into England, and built here a castle, on the Mons Acutus, not a vestige of which now remains.

Digitized by Google

The Church of Montacute contains some work of the Norman period, probably earlier than that at Stoke, judging from the plain cushion-shaped capitals of the chancel arch. Subsequently, the church appears to have been converted into a cruciform building by the addition of transepts, the arches of which show transition work between Early English and Decorated. In the chancel is a curious abbreviation of the Commandments, and there are some monuments of the Phelips family. The tower is of about the middle of the 15th century, plain in character, but bands of quatrefoils add much to its grace and simplicity.

On Thursday, Martock was the first place visited. The church is a magnificent example of the Perpendicular period, the nave being one of the finest in the county; indeed, it is placed by Mr. Freeman as *the* finest. The nave has six arcades, supported by elegant piers, with a clerestory having the same number of windows as the arches below. These windows have four-centred arches—thus giving a large window, which well fills the space. Springing from angel corbels immediately over the capitals of the piers, there is a piece of paneled work terminated by another corbel supporting a very beautiful canopied niche between each pair of windows. The string course above the arches has a crest of the Tudor flower, broken by angels over the keystone of the arches. The spandrils are filled by work of great beauty, and in this respect this church stands almost alone among the Somerset churches. The main timbers of the roof are continuous in line with the piers, the tie ribs resting on angel corbels immediately over the canopies of the niches. The roof is paneled throughout with quatrefoils, and altogether is of very elaborate and beautiful construction. The chancel is older than the nave, and has a fine window of five lancets at the east end. The tower is good Perpendicular work, but rather small in proportion to the nave.

The manor house near the church is of late 14th century work, and has a fine timber roof in the hall. Two corbels opposite each other were probably intended for carrying lights. The kitchen and offices remain in a very perfect state, and there are some windows and a ceiling of the 15th century.

The site of the moated mansion of the Filules and Montacutes was visited, but nothing remains except the moat and the stone bridge over it.

Tintinhull Church is an interesting example of the 13th century, with later additions. The tower is on the north side, and the porch is of the 15th century. The chancel arch is apparently of the Decorated period, and there is a stone dwarf screen dividing the chancel. There is a beautiful double piscina of the Early English period in the chancel. The pulpit is a good specimen of Jacobean date, with its sounding board and canopy. The font is of the 15th century, and there are some bench-ends of the date 1511, and brasses of 1416 and 1464. Some manuscripts relating to the parish, dating back to 1436, were exhibited. The Manor House, formerly belonging to the Napper family, is of late date, and does not possess much archæological interest. The old Church House is also in existence, though diverted from its original use. The villagers manifested great interest in the Society's visit, the ringers giving a peal on the bells during their dinner hour, and the barn in which luncheon was provided being decorated with flags and evergreens.

Soon after leaving Tintinhull the carriages drove for some distance over the Roman highway called the "Fosse," through the town of Ilchester, which was a Roman station, to Limington. The church is mostly of the Decorated period, but very plain in its treatment. The north transept has a stone roof, without any timber. The tower is Early Perpendicular, with curious round windows over the belfry windows. There are some heraldic carved bench-ends, and four monumental effigies, one, especially fine, in armour, being said to represent Sir Richard Gyverney, who founded a chantry here in 1329. This effigy bears on a shield a bend between six escallops. The Rev. Thomas Wolsey (afterwards Cardinal) was presented to the living in 1500, but held it only a short time.

Passing by Ashington, with its quaint little bell-cot, similar to the one at Brympton, the party arrived at Mudford. Here the church is principally of the 15th century, very long, without aisles, having a chapel on the north side of very late date. The old high pews remain here. On the face of the tower are some pieces of sculpture representing the Crucifixion. The east window is of the Decorated period.

On the return journey, just before reaching Yeovil, the members stopped at the "Hundred Stone," so called because the courts of the hundred were held around it. Here votes of thanks were passed to the President, the Local Committee, and Hon. Secretary, and the Meeting of the Society for 1886 came to an end.

A local museum was formed in an adjoining room, and among the articles exhibited were some British and Roman remains found at Hamdon Hill; a number of Roman coins and the urn in which they were found near the camp; flint flakes, sling stones, bronze celts, fibulæ, lamp, scales of armour, and other Celtic and Roman relics from the hill. Coins, tokens, china, and many other objects of interest were also lent for exhibition.

W. R.

Gay's "Beggar's Opera."—According to the *Athenæum* of November 6th, we find that "A performance of the once popular Beggar's Opera was given in the Avenue Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Sims Reeves as Capt. Macheath. The veteran tenor sang some of the music with much of his old power and charm, but the performance generally was very indifferent, Miss Phillipine Seidle as Polly being an exception."

Digitized by Google

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER. No. 2.—(Continued.)

The Character of the King, a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, on Sunday, Nov. the 30th, 1800. By the Rev. Jonas Dennis, LL.B. of Exeter College, Oxford; Prebendary of Carswell; and Chaplain to the right-worshipful the Mayor of Exeter. [Quotations, 4 lines.]

Exeter: Printed for the Author (and sold) by TREWMAN and SON, High-street; Sold also by RIVINGTON, St Paul's Church-yard . . . . . [1800.] 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

The last page of the above sermon contains an announcement of a periodical, of which at present I have found no other evidence; thus.—

"*On the First Day of the New Century will be published*, (Price Three Pence,) By R. TREWMAN and SON, And sold by Rivington, St Pauls Church-Yard, and Chapple, Pall-Mall, London; Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Deighton, Cambridge; Hazard, Bath; Bulgin, Bristol; and all other Booksellers. NUMBER I. (To be continued the First Day of every Month,) Of the CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE, for JANUARY 1801, humbly dedicated to The King, as supreme governor of the Church of England, by a SOCIETY of CLERGYMEN." Then come the Contents of No. I., in XIV Articles.

A Guide to the Cathedral Church of Exeter with an Account of its Antiquities, Monuments, &c. To which is added a short Sketch of the Lives of the Bishops.

Exeter: Printed for J. Risdon, Bookseller, &c. By E. Woolmer, Fore Street. [N.D.] 8vo, pp. 47. *Colophon:* "Woolmer, Printer, Exeter."

Latter end of the 18th or commencement of the 19th century. [*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

A Collection of Prayers for the Use of Families; consisting partly of original compositions, but principally of Forms of Devotion, selected from various Authors. To which is prefixed, A serious Address to Heads of Families, upon the subject of Family Religion. Second Edition corrected. . . . .

EXETER: Printed by P. Hedgeland, High-street, and sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. MDCCCI. 8vo, pp. xi., 307.

Published "by the direction and at the expence of the Society of Unitarian Christians." The Preface is dated, "Exeter, December, 1796."

HONITON.

"*Mr Arthur Brown*, bookseller of Honiton," was a subscriber to Rev. John Coleridge's *Miscellaneous Discourses*, 8vo, 1768.

The Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel. In Ten Books. . . . . .

Spurway, Honiton, Printer, Binder, Stationer, &c. 1799. 8vo.

This volume of 304 pages is anonymous. It has a frontispiece, "dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Honywood." The imprint on the title is an engraved device, in the form of an oval seal, under which is the date 1799. A proof that Honiton had its printing press before 1800.

The Christians Duty to his God, his King, and his Country. A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Honiton, Devon, on Sunday the 12th of September 1819, before Colonel the Right Honorable Lord Rolle, Lieutenant Colonel Worth, Major the Right Honorable Lord Graves, and the Officers, and Privates, of the Royal First Yeomanry Cavalry, assembled at Honiton on permanent duty. By the Rev. Henry Allwright Hughes, M.A. Rector of Honiton. . . . .

Printed and sold by James Spurway, Honiton. Sold in London by Rivingtons, St. Pauls Churchyard, in Exeter by Trewman, Risdon, Spreat, and Upham. 1819. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

NEWTON ABBOT.

A History of Newton-Abbot and Newton-Bushel. And also, illustrations of the Antiquities, Topography, and Scenery of the circumjacent neighbourhood, including Teignmouth, Torquay, and Chudleigh. By the Rev. D. M. Stirling.

"Wherere futurity may lead the way,
Where in this vale of Life I chance to stray,
Imagination to thy scenes shall turn,
Dwell on thy charms, and for thy beauties burn.—
And the last dream of Earth, that meets my eyes,
Shall be thy lawns and groves, and azure tinted skies."

Newton-Abbot: Printed by W. F. Forord. 1830. Small 8vo, pp. xj., 179. [*Mr. R. W. Cotton.*]

PLYMOUTH.

Sermons on Different Subjects. By Z. Mudge, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth.

London: Printed by S. BIRT, at the *Bible and Ball*, in *Ave-Mary-Lane;* E. SCORE, over against the *Guild-Hall, Exeter;* and B. SMITHURST, at *Plymouth.* 1739. 8vo., pp. [viij.] 400. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

The Law not made for a Righteous Man. An Assize Sermon preached in the Cathedral-Church of St. Peter, Exon, on Tuesday March 19, 1754. Published at the Request of the High-Sheriff, &c. By Thomas Alcock M.A. of Brase-Nose College Oxford.

Oxford Printed at the Theatre for Richard Clements: and sold by R. Baldwin at the Rose in Paternoster Row, London: and Theoph: Rhodes Bookseller in Plymouth. MDCCLIV. 8vo. [*Mr. J. Brooking Rowe.*]

The Plymouth Magazine: or, the Universal Intelligencer. Number I. For October 23, 1758. To be continued Once a Fortnight. Containing:—

Digitized by Google

I. The Freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestic, Price of Corn, &c. at *Mark-Lane, London; Lloyd's* List of Ships taken by the *English* and *French*, Stocks, Lottery-Tickets, Bankrupts, and Weekly Bill of Mortality.

II. The Fairing, a new Song, as sung by Miss *Stevenson*, at *Vauxhall.*

III. Friendship, a new Song, as sung by Miss *Formantel*, at *Ranelagh.*

IV. Life of the King of *Prussia.*

V. Sixteen Pages of the Tragedy of *Romeo* and *Juliet.*

Enter'd in the Stamp-Office according to Act of Parliament.

PLYMOUTH: Printed by O. ADAMS; and sold by most Booksellers in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall.* 1758. (Price only Two-Pence.) Small 8vo. *Mr. W. H. K. Wright.*

Printed in half-sheets, the pages not numbered; the first half-half-sheet has no signature, the second is marked ***, and the third and fourth A and B. The last leaf of the second half-sheet begins, "Memoirs of Fredrick III. King of Prussia," and ends with the catch-word "to"; so these memoirs were to be issued a leaf at a time. The next half-sheet begins with this title-page, "Romeo and Juliet. A Tragedy. Originally wrote by Shakespear. With Alterations, and an Additional Scene. As it is Perform'd at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. London: Printed for FR. COOKE, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country. 1758." The last half-sheet ends with the catch-word "cry." The head-lines are "*The* Plymouth Magazine 1758," up to the eighth leaf, which is "*Memoirs of* Frederick III."; then "ROMEO *and* JULIET" for the remainder.

Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases from the Year MDCCXXVIII. to MDCCXXXVII. inclusive; made by Doctor Huxham, at Plymouth: together with a Short Dissertation on the Devonshire Colic. Translated from the Latin Original, and now published with the Doctor's Approbation. [Quotations, 5 lines.]

London: Printed for J. HINTON, at the King's-Arms in Newgate-Street, and HENRY WHITFELD, in Plymouth. M.DCC.LIX. 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

Title and Dedication to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., etc. 2 leaves, pp. xxxvii., 198, 51; Index, 6 leaves.

The Devonshire Colic has a dedication to Dr. James Jurin, dated November 13th, 1738.

Dr Musgrave's Reply to a Letter published in the News-Papers by the Chevalier D'Eon. [Quotation from Virgil, 2 lines.]

Plymouth: Printed by R. Weatherley, for the Benefit of the Charity-School. MDCCLXIX. 4to. [*Bodl.*]

Observations on that part of a Late Act of Parliament which lays an Additional Duty on Cyder and Perry. Sic Vos non vobis mellificatis Apes! Virg. By Thomas Alcock, A.M. and A Cydermaker in Devonshire.

PLYMOUTH Printed by O. ADAMS, for the AUTHOR, and sold by ZACH. FRENO, Bookseller in Plymouth; and Messrs. HAWES, CLARKE and COLLINGS, in Paternoster-Rowe, RICHARD WARE and Co. on Ludgate-Hill, London; and Mr. SCORE in Exeter. *n.d.* [1763]. 4to, pp. iv., 48. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

Plymouth Booksellers in 1789.

Messrs. Wallis & Wills; B. Haydon; "M. Haydon & Son, Printers & Booksellers to his Royal Highness Prince William Henry."

Mr. Wills, Market-Street, 1791.

P. Nettleton, Market-Street, 1792.

[*Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

A Letter to James White, Esq. of Exeter, on the late correspondence between him and Mr. Toulmin, relative to the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England. By John Kentish.

Plymouth: Printed and Sold by B. Haydon; sold also by R. Trewman, Exeter; and by J. Johnson, No. 72, St Paul's Church-Yard London. *n.d.* [1794]. 8vo, pp. 9, 58. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

Poems by John Bidlake, B.A., Chaplain to his royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

PLYMOUTH: Printed and sold by B. HAYDON, Printer and Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence: sold also by Law and Son and Faulder, London; Trewman and Son, Exeter; Goadby, Sherborne; and Liddell, Bodmin. MDCCXCIV. 4to. [*Bodl.*]

In the List of Subscribers to Bidlake's *Summer's Eve; a poem*, London, 1800, 8vo, I find:—

Mr. Haydon, Bookseller, Plymouth, 50 copies.

T. Richards, Bookseller, Plymouth, 50 copies.

Mr. Rogers, Bookseller, Plymouth, 6 copies.

SIDMOUTH.

Devonshire. The Beauties of Sidmouth Displayed, being a Descriptive Sketch of its situation, salubrity, and picturesque scenery, also an account of the Environs within Fifteen miles round.

Sidmouth. Printed for J. Wallis, at the Marine Library and sold by Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London; and the Principal Booksellers in Bath, Bristol, and Exeter. 1810. 12mo. [*Mr. F. O. Hutchinson.*]

This book, written by the Rev. Edmund Butcher, the Unitarian Minister at Sidmouth (*Ob.* 12th April, 1822), is, I suppose, the authority on which Mr. Worth gives 1810 as the earliest recorded date of printing in Sidmouth. On the back of the title is this imprint: "Brettell and Co. Printers, Marshall Street, Golden Square, London."

Penn's Pharmacology; or Medical and Chemical Compendium. By Thomas Penn, Apothecary, Chemist, and Druggist, Sidmouth. "Mille Mala—Mille etiam remedia."

Sidmouth: Printed by G. Denner, for the Author, where it may be purchased; also of all medical booksellers. Entered at Stationers Hall, 1822. 8vo. [*Bodl.*]

The Fathers not Papists: or Six Discourses by the most eloquent Fathers of the Church; with numerous extracts from their writings. Translated from the Greek by Hugh Stuart Boyd, Esq. A new edition, considerably enlarged. [Greek quotation, 3 lines.]

Digitized by Google

London: Samuel Bagster, Paternoster-row; . . . . . And John Harvey, Sidmouth. MDCCCXXXIV. 8vo, pp. [viij.], xlviij., 448.

Imprint on the back of the title and repeated at the end of the volume, "SIDMOUTH: Printed by J. Harvey, Fore-Street." A beautifully printed book.

SOUTH MOLTON.

An Exmoor Scolding, between Two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman and Thomasin Moreman, as they were spinning; also an Exmoor Courtship; both in the Propriety and Decency of the Exmoor Dialect, Devon; to which is adjoined a Collateral Paraphrase in Plain English, for explaining barbarous Words and Phrases.

South Molton: Printed and sold by J. Huxtable. MDCCXCIIII. Small 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

TIVERTON.

A Treatise concerning the Lawfulness of Instrumental Musick in Holy Offices. By Henry Dodwell, M.A. To which is prefixed, a Preface in Vindication of Mr Newte's Sermon, concerning the Lawfulness and Use of Organs in the Christian Church, &c. From the Exceptions of an Anonymous Letter, to a Friend in the Country, concerning the Use of Instrumental Musick in the Worship of God, &c.

London: Printed for W. Hawes, at the Rose in Ludgate-street, and Henry Clements, Bookseller in Oxford, and W. Burton, Bookseller at Tiverton in Devonshire. 1700. 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Sam. Dyer, Bookseller in *Tiverton* (see Exeter under 1716).

William Strutt, Bookseller in Tiverton (see Exeter under 1725).

MATTHEW HODGE,

Bookseller *and* Binder, *near the* Market Crofs *in TIVERTON*,

SELLS all Sorts of BOOKS and STATIONARY WARES viz. Writing Paper of all Sorts, Wholefale or Retail; likewife all kinds of Stamped Paper and Parchment, Vellum for Drum Heads, Letter Cafes, Paper Books of all Kinds for Accompts, Pocket Books, a great Variety of Paper Hangings for Rooms, from Three Shillings to Ten Shillings per Piece, of the neweft Patterns, Prints of all Sorts for Furniture in gilded Frames, with Glass or without, as cheap as in London.

N. B. He makes great Allowances to School-Mafters, and other Gentlemen who are inclined to give away Books of any Kind.

SHERBORNE: Printed by R. GOADBY, MDCCLIX.

Mrs. H. Parkhouse, Bookseller, Tiverton, in 1789. [Brice's *Old Exeter Journal*. *Mr. Alfred Wallis.*]

TORRINGTON.

An Exmoor Scolding, between two Sisters, Wilmot Moreman, & Thomasin Moreman, as they were spinning. Also, an Exmoor Courtship, both in the Propriety and Decency of the Exmoor Dialect, Devon: to which is prefixed, a Translation of the Same, into plain English.

Torrington; Printed and Sold by *W. Squance*, Stationer, & bookbinder, &c. &c. 1796. [Price only Four pence.] 8vo, pp. 32, parallel columns. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

———:o:———

TAUNTON.

The Lawfulness of taking Oaths: Together, with an Exposition of their Nature and Obligation. Set forth in a Sermon, Preach'd at the Assizes begun at Wells in the County of Somerset, August 19, 1718. By Fr. Squire, M.A. Rector of Exford, and Vicar of Cutcombe and Luxborow. Publish'd at the Request of the Honourable High Sheriff, and Grand Jury.

Taunton, Printed by and for *W. Norris:* And are likewise Sold by Mr. *Norris*, Bookseller at the *Looking-Glass*, on *London-Bridge;* Mr. *Penn*, Bookseller near the Tolzey, *Bristol;* Mr. *March* Bookseller in *Exon;* and Mr. *Brown* in *Wells*. (Price Six-pence.) [1718.] 4to. [*Bodl.*]

The half-title is, "Mr. Squire's Sermon Preach'd at the Assizes at Wells; August 20, 1718." This is thought to be the *first-fruits* of the Taunton press.

The West-Country Farmer, Or a Fair Representation of the Decay of Trade, and Badness of the Times: In a Letter of Complaint from a Tenant in the Country to his Landlord in London.

Taunton; Printed by William Norris for the Author. [1732.] 8vo, pp. 50. [*Bodl.*]

The Preface is signed "OFELLUS." The half-title is "The West Country Farmer, &c. Price Three-pence. Sold by the Printer hereof: Sold also at the Printing Office in Gloucester; by Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Brown in Bristol Mr. Score in Exon, Mr. Shute in Tiverton, Mr Joshua Cook in Sherborne, Booksellers; and by the Men who carry the Gloucester Journal."

The West Country Farmer, (Number 2,) Consisting of Three Parts:

I. The Landlord's Answer to his Tenant's Complaint, wherein he objects to the Farmer's Arguments, blames the Conduct of the Country in several Particulars, but yet promises for the future to be their Friend and Advocate.

II. The Farmer's Reply, in which the Errors of his Brethren are excused, their Honesty and Loyalty defended, their Interest farther asserted and maintained, with some hints of Expedients that would be Serviceable to them, and to the whole Kingdom.

III. A Postscript to the Farmers themselves, exhorting them to put a due Value on their Persons and Professions, to judge for themselves, and assert their true Liberty, and not to be seduced, and beguiled by crafty and designing Men.

Taunton, *Printed and Sold by* W. Norris, *for the Author: Sold by Mr.* Raikes *in* Gloucester, *Mr.* Wilson *and Mr.* Brown *in* Bristol, *Mr.* Tozer *in* Exon, *Mr.* Shute *in* Tiverton, *and Mr.* Gaydon, *Jun. in* Barnstaple. *Price Six Pence. Where may had,* [*sic*] Number I. [1732.] 8vo, pp. 51. [*Bodl.*]

Signed at the end "*Ofellus.*" Mr. Allnutt informs me that "The Volume in which is contained the West Country Farmer, has the

Digitized by Google

Book-plate of T. Squire, is newly half-bound in calf, and lettered 'Tracts by the family.' This lettering was copied from the old dilapidated binding. There are 9 other tracts in the Volume.

"On the back of the Title of the West Country Farmer, No. 2, is written, 'Mr. Francis Squire the Author of this little Tract & of several other ingenious pieces, viz. An Answer to the Independent Whig; two sermons. Thoughts on the Supremacy of the Civil Magistrate. An Essay on Hunting. &c. Mr. Francis Squire was third son of the Revnd Mr. Saml. Squire Vicar of Durnford in Wilts. He had great natural abilities; but being thrown early in Life into a country Village had not many Opportunities of improving his Talents either by Conversation or reading—a strong sense, a nervous diction, clear ideas, and a warm love for Religion, Vertue & his country shine forth in all his [works].'"

Paul's Defence before Felix, considered and applied in a Sermon preached April 27th, 1791, at the opening of the New Chapel in George-Street, Plymouth-Dock. By Joshua Toulmin, A.M.

Taunton: Printed by T. NORRIS, and Sold by J. JOHNSON, St Paul's Churchyard, London; J. TOULMIN, Taunton; S. WOOLMER, Exeter; M. HAYDON, Plymouth; and P. MAURICE, Plymouth Dock. Price Six-Pence. [1791.] 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

The History of the Town of Taunton, in the county of Somerset. (Embellished with plates.) By Joshua Toulmin, A.M.

Taunton: Printed by T. Norris. Sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London. MDCCXCI. 4to. [*Bodl.*]

The Character of Christ as a Witness to the Truth; considered and applied in a Sermon, preached at Crediton, Sept. 6th, 1792, to the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England. By Joshua Toulmin, M.A. . . . . To which are added, Some Thoughts on the true Construction of Deuteronomy xxxi. 22, 23.

Taunton: Printed by T. Norris; and Sold by J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. [1792.] 8vo. [*Plymouth Free Library.*]

My best thanks are due to the gentlemen who have so kindly enabled me to prepare this Supplementary Paper. With one exception, their names are appended to their communications. The missing name is that of Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library. With his assistance, the titles of those books marked [*Bodl.*] were obtained. A few publications yet remain, chiefly in the British Museum and in the Library of Dr. Williams, of which I have notes. These, if secured, must form the main portion of a final paper.

xx July, 1886. J. INGLE DREDGE.

Buckland Brewer Vicarage.

Notes.

Arms of the County of Devon (IV., 111, 147, 168; V., 46, 286, 310; VI., 23).—I had thought that I should probably not again touch upon the subject of the Arms of Devon; but observing that at a meeting of the British Archæological Association which took place on the 2nd of June, this year, Mr. A. Brent read a paper on some ancient seals, which he exhibited, and indicated one as being ascribed to Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, who died in 1184, and as Mr. Brent has been good enough to furnish me with a few facts bearing on this subject, I find that I have some additional evidence to lay before the readers of these pages. The device on the seal, of which I have a wax impression, seems to be that of a dead or sleeping lion; over or above it can be discerned the feet and part of the legs of a lion or other beast, as if walking or passing by, whilst at the sides some portions of other animals may be discerned, but the rudeness of the work makes it difficult to speak with certainty. The seal had been bought, with others, of a dealer, and had a label attached to it, but there was no guarantee of its authenticity, and Mr. De Gray Birch expressed his doubts about it at the meeting, and thought it not so old as the date ascribed to it. Mr. Brent has kindly drawn my attention to a paper on "The Lords of the Isle of Wight," by the late Mr. Planché, printed in Vol. XI. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, and also to Vol. XXX., where Mr. De G. Birch has given Charters of the Redvers family, accompanied by engravings of two seals. I regret that I am away from books just now, and therefore unable to refer to them. Speaking of the third earl (Heylyn makes him the fifth), Mr. Planché says: "This Richard, the third, is the first Earl of his family who, according to Brooke and Vincent, bore the heraldic coat of De Redvers, *Or, a Lion rampant Azure.* [He was the son of the lady who imported the blue Lion.] He had not seen a seal of his eldest brother Baldwin, but those of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, exhibit a Griffin." This last assertion entirely corroborates what I have been contending for all through—that the griffin was the original bearing of the earls of Devon, in succession to the West Saxons, and to the Britons before them—and declares it to have been for several successive generations the hereditary coat armour of the De Redvers family. Whether the above seal, showing the sleeping lion, etc., can put in a claim to our favour and to recognition, I leave to the verdict of a jury of readers to determine.

Some of those who have interested themselves in this discussion seem to have adopted the idea that I have been arguing to prove that Heraldry, as we now understand the word, existed so long ago as the time of the Saxons and Britons. I am sorry I should have expressed myself so badly as to have implied anything of the kind, for I

Digitized by Google

certainly did not intend it. The investigation has not been one of Heraldry, but one of ancient history. The display of badges or devices by warriors or tribes is as remote as the days of the Israelites in the wilderness—the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Serpent of Dan, the Hind of Naphtali, the Wolf of Benjamin, and so on. "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house" (*Numbers*, II., 2. Still later, we have the shields of Achilles and Agamemnon, covered with devices, as described by Homer; the Column of Trajan, where the Roman soldiers, among other things, display Jove's thunderbolt on their shields; and the Bayeaux tapestry (the original of which I have examined with much interest at Bayeaux), where the kite-shaped shields of the Norman warriors are set off with many fanciful figures. By the way, I may observe that at South Kensington there is a full-size plaster cast of this column, and along the wall of the same chamber is depicted a full-size *fac-simile* representation of the tapestry.

Vortigern invited the Saxon chieftain, Hengist, over to Britain about the year 449, and nobody denies that Hengist bore a white horse on a red ground; and, considering that the two chiefs were contemporaries and personal friends, it is nothing remarkable that Vortigern should have borne the griffin. Whether these ensigns were mere badges or whether they were heraldic charges, is a matter of no consequence to my subject, because, as I said above, I am not discussing the laws of Heraldry, but I am looking up a point or two connected with the early history of Devonshire; but if anyone contends that they are only badges, and no more, let him seal a letter with either of them, and see how soon he will be prosecuted for using armorial bearings without a license.

From Vortigern to Cerdic, first king of the West Saxons, in 519, was a space of 73 years, during which time the griffin seems to have been the acknowledged ensign of the Britons, by its being adopted and continued by the Saxons; the latter used it for 547 years more, which brings us to the Norman Conquest in 1066, after which, for another 100 years, the De Redvers family bore it for several successive generations as their hereditary coat armour, until, about the year 1167, the heiress of Ralph de Dol introduced the blue lion. By slow degrees the griffin became obsolescent, and as time went on it slipped out of memory almost into oblivion. So entirely was it forgotten, that when the subject of a coat of arms for Devon was first mooted, the general impression was that the county bore none, and never had any, and this is why several ingenious persons set to work to invent or compile something to supply the deficiency. When Baldwin, the last male heir of the Redvers main stock, died, his sister, Isabella de Fortibus, wife to the Earl of Albemarle, carried the family dignities with her, and as Hugh Courtenay was her next heir, her dignities would necessarily pass to him. The Courtenay tomb in the south transept of Exeter Cathedral is a very different thing from what I remember it in the nave. I wish it had been differently handled in the so-called "restoration." Round the base mouldings a series of sculptured shields will be observed, of which some are vacant or blank, for want of being filled in, whilst others bear charges duly portrayed. The griffin has been forgotten, but on one of them, at the head or west end of the monument, the blue lion appears, not as quartered, but as impaled with the arms of Courtenay, which is very queer Heraldry; and on another shield we have two coats quarterly—*first* and *fourth*, Courtenay; *second* and *third*, the blue lion of De Dol—and, standing alone, this is queer Heraldry too. If the blank shields could be filled in with historic correctness, it would be a good thing done; but where is the "restorer" that can be trusted? The series of figures given above, namely, 73, 547, and 100, making 720, indicate the number of years during which the griffin seems to have held undisputed recognition as the ensign of this county; and as it is now exactly another 720 years during which it has been slighted (though no lapse of time can destroy its claims), it is high time that it should be restored to its ancient honours.

I am away just now from the best books of reference, and therefore I may have made mistakes; but as we are merely engaged in a friendly search after truth, I wish that someone of those who have taken part in this investigation, or any others, would either confirm or refute any of the following points, which I venture to put forward, namely:

1.—That the griffin was borne by Vortigern and his British successors for the space of 73 years.

2.—That the West Saxons, finding this the established ensign of the country, adopted it, and continued its use for 547 years more—that is, until the Norman Conquest.

3.—That the first several earls of Devon after the Conquest, of the Redvers family, in their turn also adopted it, and continued the same bearing for nearly another 100 years, as their hereditary coat armour.

4.—That Richard de Redvers, the fifth earl of Devon and seventh lord of the Isle of Wight, married Alice, the heiress of Ralph de Dol, and imported the blue lion on a gold ground.

5.—That the blue lion on a gold ground also appears on the Percy shield, to the danger of a little confusion.

5.—That the griffin of Richard and the blue lion of Alice de Dol were used quarterly by their descendants.

7.—That Isabel or Isabella, the heiress of those two, married William de Fortibus, and carried her honours with her.

8.—That Hugh Courtenay is described as next heir to Isabella, and if so, the griffin and the blue lion would come in as quarterings on the Courtenay shield.

9—That on the Courtenay tomb in Exeter Cathedral the blue lion, with the arms of Courtenay, appears, but not the griffin, although it is the older, and therefore the more honourable.

If I am wrong in any of the above, I shall be glad to be put right. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

The Last Siege in England.—On one side of the coach-road between Helston and Camborne is a dwelling-house of small dimensions but of great historical interest. The omnibus that daily plies between the market-towns aforesaid passes close to the house, and many an inquisitive glance has been cast at the ivy-mantled building, and many a curious surmise hazarded as to its history. Soon the locomotive's whistle will scare the sheep from their pasture and frighten the cooing wood-dove from her nest, but the old house will not remain standing much longer. We had a peep in a little while ago. My friend and I were on the tramp. We had heard of the haunted house in the green lane, where the long ferns luxuriate in the cool shade and where the cawing rooks are busy in the early morn. The rusty gate was unlocked. No pathway led to the entrance door, for long ago the grass, and the violets, and the primroses took possession, and no trace of the gravel road is now to be seen. We reached the door, and, in fancy anticipating some gruff salutation within, we tried to open—locked! Peering in at the right-hand window, we beheld what was once a sitting-room. The chairs are still there; so is the little round table, and on it a bottle, and what seemed a candle. No sign of occupant! Turning to the left, we found a moorstone prop resting against the wall—evidently a support for the falling, crumbling wall. The window here was gone, and boards occupied part of the space. Peeping in, we noticed upright pieces of timber keeping up the flooring of the bedroom above. Strangest sight of all, we could look into the upper chamber through the cracked and broken boards. There stood the four-posted bed, with its curtains and hangings, and near it was the chest of drawers. What did it all mean? Here was a house in the last stage of ruin, awaiting a fierce storm to beat down the roof and shatter the walls; yet the furniture still remaining, as if some ghostly tenant lurked on the premises! Plucking a coloured primrose from amidst the nettles and rank grass, we left the deserted dwelling with puzzled brains. We had to repeat to each other what we had seen, to make ourselves believe we were not dreaming. A floor nearly dropping into the under room, yet bearing a bed and chest of drawers! Why were they left there? Was there anything in the drawers?

Reaching home, we were still in a state of great curiosity about the "haunted house" on the Camborne road. By good fortune, we happened upon some trace of explanation in a volume of the *Sunday at Home*. Referring to page 219 of the issue for 1879, we read: "No other county than Cornwall could have supplied an instance of a man holding what he conceived to be his property by *force of arms, shooting the officers* who came to put the law in force, and finally having to be dislodged by a party of *soldiers armed with cannon*. Yet this happened at Skewis, near Helston, in the year 1734. It was the *last siege in England*." (We are responsible for the italics.)

We must confess we felt no small triumph when we hit upon the words quoted. It was like discovering a hidden treasure. Still there were other points to be cleared up. Why did the man shoot the officers? What did they turn him out for? etc., etc. It is our aim when searching for desired information to follow out the late Dean Stanley's advice—"*Ask questions.*" We did, and from various sources gained the following story.

A certain man had a son and daughter. The son emigrating, and the father dying without a knowledge of the whereabouts of his boy, the house was bequeathed to the daughter. In process of time the son returned—to find his sister in possession of the house he considered was his. Arguments not availing, she was turned out, and the returned wanderer from a foreign strand entered into the enjoyment of possession. But he was not to remain undisturbed: the officers of the law endeavoured to dispossess the tenant, but he would not listen to their threats, and finally shot some of them. This continuing, the soldiery were summoned, and then, down the ferny lane, past the little water-course, rattled the gun-carriage, and the hills echoed to the sound of cannonading. He was at last ejected from his "castle," and so ended the siege. The old house was never afterwards occupied, the fear, perhaps, of the spirits of the murdered officers appearing to a would-be tenant, acting as a deterrent. Our informant told us that bullet-holes and bullets can be seen and found in the old house by the Camborne road.

Porthleven. HOWARD HARRIS.

❀ ❀ ❀

THE readers of Kingsley's *Water Babies* can scarcely fail to notice the wondrous similarity between the leading incident in its opening chapter, relating to the descent of young Tom, the sweep, down the wrong chimney into a young lady's bedroom, and the subjoined anecdote, which is transcribed from *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of October 28th, 1819. So striking is the resemblance that it appears probable Kingsley may have been acquainted with this anecdote, and utilised it, to the great delight of the thousands, old and young, who have perused the "Fairy Tale for a Land Baby":—

"The following singular occurrence took place at one of the houses in Park-street, Bath, on Wednesday morning last; A chimney sweep having ascended the chimney of an adjoining house, for the purpose of cleaning it, was unable to get up to the top, on account of some obstruction which he met with. The master-sweep, who was below, sent another boy to the top of the house, with orders to descend the chimney, and to assist the first who had gone up; but the last boy by mistake, went down the chimney of another house, and made his appearance most abruptly in a bed room, in which the lady, who occupied it, having but just arisen, was not sufficiently dressed to receive company. A visit so unwelcome, and so unexpected, left no time for reflection; and in the greatest consternation and affright, the lady ran down the stairs, and rushed into the parlour, where the rest of the family were assembled at breakfast, scarcely knowing where she was, or what she was doing; and it was some time before she could be

Digitized by Google

sufficiently recovered to join in the general laugh, which so strange a circumstance, when explained, could not fail to excite." T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

* * *

Devon Author.—The following obituary notice appeared in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*, November 15th, 1821:—

"Died. On Thursday last [November 8th], suddenly, of *Angina Pectoris*, in his 54th year, John Jones, of Franklyn, Esq., F.S.A., a solicitor of eminence in this city. Educated at the Middle Temple, and originally designed for the Bar, an unaspiring disposition led him to prefer a less conspicuous department of the law. Professional skill, classical attainments, antiquarian research, moral integrity, with attachment to the constitution in church and state, united to form the accomplished gentleman in the sound and honest lawyer. Not reluctant to communicate interesting information, but from retired habits averse from attracting the public eye, he affixed his name to only a single literary production, an admirable memoir in the *Archæologia*, on the ancient constitution and discipline of the Cathedral Church of Exeter. He had completed *collectanea* for a second memoir, and contributed valuable documents to Oliver's *History of Exeter*, Carlisle's *Endowed Schools*, and other works of celebrity. The coincidence is remarkable, that by Mr. Jones's relinquishment of the Bar for the Office, the present Attorney-General, disappointed of an eligible partnership, determined on forensic pursuits. The decease of an individual, possessed of such extensive talent and virtues, is a privation as irreparable to the community at large, as to personal associates, an afflicted relict, and a numerous family."

The paper alluded to in the above notice appeared in the *Archæologia*, XVIII. (1817), 385-416, with this title:—"An Account of the Ancient Constitution, Discipline, and Usages of the Cathedral Church of Exeter: by John Jones, Esq. F.S.A." This was prefaced by the following letter:—

"Franklyn Devon, 2d Feb. 1817.

"My dear Sir

"I send you my papers relating to the Ancient Constitution, Discipline and Usages of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; requesting you to submit them to the Society of Antiquaries: and, as I am not aware that the public is possessed of any information on such a subject, except the meagre account in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, and some few passages in Archdeacon Reynolds's Tract on Church Government, and in Archdeacon Churton's Life of Dean Nowell, I think it probable that the Society may find them not undeserving their notice.

"Sincerely your's

"JOHN JONES.

"To Charles Baratty, Esq. F.S.A. Inner Temple."

He contributed two documents relating to the Cathedral to the first edition (1821) of Dr. Oliver's *History of Exeter* (Appendix, lxxxiv-lxl). Whatever assistance he may have rendered to Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools* is unacknowledged in that work.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

Napoleon at Plymouth.—With the idea that an almost contemporary account of the coming of this remarkable visitor to Torbay and Plymouth might be interesting to readers of the *Western Antiquary*, I have transcribed the following from a book which has accidentally come into my hands, viz.:—*A full and circumstantial account of the Memorable Battle of Waterloo, etc., and the Deportation of Napoleon Buonaparte to the Island of St. Helena.* By Christopher Kelly, Esq., 1816. The author says (page 262):—

"As soon as the arrival of the Bellerophon at Torbay was announced, it became the centre of attraction; and everyone manifested an anxiety to behold the most extraordinary character of modern times. In consequence, numerous parties set out in boats, in order to obtain a view of him, and though they were not permitted to come alongside, it was calculated not less than one thousand put off daily."

Respecting Plymouth the author quotes the following account (page 263):—

"Upon the arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth, Captain Maitland made a signal for general orders, the telegraphic answer to which was, to prohibit all communication with the shore, and to stand out three leagues to sea, and await the orders of the Admiralty. . . . Persons from London, and from other parts, are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know that Buonaparte is not expected to land, and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon; but they can row in boats round the vessel, and can occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greater part of the day in the stern-gallery, either walking backwards and forwards, with his hands behind him, as he is represented in some of the pictures in the print-shops, or surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. In general he keeps alone, Bertrand and L'Allemand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to one of them to point out something to him, or to make some observation; then he walks on alone. Captain Maitland is more frequently with him than any of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. He passes but a short time at his meals, and drinks but little wine. He is said to drink regularly to the health of the Prince Regent. Coffee is frequently served up to him on the deck; and when he first came near the land about Torbay, he is reported to have exclaimed: "Enfin, Voila ce beau pays!" (At length, here is this fine country!), adding that he had never seen it, except from Calais and Boulogne, when the only points that could be seen, were the white and bold rocks about Dover. He is plainly dressed, in general in a great coat, without any decorations, and a cocked hat." HIBYSKWE.

W

Digitized by Google

Shakespeare and Tobacco.—It is a curious fact that no allusion to "divine Tobacco," as Spenser calls it, is to be found in the works of Shakespeare, though Ben Jonson and his contemporaries indulge in jests at the expense of the lately-imported weed, which was smoked under the very noses of the players by the gilded youth of the period, who were wont to take up their positions upon the stage, where stools were placed for them, and smoke incessantly during the whole performance. Shakespeare being the favourite playwright of James I., whose hatred of smoking is well-known, it is not surprising that he failed to notice it favourably in the days of the monarch; but that the companion of Raleigh and Bacon at the "Mermaid" should have nothing to say upon the subject is an enigma which some future Shakesperean scholar may perhaps unravel.—*Tobacco Talk and Smoker's Gossip* (Redway, 1884).

* * *

Inscription in Watchet Church.—I send you a verbatim copy of an inscription existing, either at present or quite recently, in the church at St. Decuman's, Watchet, to the memory of an ancestor of mine, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Farewell, of Hill-Bishop (Bishop's Hull), near Taunton. It is a very characteristic example of the quaint conceit of a period when every family of any note seems to have engaged the occasional services of a funereal laureate, whose post, though not a sinecure, having regard to the diversity of his subjects, one cannot imagine to have been too generously remunerated:—

"HEERE UNDERNEATH THIS STONE
INTERR'D DOTH LYE
THE CORPSE OF THOMAS NORRIS
ESQ BY
FIVE OF HIS CHILDREN FOUR
SONNS DAUGH'R ONE
TWO THOMS TWO IOHNS
ELIZABETH ALONE
SOME DY'D BEFORE AFTER
HIM SOME ALL MUST
HE DYD ABOUT YE TENTH
DAY OF AUGUST
1650 AGED ABOUT 44.

"DEATH IS A CHANGE HOW SMAL A CHANGE IS HIS
BEFORE HE WAS NORRIS & NOW NOT IS
HE NOR IS NOR IS NOT SINCE GOD & FAME
HE DEAD ETERNIZE BOTH HIS SOUL & NAME.
"MORS ULTIMA LINIA RERUM."

South Petherton. HUGH NORRIS.

[We regret that we cannot reproduce the peculiar double letters which appear in the copy sent to us by Dr. Norris, but this would require special type. In all cases the TH are joined, and there are several other quaint combinations in the manner of diphthongs.—EDITOR.]

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

98.—**"Haldon."**—G. Dyer, in his *Vulgar Errors* (1816), gives the derivation of Whitstone thus: A hill that gives its name to the district is Wadaldon. *Wad*, a hill or ridge, becomes, in time, *whit*, and *don* becomes *stone*. *Wadaldon*, Gaelic, *wad*, hill or ridge, *al*, high, *don*, land = the high ridge land, the hill land. If this be so, surely the *H* as a prefix to Haldon is a corruption, and it should be Aldon, *i.e.*, the high and. M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh-Salterton.

* * *

99.—**Old Charts of the Channel.**—Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall* quotes a "Chart of the Channel from observations made in an actual survey by Renshaw and others about 1741," and also a "Chart corrected by Dr Halley 1721." I should be much obliged if any of your readers could put me in the way of seeing either of these charts. W. S. B. H.

* * *

100.—**Arms of Williams of Penryn.**—In Robson's *British Herald*, and also in Berry's work, is given for Williams, Penryn, Cornwall—Gules, a chevron erm, between three Saxons' heads couped argent. Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give me the crest and motto, and also any particulars of the family. W. WILLIAMS.

London.

* * *

101.—**Ashwater Church, Devon.**—In this church the pillars of the arcades are alternately monoliths of granite of the usual moulded form, and built up of small stones, not granite, I believe. Is there any explanation of this peculiarity? At first, I thought that one of the original granite pillars had become damaged and been replaced in these saving times by cheaper and readier material, but I found on further examination that the two kinds regularly alternated. ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

102.—**Histories of Plymouth.**—In Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, published by Rees & Curtis, Plymouth, 1811, occurs the folllowing statement, at page 213:—"A History of Plymouth will be published in the course of 1811 by the proprietors of the present work." Was this ever carried into effect, and by whom. If not, by whom was the writing of the history to have been undertaken.

CURIOUS.

* * *

103.—**The Mew-Stone.**—Will any reader who is fortunately possessed of old documents or maps relating to the vicinity of Plymouth, kindly inform me what was the origin and meaning of the name given to the rocky islet known as the Mew-Stone. A LADY.

Digitized by Google

104.—**Frankfort Ward, Plymouth.**—In a parliamentary "Report upon the Proposed Municipal Boundary of the Borough of Plymouth," 1837, I find the various wards of the town enumerated, and heading the list stands Frankfor*d*. In another part of the same report, a foot-note is appended having reference so this term, and the remark, "Query, Frankfor*t*." Which is correct, and from whence was the name derived? This seems to me an interesting topic for enquiry, as it may lead to some information as to whether it was a *fort* or a *ford* which gave this name to one of the most modern wards of the town. ENQUIRER.

✠ ✠ ✠

105.—**Pre-historic Remains at Lundy.**—On page 136 of Mr. Worth's *History of Devonshire*, I find the statement that in a cist examined some years since there was found a human skeleton, eight feet two inches in length. Can you tell me where I can find a detailed account of the discovery of this and other associated remains? DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

106.—**Martin's Map of Cornwall.**—Can any of your readers oblige by informing me of the date of Martin's map, and where I can obtain a sight of a copy? It is referred to in Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall*, published in 1758, and must therefore be older than that. W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

107.—**Pirates on the Coast of Devon.**—The question of the correctness of the supposition that there had been executions of pirates in Plymouth, or other southern ports of Devon, in the 16th or 17th century, was, I believe, mooted in the discussion of one of the papers read at the Devonshire Association Meeting at St. Marychurch, but I do not think any definite conclusion was arrived at. However, Mr. Worth, in his recently published *History of Devonshire*, mentions (page 139) that in 1625, Lundy "island seems to have fallen into the hands of a Turkish Squadron, and thenceforward for many years was nothing if not piratical." May I, then, venture to ask through your columns if he will kindly explain what the "Turkish Squadron," and their successors in the occupation of the island, really were? Are we to understand literal Turks, or was this merely the name given by the contemporary record whence Mr. Worth has derived the statement. Probably in a popular history there was not room to give references to the authorities for the various statements made, but I should be much obliged if Mr. Worth would say if he believes the Lundy pirates were Turks, or whether they were not rather North African pirates, who were such a scourge to the commerce of that time, and were generally known by the name of Salee Rovers. DEVS., JUN.

✠ ✠ ✠

108.—**Captain John Avery, the Plymouth Pirate.**—What was the ultimate fate of the above? He is said to have been born in Plymouth in 1653, and what purports to be his life and adventures was printed and sold by J. Baker, at the Black-Boy in Paternoster Row, 1709. His father is described as a mariner residing "at a place call'd Cat-Down, a sort of an eminence overlooking an Arm of the Sea, which, by various Mœanders and Windings, runs several miles into the Country, and takes its Name from a Mountain or Down, which at once swells above, and defends it from the Insults of tempestuous Weather."

John Avery began his career in the Navy. On the conclusion of the war with the Dutch, he commanded a ship owned by some merchants of Plymouth and Totnes. From an honest seaman he became a pirate, and settled in Madagascar, "where he grew in Wealth and the Fame of his Adventures had brought all manner of People to live under his Government; and he not only Coin'd Money with his own Impress upon it, but took upon him the Stile, in his Edicts and Declarations, that is to be made use of by Sovereign Princes." Andrew Brice, in his *Geographical Dictionary*, published in 1759, under the heading of Madagascar, says: "Pirates also have had stations in these Harbours, among whom was Avery, so much talk'd of 40 or 50 years ago." The piratical settlements are also referred to in Salmon's *Universal Traveller*, 1759, as follows: "What became of Avery himself I could never learn; but it is probable he is dead, or remains concealed in the Island of Madagascar to this time; for he can expect no Mercy from any of the Powers of Europe, if he should fall into their hands; but as to being in such circumstances, as to lay the Foundation of a new state or kingdom in this Island, this report possibly deserves but little Credit. We should have heard more of him after so many years elapsed, if he had made any figure there."

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

✠ ✠ ✠

109.—**Plymouth Statistics.**—In the "Report upon the Proposed Municipal Boundary of the Borough of Plymouth" (1837) is given the following table, showing the relative character of the various wards of the town and the ratable value:—

WARDS.	No. of Houses.	Annual Value of Ratable Property.		
		Buildings.	Land.*	Total.
Frankford ...	775	£6,453	£400	£6,853
Drake's	680	7,113	180	7,293
Charles	704	6,411	650	7,061
Sutton	703	6,470	1247	7,717
Vintry	691	6,684	...	6,684
St. Andrew's ...	736	8,306	243	8,549
		41,437	2,720	44,157

* Their value is here presented on the same scale as that of the buildings, and the quarries are included. The apportionment of the land is given approximately.

I would ask if any of your correspondents can furnish the present figures, so that we may judge as to the extension of the town during the period of fifty years since the above figures were compiled. ENQUIRER.

Digitized by Google

110.—**The "God of War."**—I am told that a tavern or inn of this name existed in Plymouth in the latter part of the last century. If any of your readers can tell me anything of its whereabouts, I shall be glad.

QUERENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

111.—**Tilly and Parham Families** (v., page 242).—Can any of your readers tell me the exact relationship between Sir E. Parham and the Parhams of Ashburton. The late Mr. B. Parham, of Ashburton, a magistrate for two counties, married a Miss Mogridge and niece of Sir T. Palk. Can any of your readers inform me whether any descendants of these Parhams and Mogridges are living now. Compare *Western Antiquary*, April, 1885.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

✠ ✠ ✠

112.—**Nymet Rowland Manor.**—Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, says this manor has long since been dismembered, but Kelly's *Devon*, 1866, says, under Nymet Rowland, "John Wreford, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and James Partridge, Esq., are the owners of the soil." Which is correct?

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

Replies.

Conical Pile near Greston Bridge (II., page 73, query 404).—Your correspondent, "Devs., jun.," at the above reference, asks for information as to the date and origin of the stone spire on the side of the hill on the east of the Tamar, just above "Grentor" Bridge. As I cannot find from the indices to that and the subsequent volumes that any reply has found its way into your pages, I may perhaps be allowed to state the cause of its erection, which has, through recently spending some time in the neighbourhood, been brought to my knowledge. First I may say, however, that "Devs., jun.," gives the bridge a wrong name, it being shown in the Ordnance Survey Map as Greston Bridge, which, I presume, is the surveyor's version of the name locally given to it, *viz.*, Greystone.

The pyramid or spire itself was erected by the late Mr. Arundell, at that time proprietor of Lifton Park, in memory of a favourite dog, which was killed on that spot, when its master was out shooting. Your correspondent may perhaps be disappointed to find that the structure is neither ancient nor possessed of any permanent interest, but it may be well that the answer should be furnished, lest misconception should arise. H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Robert Bennett, M.P. for West Looe in the Long Parliament (VI., page 106).—I am obliged to "A.F.R." for his reference to this note. There can be no doubt as to the identity of Bennett. In Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall* he is described as "son and heir of Richard Bennett, Esq., of Lawhitton, in Cornwall, Counsellor at Law," by Mary, daughter of Oliver Cloberie, of Bradstone. He was fifteen years old in 1620, but the date of his decease is wanting. In the Parliamentary Return of 1654 he is called an "alderman of Launceston." His parliamentary honours were as follows: He sat for West Looe from 1651 to 1653, was returned for both Looe and Launceston in the first parliament of Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, and for Launceston alone in that of Richard Cromwell, in 1658-9. With reference to his seat in the Long Parliament, the *Official List of Members* makes no mention of him, but the fact of his return is sufficiently proved by the *Commons Journals*, where, under date October 28th, 1651, we read, "Resolved. That Robert Bennett, Esq., elected for Portpigan *alias* Westlowe to be admitted." The writ under which he was elected was doubtless that ordered so far back as November 18th, 1648, in the place of Thomas Arundel, Esq., deceased. Whether the election had been deferred for three years, or, having taken place, Colonel Bennett for some cause or other had been kept out of the House until 1651, is not clear; more likely it was the former, as, from Colonel Bennett's known sympathy with the "Rumpers," or the extreme end of the Parliamentary Party—of whom the House then exclusively consisted—there would be no reason for refusing him admission, in which case we have here another instance of an election at a long interval after the issuing of the writ. Colonel Bennett was a frequent speaker in Parliament, and returned to the House with the rest of the "Rumpers" in May, 1659, after which date he disappears.

There is a difficulty in connection with his double election to the Parliament of 1654, upon which I should like to ask the help of readers of the *Western Antiquary*. All lists—including the *Official Return*—give him as the sole return for Launceston, for which borough he clearly elected to sit. For the combined borough of East and West Looe the official list gives Anthony Rous, Esq., elected on July 3rd, and Robert Bennett, Esq., on July 12th. Now it is certain that *one* member only was required. How, then, are we to explain this two-fold return? If a double—*i.e.*, disputed—return, in the ordinary way, why nine days between the two? Anthony Rous sat for the county, for which he was elected on July 12th. Was Bennett *then* elected in his place; if so, by what authority—the House not meeting for two months afterwards? Moreover, who succeeded Bennett in the representation of Looe, when the latter selected to sit for Launceston? The *Parliamentary History* mentions a John Blackmore as member, but I find no mention of his return, or of any writ under which he was elected. He was probably the "Major John Blackmore" who, according to Pawley and Brown Willis, was elected to the same Parliamant for Tiverton, by double return with Robert Shapcote, Esq. As the latter had the seat, it is clear that Blackmore's election there was void, and he *may* therefore have sought a seat elsewhere. I presume he was the John Blackmore, Sheriff of Devon in 1656 (when styled "Knight," but when he received that honour I find no reference), whose brother,

Digitized by Google

the Rev. William Blackmore, was Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, till ejected, and one of the sixty ministers who subscribed a petition to Cromwell to show no violence to the king. W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

"Tamerton Church" (VI., page 82, query 52).—In reply to "Kearley's" enquiry respecting the poem by Coventry Patmore, we would inform him that the Tamerton referred to is that near Plymouth, as he surmises. The poem may be found in a charming collected edition of the poet's works published by George Bell & Son, York Street, Covent Garden, London, in two volumes. The full title of the poem (which, by the way, has many local allusions, and on that account is particularly interesting) is "Tamerton Church Tower; or, First Love." By the dedication of this edition of his works, dated "Hastings, 1886," we presume the poet is still in our midst, although he predicts that this is the last poetical work he will give to the world. We heartily commend the works of this true poet to our readers. EDITOR *W. A.*

* * *

Cotes Family (VI., page 132, query 95).—In answer to Mr. Birch, a reference to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1879, will show that Admiral Cotes was the second son of John Cotes, Esq., of Woodcote, Shropshire. He succeeded an elder brother in 1766, but died without issue the following year, when he was succeeded by a younger brother, the great-grandrather of the present C. Cecil Cotes, M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1874-85. The earlier Burke, 1846, does not mention this Admiral Cotes—hence, possibly, Mr. Birch's enquiry. WILLIAM HENRY KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

* * *

Sir Edmund Williams, K.T.S. (V., 89).—Sir Edmund Williams married Caroline Hawker, daughter of John Hawker, of Plymouth, by Mary Frances, his wife, daughter of George Winne and his wife Sarah, *née* Arthur, of Plymouth. Mrs. Hawker's sister married Capt. Langmead, of Plymouth. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W. C.

* * *

Loveband of Yarnscombe (IV., 126).—The following may be interesting of and concerning the pedigree of this family: (1) Thomas Loveband, of Yarnscombe, gent., died 1598; by his wife Dorothea, who died 1610, he was father of (2) Richard Loveband, of Yarnscombe, gent., who died 1626; by his wife Agnes he was father of (3) Matthew Loveband, of Yarnscombe, who died 1688; by his wife Jane, who died 1719, he was father of (4) Richard Loveband, of Yarnscombe, born 1663, died 1738; by his wife Thomazin, who died 1725, he was father of (5) Matthew Loveband, of Yarnscombe, born 1701, died 1762. The pedigree as given by "Antiquarian" seems to be quite correct, and can, it is said, be proved from 1762 by the memorial inscriptions in Yarnscombe Church. The Lovebands of Bishop's Nympton diverged from the Yarnscombe Lovebands in this way: (1) Matthew Loveband, son of Matthew Loveband before named (died 1762), was born at Yarnscombe, 1738, and died 1793: he married, 1767, Florence, daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Blackmore of Bishop's Nympton, who married Florence Courtney, of West Molland, and had issue, (2) Thomas Loveband, of Bishop's Nympton, born 1768; died 1817; married Sarah Toms, and had issue, (3) Thomas Loveband, of Bishop's Nympton, born 1804, died 1871; by his marriage with Harriett, daughter of William Chorley, Esq., of Quarme, co. Somerset, he had, with other issue, (4) the Rev. William Chorley Loveband, B.A., London, 1861; born 1834; married, 1881, Mary, daughter of Thomas Paramore, Esq., of Hindon House, Minehead, and widow of James Widlake, Esq., of Clifton. The Rev. W. C. Loveband is Vicar of West Down; he was Rector of Georgeham, 1866-69. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

* * *

Sir John Clobery (VI., page 103, query 60).—Sir John Clobery was nephew of Mary, daughter of Oliver Clobery, who married Richard Bennett, of Hexworthy. Colonel Bennett was therefore his first cousin. *Vide* Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall* (part 1, page 27) *and Devon* (parts 5 and 6, pages 200,201). J. L. V.
London.

* * *

Cordwinder = Cordwainer (VI., page 131, query 83).—

"Cordwainer, Cordineer = A Shoemaker" (Bailey)

"Shoemakers in England are legally *cordwainers* or *cordovanners*, from the Spanish town and province of Cordova, from whence the leather known as Cordovan was brought. That the French term *cordonnier* is derived from the same circumstance is probable, although it is not less likely to have been derived from *cordon* (cord, pull, etc.), the *cordonnier* being a cord-puller."

"The Cordwainers' and Cobblers' Company had been incorporated in London by Henry IV. in 1410, for even then the term "cobbler" had not become a term of reproach. The business was designated at a more recent date, "the art and mystery of a cordwainer"; and the company was by a late charter styled, "The Master Wardens, and Commonality of Cordwainers of the City of London."

The above quoted extracts are from an interesting work, *Delightful History of Ye Gentle Craft; an illustrated history of Feet Costume*, etc.

Izacke, in his *Antiquities of the City of Exeter*, gives the following among his description of the corporate companies: "The Cordwainers. The Cordwainers and Curriers were first Incorporated by grant under the Common Seal of the said city 2d Richard 2d 1387, which was again confirmed 21 Edward 4th 1481. And lastly 3 Mariæ 1555. They give *Az.* a chevron *or* betw. 3 goats heads *arg.* attired." G. T.
Exeter.

Digitized by Google

The River Walkham (VI., page 131, query 89).—In reply to the enquiry about the River Walkham, the following extract from Risdon, who died 1640, will show that it is not the original name of that river: "Now let us hasten to Horrabridge, where the river Store streameth along after it hath entered Sampford Spinee." There is a place in Sampford Spiney called Stour-town, and no doubt the river was the Stour, called so because of the noise it makes. Names of places, rivers, etc., are constantly undergoing changes; sometimes they are entirely altered, by accident or design, at other times the old name gets pronounced with a difference, and is thus spelt so. The name of the River Store was altered to Walkham, I believe, by design. W. F. C.

* * *

Salcombe Regis (VI., page 130, query 79).—This manor was formerly, as "Old Cliftonian" supposes, the property of the monastery of St. Peter, Exeter, but from which it had become alienated previously to the removal of the see from Crediton in 1050. Bishop Leofric, however, succeeded in recovering it, with several other manors, to the newly founded Cathedral of Exeter (*vide* Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, pages 7, 19). Risdon (*Survey of Devon*, page 32) says that it was bequeathed by King Canute "to the Church of St Peters in Exon, to expiate his father Swain's barbarous inhumanity against the Church in these parts." This can scarcely be correct, as the *church* of St. Peter had not been founded at the time of Canute's death.

I cannot trace when the word "Regis" was added, but apparently since Risdon's time, and probably for the purpose of distinguishing it from Salcombe, near Kingsbridge. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

* * *

Nathaniel Howard (V., page 298; VI., page 50).—In further reply to the query respecting this talented Tamerton schoolmaster, I beg to inform your original querist that I have just met with another little book which may be credited to the author of *Bickleigh Vale*. This is entitled as follows: "*The London Vocabulary, English and Latin; designed for the use of Schools. By James Greenwood, formerly Sur(?)-Master of St. Paul's School. The Twenty-Fourth Edition. Revised and arranged systematically, to advance the learner in Scientific, as well as Verbal, Knowledge. By Nathaniel Howard, Author of a Systematic English and Greek Vocabulary. London, 1812.* The *Advertisement to the Present Edition* has the address of the author, "Harwood House, Tamerton, Devon." Perhaps this may form a clue to other works of an educational character. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

* * *

Nelson at Plymouth (VI., page 81, query 47).—Whether the extract from Collingwood's letter be genuine or not, I cannot say; certain it is, it had nothing to do with any period near the date of Trafalgar (1805). Nelson was *never* at Plymouth after January, 1801, on which occasion he *did* meet Collingwood there. They seem to have dined together on the 27th January; Mrs. Collingwood and Sarah arriving in the evening, though it does not appear that Nelson saw them! If the letter quoted from be genuine, it must unquestionably refer to the 27th January, 1801.

With reference to the whereabouts of the "Fountain Inn," such an "inn" at this period existed at Cawsand, on the site now utilized as a draper and pastry cook's shop by Messrs. Cleave & Trethowan.

A tradition exists in this small fishing hamlet, that Nelson once stayed there (the "Fountain Inn") Now as the *San Josef* (bearing Lord Nelson's flag) was on the 26th January 1801, lying in Cawsand Bay (Letter from Lord Nelson to Sir Edward Berry, dated, "*San Josef*, Cawsand Bay, Jany 26, 1801"), it is not improbable, seeing that Nelson at this time found a difficulty in getting in and out of ships with only one arm (Letter of Admiral Collingwood to Mr. Blackett, dated 25th January, 1801), that the "Fountain Inn" for which "R.L." is seeking may be found, *not at Plymouth*, but in the picturesque village whose bay has sheltered many a British fleet. L. EDYE.

13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton.

* * *

Plymouth Arms (VI., page 104, query 72).—Will you allow me to inform "Kearley" that "the motive for the change" which he notes may certainly be taken to have been the desire to use the correct and proper arms belonging to the Town. Those ordinarily seen on modern buildings and otherwise, in recent times—in which the hull of a ship is compounded with the shield bearing a saltire and four castles, supported by two lions—are certainly not the arms of Plymouth. Older carvings, notably that at the top of Mill Street, show them correctly, as does also a recent design, *viz.*, that on the Reader's Medal in use at the Free Public Library, only in this latter case the crest is wrong. Instead of the plain coronet seen on the carving at the top of Mill Street and on the invitation card commented on by "Kearley," it is jumbled with the fire beacon and sheaf of flags, which have no authority. The ship on the waves really was the device of the older corporation of Sutton, and has no place in the arms of Plymouth. W. S. B. H.

* * *

The Verb "To Entertain" (VI., page 134).—While I, of course, accept Mr. Trant's explanation of the original meaning of this word, I wish to point out that I asked, "Is it not a curious use of the word 'entertain'? Can any reader give any instance of its employment in a similar sense?" I might have made my meaning clearer, I admit, if I had added, "at that time," but inasmuch as the meaning of words is essentially affected by the period of their use, I do not think the limitation was really necessary. I still think the survival or recurrence of the word in its *original* sense, about a hundred years after the Authorised Version had employed it with the meaning of "hospitality,"

Digitized by Google

is noteworthy and curious, and I should like to learn if similar instances are known of corresponding date. The passage in *Hebrews*, XIII., 2—"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares"—referring, as all know, to the visit of the angels to Abraham—certainly does not imply in the least that Abraham wished to take them into his service, nor yet that the entertainment he provided was of a correspondingly recreative and amusing nature to that which Mr. Trant speaks of as the outcome of the Indian misunderstanding of the word in question. W. S. B. H.

* * *

Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers (VI., page 82, query 51.—In New England it is very common to find long sheds attached to the churches or meeting-houses for the shelter of the horses from the inclement weather. Almost every church whose congregation comes from a distance has these, and in so large a place as Cambridge, Massachusetts, I know of such a shed, with gates to each stall, the divisions of the shed being large enough to hold a horse and carriage. AMERICA.

"W.S.B.H." asked if I had found any such shelters as the one I mentioned at Rockbeare, during my tour this year on Dartmoor. I did not notice any such, not being particularly on the look-out for them. The other day, however, I came across a shed, or rather stable, erected for that purpose very near Whitstone Church (Whitstone is about four miles from Exeter). Besides this shed, I ascertained that in old days many horses belonging to church-goers were accommodated in the large rectory stables. Neither the shed nor the rectory stables are thus used now, though the parish is so very scattered that I wonder this habit has ever there fallen into disuse.

Budleigh-Salterton. M. S. GIBBONS, F.S.Sc. (Lond.)

* * *

Rare (VI., 134).—Is not "rare" merely a corruption of "raw." M. S. GIBBONS, F.S.Sc. (Lond.)

Budleigh-Salterton.

* * *

Great Storms (VI., page 104, query 71).—According to the wish expressed by "Querens," I may mention that the following entry is to be found in the register of Whitstone Church, under the date of 1691: ". . . This Mary West was an antient widow woman of the Parish of Newton St Cyres, who coming to this Church (with her Bro^r James Lake Sen) on July 19th being Sunday was then about half an hour after 2 of the clock struck dead with Lightening nigh ye place where the 2 ways from the church and from Rodden do meet." The same register records fearful thunderstorms on June 14th, 1754, and August 28th, 1777.

A violent storm, but not, I believe, accompanied by thunder or lightning, occurred here in November, 1824, destroying one or more houses and covering several fields with shingle, forming part of our present beach. This storm I mentioned in *We Donkeys in Devon* (page 2). It is well known, and did much mischief all along this coast.

Budleigh-Salterton. M. S. GIBBONS, F.S.Sc. (Lond.)

* * *

Gerens (VI., page 17).—The theory that Langport, in Somersetshire, was the site of the battle described so graphically by the Welsh bard, Llywarch Hên, cannot, I fear, be so conclusively established as your correspondent, G. T. Windyer-Morris, would seem to think. The prince-poet, in his elegy on Geraint ab Erbyn, speaks of a battle at Llongborth, in which Geraint was slain, but this battle cannot be identified with any event mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*. Writers who argue in favour of the Somerset Langport suppose, in the first place, that the waters of the River Parret and the sea were not at that time confined by artificial banks, as at present, but that the tide flowed uninterruptedly over the broad expanse of country between that place and the sea. The question has often been discussed as to who were the people that embanked the rivers and built the sea-walls to reclaim the land, but has never been satisfactorily settled. Discoveries of recent years, however, prove that it must have been done at least as early as Roman times, for in the district alluded to heaps of refuse pottery have been found, in such condition as to show that pottery was extensively manufactured on the spot, and that below the level of high water. Only two years ago, in a similar "level" a little higher up the coast, a Roman villa was discovered close to the River Yeo, which is there embanked for a considerable distance from the sea. This villa was one of some importance, judging from the beautiful mosaic pavements found *in situ*, but it would have been covered by the sea at high tides had not the river banks been raised to protect the adjoining country. Having these facts before us, we are led to the conclusion that the country was reclaimed by the Romans, and that Langport was not accessible from the sea except by means of the tortuous River Parret. We are next led to enquire the site of the Llongborth mentioned in the poem. Historians have generally considered Portsmouth to be the site of the battle, and that it occurred on the landing of Porta. Enquiry reveals the fact that the upper part of the town of Portsmouth is called Longport, and is, in fact, a town of itself. Here, then, we may safely fix the locality; it is, moreover, in the district one would naturally look for it.

Taunton. WM. BIDGOOD.

* * *

Morris Family of Devon (V., 104).—"Antiquarian" makes a slight mistake. Mr. Morris figures in the parish of Cheriton Bishop as a landowner. The following pedigree, which I know to be correct, may be useful. (1) George Morris, of Lapford, died 1743; married and had issue, (2) George Morris, of Lapford, died 1778; by his wife Frances he had issue, (3) George Morris, of Lapford; married, 1768, Wilmot Cook, of Lapford, and had issue, (4) John Morris, of Morchard Bishop (a native of Lapford), died 1835; buried at Lapford; married Mary Thorn, of Puddington, and had issue, (5) George Morris, of Bampton and Morchard Bishop, born 1793; died 1859, having

Digitized by Google

married Betsy Cheriton, of Zeal Monachorum, and left issue, (6) William Cheriton Morris, of Pitton, Cheriton Bishop, and Morchard Bishop, born 1829; married, and has issue. This family have resided since about 1800 at Easton, the original seat of the Eastons, but Easton belongs to the Rev. W. T. A. Radford, of Downe St. Mary.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

* * *

Holwell Hall (v., page 152).—In answer to Mr. Deemig, the following, from Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, may be useful: "Holwell or Halwill lies about three miles from Totnes. The manor of Halwill or Holwell Combe was for many generations the property and residence of the Halghwills or Holwells, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the family of Verrey." Sir John Holwell, the last of the elder branch, was a distinguished military officer. Sir John Hele purchased it of the Verreys. I have heard that Stanborough House, in Holwell Manor, formerly the property of my friend, Mr. Loosemore, who contested Tiverton in 1881, was, generations ago, known as Holwell Hall. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

* * *

"Rumpin'" or "Rumping" (VI., 66).—This word was commonly used in Cornwall a few years ago, and probably is still, in the sense of "small, mean." It is probably connected with "Rump," used as a term of contempt, as it was applied to the Rump Parliament—the disreputable refuse of the original body. EDMUND BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

* * *

Old Mowsteads.—There are many of these still remaining in Mid Cornwall—consisting of granite pillars about three feet high, capped with either granite or slate. In Lanlivery and St. Winnow they were universally used, and they are almost indestructible. EDMUND BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

* * *

Swilly.—On page 206, Vol. V., "Kearley" asks for the origin of this word. There are many old deeds, etc., in the possession of the Furneaux family, relating to Swilly, but none that seem to throw any light upon the meaning of the word. It would appear that the earliest traceable owners of the estate were the Rede family (St. Budeaux), one of whom, Rose Rede, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gaynor, and widow of Stephen Rede, in 25 Henry VIII. made feoffment of lands in Plymouth, Stoke Damerel, and Compton, to use of herself, remainder to Robert Rede in tail; remainder to Richard Rede in tail; remainder to Argent Kempe in tail (all under rent of 34s. 4d.); remainder to right heirs of donor. In the Kempe family it remained until 1652, when John Furneaux, of Buckfastleigh, married Emma Kempe, heiress of one eighth part of Swilly, which had been bequeathed to her by will (dated 1647, by her brother, Pascho Kempe. From Abraham Rowe, merchant, of Plymouth (grandson of Symon Rowe, of West Anderdon), another eighth was in 1662 purchased, whilst the remaining six eighths were obtained in the same manner from Sir E. Hungerford, in 1663.

The earliest mention of the word Swilly occurs in a marriage settlement by one Symon Rowe (the elder) of West Anderdon, in the parish of Maker, wherein he settles his lands in Stoke Damerel, *Swilly*, etc., on the marriage of his son Symon, in 1594, to Joan Rawlinge. It is therein called "Lower Swyllye," and in the endorsement of the said deed (perhaps a later addition, but apparently not) it is spelt "Swilli," whilst in a deed of 1662 it appears as "Swilley," and in later deeds as "Neyther Swilley," Kystones, and Gardsland. Beyond these facts, there is no link or clue apparent by which the derivation can be arrived at.

It will be observed that in its present form of spelling it has an immediate orthographic affinity with the word in "Lough Swilly," and that its origin might probably be traced to the Celtic language. Such, however, I fear is not the case. The Celtic name for Lough Swilly, I am assured on the highest authority, is Loch or Linn Saileach, and is a word of absolutely unknown meaning. The Anglo-Saxon language affords but little solution to the difficulty, unless we fall back on one of the definitions of the word "swill" advanced by Professor Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary;* Edmunds' *Traces of History in the Names of Places;* or Atkinson's *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*. Personally, I am more inclined to treat the word as a compound of *swyll* and *ey* (water), seeing that a well exists at Higher Swilly (Swilly Farm), which appears to be very old, and is never dry in the dryest summer, and the presence of which bespeaks at no great distance the spring from whence our progenitors had many a good swill of water. The Norse termination, *l* or *ey*, sometimes rendered *a* or *y*, denotes water, as evidenced in the words *E*ton (near Windsor) and *Ea*ton (near Norwich), meaning the townships over the water; also Swonn*a*, in the north mainland of the Orkneys, and Burnham Over*y* (Norfolk) or Burnham over the water, to distinguish it from the other Burnhams, of which there are several in the neighbourhood. L. EDYE.

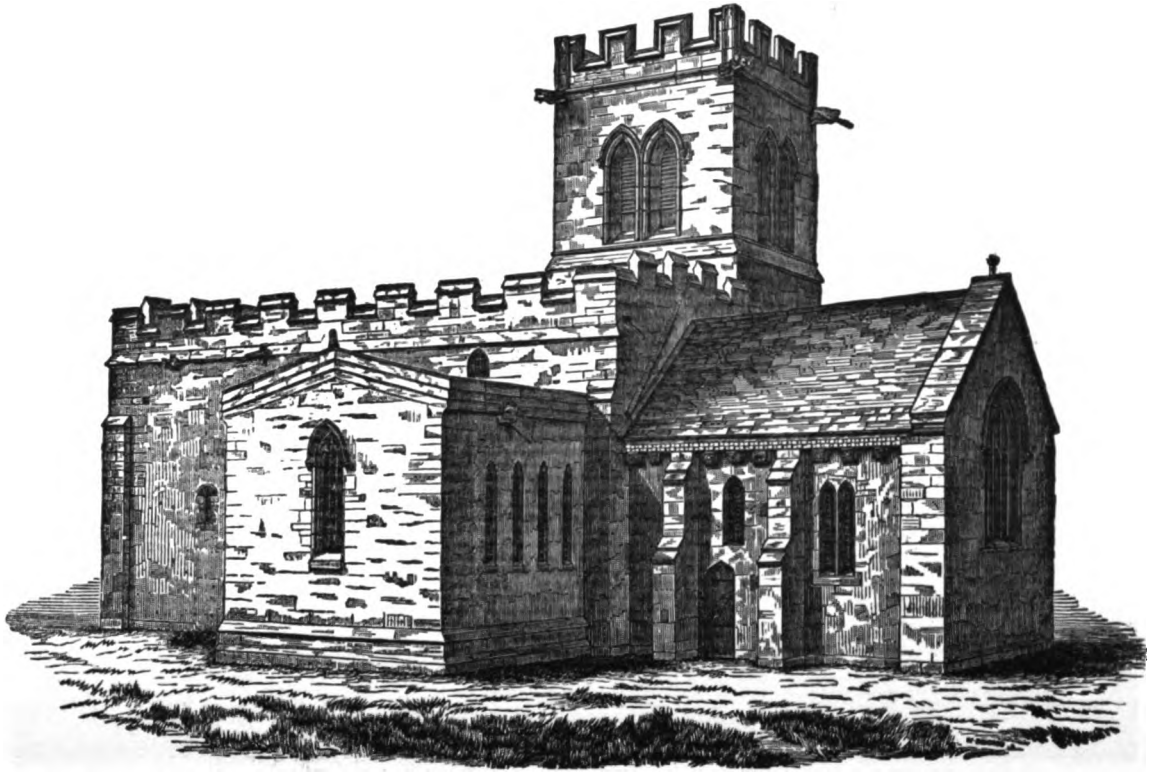
13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton.

* * *

The Family of Easton (VI., 125).—Miss Strickland and others give the story of Brithric, the son of Algar, somewhat differently. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, is said to have offered her hand to the young earl (Brithric was Earl of Gloucester) and been refused by him, but the author of "The Family of Easton" rather implies that she married him under the name of Godeva. Maude, daughter of Margaret and Malcolm, was nicknamed Godiva, but I do not remember the name being also applied to the wife of the Conqueror. William and Matilda were near of kin, and they applied to Rome for a

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



STOKE-SUB-HAMDON CHURCH.

Digitized by Google

dispensation. They were ordered, as a sort of penance to each of them, to erect a monastery—the Abbaye aux Hommes and the Abbaye aux Dames, at Caen—and each was buried in his or her own foundation, on opposite sides of the town. But this story of a divorce is entirely new to me. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

✠ ✠ ✠

"**Nayling**" (VI., page 137).—There can be no doubt that this word, which occurs in the Wembury petition against the Prior of Plympton, is the local pronunciation of "annealing." Our old friend, the Ghost in *Hamlet*, couples it with "houseling," when he complains that he had been "sent to his account unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd," that is, without the last communion or extreme unction. The *New English Dictionary* of the Oxford Clarendon Press gives, "Anele (with among other varieties of form, *aneyle* or *anneyle*), from prefix *an* and *elian*, to oil. Old English, *ele*, *æle* = oil. To give the last anointing or extreme unction to the dying. EDMUND BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

WITH reference to the word "nayling" quoted by the Rev. J. B. Strother, I would suggest that it is probably an instance of Devonshire thrift, a short form of "aneling." We have it in *Hamlet*, I., 5:—

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd,"

Nares' *Glossary* gives, among other examples of its use, "The Extreme Unction or Anelynge, and Confirmation he sayed be no Sacraments of the Church" (Sir Th. More's *Works*, page 345), and derives it from *ele* = oil, Saxon. J. A. BENNETT.

South Cadbury Rectory.

"WITHOUT shrift or housel or nayling" (VI., page 96). Housel = the holy communion, the eucharist. Nayling = an oiling, extreme unction. The double negative is not uncommon in Old English. "*Unhousel'd*, disappointed, *unanel'd*" (Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Act I., Scene V.). *Husel*, Anglo-Saxon *hûsel*, Old Icelandic *hûsl*, Gothic *hunsel*. For the variations of spelling and references to Old English authors, see Stratmann's *Dictionary of the Old English Language*. The term is frequently found in religious and other writings in pre-Reformation days, *e.g.*, Langland's *Piers the Plowman*, about 1380; Chaucer; John Lidgate; William de Shoreham, about 1330.

Elinge, oiling; "the laste elinge," the extreme unction (Myrc's *Instructions for Parish Priests*, 533). John Myrc lived about 1400, and the earliest manuscript was probably written about 1450, and is now among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum. It was printed for the first time in 1868, by the Early English Text Society, and gives much information as to what were then considered the duties of the clergy, and also as to the kind of lives our fathers lived. The poem is edited by Edward Peacock, F.S.A., and is enriched by notes of extreme interest and value.

The jottings and extracts I have made as the result of my word-hunting in Myrc may perhaps interest some of your readers. The quotations are parallel to those in your last number.

"Theche hem to come & schryve hem clene,
And also hosele hem both at ene" (3, 82).

"Schryfte and housele" (10, 294). "He schale anelet be" (56, 1815). "He that schale be an-oynt" (1823).

There is preserved in the *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, 1472-3, a curious petition from Johanna Glyn, widow of John Glyn, of Movale in the county of Cornwall, gentleman, in which she complains of the bad treatment her late husband had received from the hands of certain rioters. Among other things she says: "The said Riottours the same day and place took the said John Glyn and hym ymprisoned, and in the Castell in prisone hym kept by the space of V oures, and more; so that noon of his frendes myght come where he was to releve hym with drynk, or staunche his bloode, to the entent that he should have bled to deth, except they suffered a Preste to come to shryve and *howsell* him."

Houslinge bell = the little bell which it was the practice to ring before the holy eucharist, when the priest took it to the sick. *Housel-sippings* was the unconsecrated wine which was given to the lay folk at certain times out of the chalice. A *houseling-towel* or *houseling-cloth* was the linen sheet used when the holy communion was received, for the purpose of hindering particles thereof from falling to the ground. A few years ago, when going over the old church at Warminster, Wilts, I was struck with the appearance of the houseling cloths in the chancel. These fair linen cloths covered benches at which communicants knelt at the time of celebration. It is probably a survival of the Sarum use. It is the first and only time I have seen such an arrangement.

The holy oils used in the Catholic Church were of three kinds, *oleum sanctum*, *oleum chrismatis*, *oleum informorum*. With the *oleum sanctum* or creme the child was anointed on the breast and between the shoulders during the introductory part of the baptismal service, ere it was plunged in the font or sprinkled with water. When the baptism proper was over, it was anointed on the head in the form of a cross with *oleum chrismatis* or creme. The *oleum informorum*, or sick men's oil, was the oil used in the service of extreme unction. The oil used for this purpose was made from olives. With the chrism was mingled sweet-smelling balsam. The consecration took place on Holy Thursday. I believe that the consecration of holy oils still takes place annually on Maundy Thursday, in St. Peter's at Rome. "The three little bottles in which these oils were preserved were kept in a box called a chrismatory. This little chest was usually oblong in form, with a crested lid, somewhat like the Noah's arks children are wont to play with. It was often called an oynting box, oil box, or creme box." Chrismatories and fonts were ordered to be kept securely locked, for fear that weak or evil-disposed persons should resort to the holy oils or con-

Digitized by Google

secrated waters for magical purposes (Hart's *Ecclesiastical Records*, 204—Notes to Myrc).

Exminster. G. SYMES SAUNDERS, M.D.

I HAVE just seen in *The Truth about John Wyclif*, by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, an earlier and more explicit authority than that of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, with regard to the meaning of "nayling." On May 2nd, 1511, Archbishop Warham received the abjuration of one Christopher Grevil, who confessed that, among other heresies, he had held, "that the sacrament of extreme unction, called aneyling, is not profitable nor necessary for man's soul" (*op. cit.*, page 182).

May I remark that Mr. Strother is quite mistaken in supposing "it was a great point during the middle ages to anoint the sick just *before* death (as it is now in the Church of Rome of our own day), and this was only done when it was supposed that the sick man was past all hope of recovery?" On the contrary, such a postponement was an abuse, severely condemned by the Council of Trent, the Catechism of which Council says: "It was instituted for the purpose of bringing healing not only to the soul, but even to the body. . . Hence they most grievously sin, who are wont to put off anointing the sick, to that time, when all hope of health is lost, and life and senses begin to fail him" (*Pars* II., *Cap.* vi., *qu.* 9). St. Liguori, urging this admonition, says: "If administered in time, it might restore the sick person to health, whereas it cannot have this effect when the powers of nature are completely exhausted, since it does not operate *per modum miraculi.*" (*Lib.* vi., *n.* 714). W. R. CANON BROWNLOW.

St. Marychurch.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY "ANTIQUARIAN."

The Pedigree of the Family of Lane, of Sandford and of Bow, North Devon.—(1) Simon Lane, son of Simon Lane, Sandford; born 1670; married, 1705, Agnes Bond, and was father of (2) John Lane, born 1715; married, 1745, Elizabeth Voysey, and was father of (3) John Lane, born 1753; died 1829; married Betty Harris (born 1765, died 1850), and was father of (4) John Lane, born 1787; died 1831; married Sophia Hemens (born 1788, died 1857), and was father of (5) William Lane, of Sandford and of Bow, Devon, Esq., lord of the Manor of Bow, Devon; born at Bow, 1819; married, 1850, Eliza Tremlett, and has issue, (6) William Lane, born 1852; married, 1879, Mary Louisa Donning, and has issue. The Rev. J. Radford, of Lapford, who died 1798, married in 1763, Joanna, daughter of John Lane, Sandford; she died 1770. This was not, however, the second Mr. Lane, but a cousin of Yarmley, Sandford.

The Pedigree of the Radfords, formerly of Witheridge and Lapford, now of Downe St. Mary.—(1) The Rev. W. Radford (died 1762), Rector of Lapford, married, 1731, Anne Pearse (died 1784), and had issue, (2) the Rev. John Radford, Rector of Lapford; died 1798; married 1st, 1763, Joanna, daughter of John Lane, Yarmley, Sandford, and step-daughter of Philip Kelland, Bowerthy, Lapford, and Sandford; she died 1770, leaving issue, the Rev. W. Radford, Rector of Lapford (died 1824), father of the Rev. J. A. Radford (born 1798, died 1861), of Lapford, who married Thomazin Dawson (died 1870, leaving issue); he married secondly, 1771, Mary Tucker, of Downe St. Mary, and had issue, (3) Benjamin Tucker Arundell Radford, of Chulmleigh, surgeon; died 1862; married Mary Hacche, and had issue, (4) Rev. W. T. A. Radford, born 1818, B.A. and Rector of Downe St. Mary, Devon; married, 1860, Emily Williams Walsh, and has surviving issue, (5) William Tucker Arundell Radford, born 1862. The father of the first Rev. W. Radford was J. Radford, of Witheridge, who died 1731. The Rev. Arundel Radford, brother of the Rev. J. Radford, who died 1798, was Rector of Menheniot and the owner of the estate called Birch, in Coleridge, noticed by Lysons in 1822. The advowson of Lapford was sold by the Rev. J. A. Radford, and was purchased in 1861 by the Rev. J. Vicars, the present owner.

Hole of Hole and of Broadwoodkelly, Devon.—The following is the pedigree of this family: (1) the Rev. Joshua Hole, Vicar of Dunsford, born 1732; died 1795, at Lapford; married, March 26th, 1759, Anne, daughter of the Rev. W. Radford, Rector of Lapford, and had issue, with others, (2) the Rev. John Hole, Vicar of Woolfardisworthy-by-Crediton, Devon, born at Dunsford, 1763; married, 1793, Lydia (died 1793), daughter of William Arundell, of Kenegie, Cornwall; secondly, 1806, Sophia Brassey, and had issue, among others, (3) the Rev. N. J. Brassey Hole, LL.B., Cambridge, 1831, of Hole, Exbourne, North Devon, Rector and Patron of Broadwoodkelly, Devon, 1837-83; born 1808; died 1883; married 1st, 1836, Louisa Godde (died 1841), daughter of Edward Rolle Cleyfield, of Bristol, and grand-daughter of James Ireland, of Brislington, co. Somerset, High Sheriff, 1782; 2nd, a daughter of John Mercer, Esq., of Maidstone, co. Kent, and left, with other issue, (4) John Mackenzie Hole, of Hole, Exbourne, North Devon, and of Newcastle-on-Tyne, co. Northumberland; born 1860 (?). These Holes were connected with the North Tawton Holes through the Chulmleigh and Nymet Tracey branch of Holes. The Rev. W. Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, was baptized January 15th, 1708. The Holes possessed for many generations the advowson of Chulmleigh, but this was sold three years since by the Rev. R. Hole, of North Tawton, to the Rev. Alexander Ramsay Wilmot Seton, of Stow Upland, Stow Market, co. Suffolk, a nephew of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., and a son-in-law of the Rev. G. E. Walker, of Doddington, March, co. Cambridge, who died a few months since, having held for many years one of the most valuable livings in England, of the value of £1700.

Digitized by Google

Snell Family.—This family is traceable in the parish registers of Zeal Monachorum from the very commencement of the parish registers—since 1567. Andrew Snell died at Lapford, 1626, and was the lineal ancestor of (1) Andrew Snell, of Zeal Monachorum, who married, 1751, at Clannaborough, Mrs. Mary Partridge, and had, with other issue, (2) Andrew Snell, "of Snell's Loosebeare, Devon" (born 1752, died 1830); and Samuel Snell (born 1753, died 1825), who married, 179-, Mary, daughter of William and Mary Stoneman, of Coleridge, Devon, and had issue, (3) Andrew Snell, "of Snell's Loosebeare," born 1752; died 1830; married and had, with other issue, by his wife Elizabeth, (4) William Snell, of "Snell's Loosebeare" and of Sutton, Devon, born 1793; died 1871; had, with other issue, by his wife Grace, *née* Cheriton, (5) William Snell, of "Snell's Loosebeare, Devon," and of Steeple Court, Botley, co. Hampshire, born 1838; married, 1881, Lydia Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. J. A. Fothergill (died 1885; sometime Curate of Thetford, co. Norfolk, and Rector of Zeal Monachorum, Devon), and great-niece maternally of the Rev. N. J. Brassey Hole (see that family), and has, with other issue, William Cheriton, born 1882.

Thorne of West Buckland Manor and of Bristol.—A family of Thorne can be traced pretty accurately from 1598, at Landkey, when Thomas Thorne was buried, the adjoining parish of Swymbridge, and at Bishop's Nympton. The Rev. W. Thorne owned (says Lysons, in 1822) Grilleston in Bishop's Nympton, and the Manor of West Buckland was in 1822 the property of George Thorne, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol The following is the recent pedigree of the family: (1) William Thorne, born 1721, son of Edward Thorne, of West Buckland; died 1793, at Swymbridge; married, 1746, Mary (born 1717, died 1797), widow of William Nott, of Cobbaton, Swymbridge, and daughter of Richard and Alice Crang, of Parracombe, and had, with other issue, (2) George Thorne, of West Buckland and of Clifton, Bristol; born 1752; died 1833, having married twice; a daughter married James George, High Sheriff of co. Gloucester, 1837; their grandson, Murray Thorne-George, living 1886, is lord of the Manor of West Buckland, and another grandson, Capt. G. C. T. Thorne-George (born 1856), married, 1883, Georgina Frances, grand-daughter of Sir R. Seppings, Knight, F.R.S.; and (3) Richard Thorne, of Goodleigh, died *v.p.*, 1792, having married, 1774, Sarah, daughter of Matthew Loveband, of Yarnscombe; she died 1818, leaving issue, with others, a daughter, who married William Waller, Esq., of Pen Park, co. Gloucester, and John Thorne (died 1856), who married, 1819, Anne, daughter of Charles Spencer van Strawbenzee, Esq., of Stanley Hall, co. York, and aunt of the late Lord Gardner, and had issue, with others, Charles van Strawbenzee Thorne, of British Columbia, living 1886; married, 1852, Harriet (died 1882), daughter of Colonel Prendergrast (see Foster's *Royal Families*, 1886.

THE FAMILY OF EASTON.

The Family of Easton of Morchard Epi, Devon, and of Kingston and Bradford, Somerset.—Referring to the article upon this subject in your last number, some additional information will interest Mr. Kelland and your other subscribers who may be fond of genealogical research. The family of Albemarle became extinct upon the decease of Avelina Sole, heiress in Edward I.'s reign. She had been betrothed to the Duke of Lancaster, second son of Henry III., and died the day she proved her age, having expressed a desire to give her property to the king. The next heir was John de Eston, who proved heirship to the earldom of Albemarle and all the property, which included the whole of the Isle of Wight. The proof was that in the Conqueror's time William le Gros, second earl of Albemarle, married secondly, Cicely, daughter of Duncan Hereward, and had a daughter named Avicia; and that John de Eston was the lawful heir of Duncan Hereward. After the proof had been allowed, John de Eston made a deed of gift to the king.(1)

The Priory of Bath was founded by Osric, King of the Mercians, an ancestor of Algar. The uncertain state of land tenure during the usurpations of Canute and Godwin, and the claim put forward to the throne by William I., induced members of the old Saxon family to donate their lands in Mortuo Mari to the Church. Algar and Britheric largely availed themselves of this under the sees of Bath, Exeter, and Hereford. Algar's influence was so great with the Priory of Bath that on one occasion, when the monks revolted, he turned them out and closed the building. The Estons held largely under the see of Bath. The estates of Bath Easton, King Eston, Easton in Jordano (so named from Sir Jordan Eston, the Crusader, who resided there), testify to the vast estates in Somerset which were held under the Church.

They claim descent from the Mercian branch of the house of Esse, who, by marriage and otherwise, held estates called Mortemer in Normandy. The first baron in the reign of Rufus and Henry I. was Ranulphus de King Eston (A.D. 1128). His son Hugo, the second baron, is entered in the return of his knights' fees to Henry II., "Hugo de Eston de Battomiensis Episcopi" (*Liber Niger*) Mortuo Mari. The eldest son of Hugo was Roger de Battonia Mortuo Mari, who owned Wigmore Castle The second son was Robert Mortuo Mari, who acquired Richard's Castle by marriage with Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Say, from whom the Devon Estons claim title. Hugo, the father, *ob.* 1188. The sixth baron (third in descent from Roger, son of Hugo) was Roger, who married

(1) Johannes de Eston relaxat Regi heredibus sui et corone sue Angliæ totum jus et clameum suum in Comitatu Albemarliæ et in omnibus terris in Anglia que fuerunt Alice de Fortibus, Johis de Fortibus, et Willi le Gros, quondam Com. Albemarliæ et Hawisiæ, filiæ suæ cum toto jure Aviciæ, Constantiæ et Ranulphi, antecessorum suorum et aliorum quorum quam rêr in Angliæ quam in Normanie et Albi.

Digitized by Google

Matilda, daughter of Walter Marescal, Earl of Pembroke, one of three coheiresses, by whom he had sons, William, Edmund, and Roger. William inherited his mother's estates, which included the Castle of Bridgewater and one third of that manor, and died without issue; he is styled in legal documents, William de King Eston Mortuo Mari, and in the *inq. post mortem*, "William de King Eston Wilhelmus Mortimer alias Mortuo Mari de King Eston." Edmund inherited his brother's estate, and is entered, Edmund Mortuo Mari, *ob.* 1303; his son and heir, Roger, created by writ Baron of Wygmore and Earl of March, was attainted and executed, 9th November, 1338. The Castle of Wigmore and its contents were restored to Edmund, son and heir of Roger, by writ, 5 Edward III., and the attainder was revoked by Parliament (see Palgrave). The son of Roger, the sixth baron, called Roger (Edmund's brother), was created Baron Chircke; *ob.* 1336, leaving a son John. This John was called to Parliament for Somerset, by writ, as John de King Eston, A.D. 1333, and it is from this John, the father of Richard de Branscomb, that the Somerset Eastons are descended. It should be noted that in no public document before Edward's time are the members of this family called "Mortimer," In the *inq. post mortem;* in the entries of the barons by tenure down to Edward I.'s time, and afterwards in the writs, when they became barons by writ; also in the inscription* upon the tomb in Wygmore Priory to Roger;—in every case the entry is "Mortuo-Mari." The manors of King Eston at Yorton and the lands of King Eston at Norton, near Taunton, Somerset, were the possession of the King Estons for centuries; the latter held in Mortuo Mari, the former by Crown grant. In an old *History of Peerages*, "Courthorpe," referring to the barony of Chircke, it is stated that John's "posterity continued in the male line for several generations. The barony is probably in abeyance among the descendants and representatives of this John." The explanation is that this John was called to Parliament by his legitimate name of John de King Eston. This John de King Eston was Seneschal of Ellesmere Castle and of the Marches of Wales (Vol. V., page 179, *Collect. Gen. et Top.*). The son of Edmund de Mortuo Mari or Mortimer (after the attainder of Edmund's father, Roger) was Roger, created Earl of March, whose great-grandson married the daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence (son of Edward III.), whose descendant, Richard Mortimer, Duke of York, was father of Edward IV., King of England. The central figure in the contests between the rival houses of York and Lancaster (Wars of the Roses), Richard III., Duke of Gloucester, combined in his own person the inheritance of three ducal coronets, *viz.*, Gloucester, York, and Clarence; hence the crowns upon the shields of the Eastons, who became entitled to bear them as the lawful heirs of this family, which had become extinct in the direct line. The first Devon Visitation in the Heralds' College is dated 1531. The Eston coat is there represented as in your last article, except that the crest is the "Planta Genesta" in lieu of the helmet.

Roberts' *Genealogical Calendar*, *vide* Index, Eston, Aston, Brom. de Estone, utlagatus.

* Epitaph *sub effigie:* Rogeri de Mortuo Mari Sepulti in Monasterio de Wygmore. Hic est sepultus qui mansit laude repultus Rogerus Mundus de morte marina secundus: cuit fuerat gratus Dominus Wygmoræ vocatus Hunc dum viverat vi Wallia tota timebat. Et sibi donata permansit Wallia tota Militiam scivit semper tormenta subivit Edwardus Anglorum Dominus per Regem bonorium usibus, et jura tenuit sua per loca pura. Orate pro anima.

THOMAS STRODER OR STROTHER.

Patent Roll (part 2., m. 23, No. 177, 2 Richard III.):—

"Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem.

"Sciatis quod nos, de gracia nostra speciali, ac in consideracione boni et fidelis servicii per dilectum nostrum Thomam Stroder, armigerum, nobis perantea multipliciter impensi et durante vita sua impendendi, dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Thome manerium sive dominium de Northcote, cum suis pertinenciis, in Comitatu Devonie, nuper Thome Gray, Marchionis Dorsetie, rebellis nostri, annui valoris quinque librarum quatuordecim solidorum et decem denariorum, ac eciam manerium sive dominium de Wellingtone, cum suis pertinenciis, in Comitatu Cornubie, nuper ejusdem Thome Grey, annui valoris novem librarum septem solidorum et decem denariorum; necnon manerium sive dominium de Southole, cum suis pertinenciis in Comitatu Devonie, nuper ejusdem Marchionis Dorsetie, annui valoris quatuor librarum decem et septem solidorum et undecim denariorum, habenda et tenenda omnia predicta maneria sive dominia, et eorum singula, cum suis pertinenciis, unacum redditibus, revencionibus, et serviciis, feodis militum, advocacionibus Ecclesiarum, parcis, boscis, subboscis, warrennis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, molendinis, vivariis, piscariis, curiis letis, libertatibus, franchesiis, et aliis commoditatibus quibuscumque, maneriis sive dominiis predictis, sive eorum alicui, pertinentibus sive spectantibus, a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito, prefato Thome Stroder, pro termino vite sue, absque compoto seu aliquo alio inde nobis aut heredibus nostris reddendo, solvendo, seu faciendo, eo quod expressa mencio de aliis donis sive concessionibus, per nos aut aliquem progenitorum nostrorum prefato Thome ante hec tempora factis, in Presentibus minime facta existit; aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione, provisione, seu concessione in contrarium factis, ordinatis, seu provisis, non obstantibus. In cujus, etc., T. R. apud Notynghamiam, XX die Septembris—per Breve de Privato Sigillo, et de Dato," etc.

[Translation.]

"The King to all unto whom these Presents shall come, health.

"Know ye that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of good and faithful service rendered to us aforetime in manifold ways, and while life shall last to be

Digitized by Google

rendered, by our beloved Thomas Stroder, Esquire, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant, to the said Thomas the Manor or Demesne of Northcote, with its appurtenances, in the County of Devon, which belonged of late to Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, a rebel; being of the annual value of five pounds, fourteen shillings, and ten pence; as well as the Manor or Demesne of Wellington, with its appurtenances, in the County of Cornwall, of late belonging to the same Thomas Grey; being of the annual value of nine pounds, seven shillings, and ten pence; and in addition thereto the Manor or Demesne of Southole, with its appurtenances, in the County of Devon, of late belonging to the same Marquis of Dorset, and of the annual value of four pounds, seventeen shillings, and eleven pence; to have and to hold all and several the aforesaid Manors or Demesnes, with their appurtenances, together with the rents, revenues, and services, knights' fees, advowsons of Churches, parks, fields, meadows, pastures, mills, fish-ponds, fishery-rights, courts-leet, liberties, franchises, and other commodities whatsoever, to the aforesaid Manors or Demesnes, or to any one of them, appertaining or belonging—from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past—to the aforementioned Thomas Stroder, for the term of his natural life, without requiring him to render, pay, or make any manner of account, etc., therein, to us or to our heirs; forasmuch as no express mention is made in these Presents concerning other gifts or grants made aforetime to the aforementioned Thomas, by us or by any of our Progenitors—any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or concession, made, ordained, or provided, to the contrary, notwithstanding. In witness whereof, etc., The King, at Nottingham, the 20th day of September, by writ under the Privy Seal, and dated," etc.

Were these estates ever restored to the Dorset family? If not, to whom were they respectively granted after the death of Thomas Stroder or his dispossession? which latter would probably occur on the advent of Henry VII.

This Thomas Stroder, or Strother, was one of the ancient family of that name of Kirknewton, in Northumberland. He was escheator for that county in 1472, and his account in the Pipe Roll runs on to 1507.

Niagara Falls, South Canada. A. STROTHER.

[One of the subscribers to the *Western Antiquary*, a well-known literary man, has kindly expanded the foregoing extract from the Patent Roll, and for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with Latin he has made the above translation of the same. Our valued correspondent, has also appended the following notes to his expansion and translation of the document, which was sent to us by Mr. A. Strother in the contracted form which none but experts can properly decipher:—

"There was a Northcote in the parish of Honiton, and also in Lamerton, Inwardleigh, and Black Torrington.

"Southole is in Hartland.

"Wellington is in Tywardreath.

"The date of this document is 2 Richard III., *i.e.*, 1484-5. Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, was attainted in 1483, but restored in blood and honours in 1485. Did this grant to Thomas Stroder take effect? There appears to be no reference to his name in connection with these estates in Devon and Cornwall. Southole, at any rate, belonged to Henry Grey (grandson and heir of Thomas), Duke of Suffolk, at the time of *his* attainder and execution, *i.e.*, in 1554."—EDITOR *W.A.*]

Reviews.

The Curiosities of Ale and Beer; an Entertaining History. (Illustrated with over Fifty Quaint Cuts). By JOHN BICKERDYKE. London: Field & Tuer.

TRULY an "entertaining history," for no one can glance through this sumptuous volume without finding much food for entertainment and for thought. It is "Dedicated to the Brewers of the United Kingdom and all who value Honest Malt Liquor," a sentiment which will bear various modes of construction, into a discussion of which we cannot now enter. We observe that a large portion of the material used in the compilation of this volume was collected by the late John Greville Fennell, best known as a contributor to *The Field*, and who, like "John of the Dale," was a "lover of ale."

Looked at from an antiquarian point of view, this volume has much to commend it, and its literary merits are undoubted. That the history and curiosities of ale and beer has never previously been written is a remarkable fact, considering the number and ardour of the devotees of "John Barleycorn"; and it is no surprise to us to find that the compiler found a difficulty in keeping his book within reasonable limits, owing to the immense mass of highly interesting material at his disposal.

It would be a vain and hopeless task for us to attempt, in the small space we can give for the purpose, anything like a critical review of this curious work; suffice it to say that there is not a single phase of the question which has not been touched on, from the suppression of beer-shops in Egypt, 2,000 B.C., down to the anti-beer-drinking tendencies of the present day. It is plain that the writer is a lover of good ale himself and does not look favourably upon the advocates of total abstinence, for he says in his preface: "In extending their denunciation to ale and beer drinkers, the total abstainers are, in my opinion, working a very grievous injury on the labouring classes, who for centuries have found the greatest benefit from the use of malt liquors. Barley-broth should be looked upon as *the* temperance drink of the people, or, in other words, the drink of the temperate." At another time and in another place, we may have an opportunity of breaking a lance with the author on this point, but here we must confine ourselves chiefly to the literary and historical features of the book. With these we have no fault to find,

Digitized by Google

in fact, we have been very much edified and amused on a perusal of the many curious things which have from time time been said and written upon the "naturall drinke" for an "Englysshe man," and we heartily congratulate Mr. Bickerdyke on the great success of his labours. The work is, in fact, a veritable mine of wealth upon all subjects which can at all be brought within the comprehensive scope of its title; our only regret is that cider, the universal drink of the agricultural classes in the West of England, was not also included. The omission, however, is by no means to be deplored, inasmuch as it will give the author, or someone else equally conversant with the subject, a good opportunity for expatiating, in another volume, upon another popular beverage. In conclusion, we would say that the antiquarian may find in the pages of Mr. Bickerdyke's book much valuable information, that the student of ballad literature will find many old friends and some new ones, and that the temperance advocate will find the work replete with facts and hints for his addresses. The book, moreover, contains a large number of exceedingly curious illustrations. That the typography and finish of the book is excellent, may be deemed a foregone conclusion, when we say that it emanates from "Ye Leadenhall Presse."

Old Lincolnshire; a Pictorial Quarterly Magazine. First Series or Vol. I., March, 1883, to June, 1885. Edited by GEORGE H. BURTON. Stamford: Old Lincolnshire Press.

We must confesss to a feeling akin to envy when we turn over the leaves of this delightful volume; for its appearance is so attractive, both as regards style, typography, and illustrations, that we would fain copy it in all respects. In this we make no reflection on our own excellent publisher, nor do we in any way wish to draw comparisons with other periodicals of the same class; but we cannot refrain from thus commending the book, which, with its wide margin and carefully printed pages would gladden the heart of any bibliophile. Some charming photographs adorn the volume, which is also embellished with sundry wood-cuts and lithographic plates. There are several interesting features connected with this journal, not the least being the fact that the work was printed at the private press of the editor; another, that the photographs and other illustrations are for the most part by the same hand; and yet another, in the statement that the comprehensive indexes, *locorum et personarum*, have been compiled by our good friend and colleague, the Rev. J. Clare Hudson. The literary contents of the volume are of a high order, and embrace all the best features of the modern antiquarian journal, while the editing is all that can be desired. It is somewhat disappointing to find that the good work so ably commenced is not likely to continue—at any rate under the same auspices—for the editor announces in his preface to this volume that pressure of professional duties has rendered his withdrawal from the conduct of the magazine necessary. However, he says that "a hope is entertained that somebody much better fitted for the work will come forward and continue the publication, so that Lincolnshire may not be left behind other counties in the matter of antiquarian research." We cordially endorse the wish contained in the latter clause of this sentence, although we question if any more able editor than Mr. Burton could be found, as he has certainly undertaken the task as a labour of love, and we feel assured that he has not recouped himself for the heavy outlay in the production of this choice and interesting volume.

The Vicar of Morwenstow. A Life of Robert Stephen Hawker, M.A. By S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

This is a new and cheaper edition of the delightfully interesting life of the late Robert Stephen Hawker. The book is as fresh as a breeze off the rugged Morwenstow coast and as bright as the sunlight on the sea. Grave and gay are adroitly mingled, droll bits of humour and pathos cropping up in nearly every page. The gifted author appears to have been thoroughly at home in depicting the life and salient points in his friend's character. He begins by narrating some very amusing anecdotes of the reverend gentleman's early days, going on to tell of his life in the lonely parish of Morwenstow, his strong religious opinions, his work amongst his parishioners, and then of his failing strength and vigour, ending with his death at Plymouth in 1875, after having been for forty-one years Vicar of Morwenstow. The author dwells at considerable length upon the admission of the subject of his memoir into the Romish Communion, just before his death, concerning which there was so much contention in the daily papers at the time. Mr. Baring-Gould is certainly of opinion that Mr. Hawker did not die in the Romish faith, but that he was admitted to the rites of that church when incapable of any voluntary action or expression of his wishes. Such we gather from a perusal of the book before us. We heartily commend it to all lovers of West Country lore, in which it is singularly rich.

Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. BY WILLIAM BARNES. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

Since the recent lamented death of the Dorset poet, the Rev. William Barnes, B.D., considerable interest has been awakened in his writings, more especially in his valuable contributions to the literature of the Dorset dialect. His poems, which before were well known, will now be much more widely known and read, for he has for many years been a sort of West Country Burns, his poems partaking to a very large extent of the genuine ring which distinguished the Scotch poet. In the writings of Barnes we have all the unstudied simplicity of Burns, with an added refinement, coming doubtless from the superior education and advantages of the Dorset clergyman over the unlettered Scotch peasant. When we turn over the pages of this volume of collected poems we are somewhat surprised at their extent and the infinite variety of subjects presented to our view; but when we remember the long and secluded life of the writer, his charming simplicity of manner, his old-world habits, and his unassuming style,

Digitized by Google

we can easily account both for the quantity and quality of his works, and no longer wonder at the unassuming earnestness of these poems, which, in so many instances, seem like pictures of his inner life. Mr. Barnes was no less an antiquary than he was a poet, and his contributions to the literature of the West of England embrace other subjects than are contained in the volume before us. His *Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*, which we noticed a few months since, is a masterly work, and one deserving of high commendation. But as the writer has now passed from amongst us, at a ripe old age, leaving to posterity a goodly heritage, we can only commend his works, and especially this volume of his poems, to our readers, assured that they will find therein much to please, amuse, and instruct, both for spare hours and studious times. We give in the present number a portrait of the Rev. William Barnes, for which we are indebted to the London Electrotype Agency.

The Diversions of a Bookworm. By J. ROGERS REES. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

This is a pleasantly discursive little volume, written in very simple and pure English, and treating of the pleasures, thoughts, and weaknesses of the bookworm, in a series of short essays. The one which the author has called "An Ideal Study" commends itself to us as being one of the most interesting. "Dreams and Books" is also very good reading: its perusal made pleasant what would otherwise have been a dull hour in a November afternoon, transporting us, now to the banks of the Rhine, anon to Swiss mountains, then back again to rural England's breezy downs and shady lanes. Altogether a charming little book, and one which a true book-lover will be certain to appreciate.

Devon Boys. By G. MANVILLE FENN. London: Blackie, 1886.

This is one of *the* books of the season. Manville Fenn, who is always deservedly popular with Young England, has written a tale which will be welcomed by all lovers of the exciting and heroic. A fair sample of "Devon Boys" of that period, are those to whom we are introduced in the opening chapter, where we see them on the rough North Devon coast, which was at that date the haunt of smugglers and pirates, and where they distinguished themselves as Devon boys (countrymen of Drake, Ralegh, and Sir Philip Grenville) should.

Heroes of the Indian Empire. By ERNEST FOSTER. London: Messrs. Cassell & Co.

A very attractive book, both as regards the "get-up" and the subject-matter. It is really a capital book for boys, being brimful of "Stories of Valour and Victory," as the title-page has it. The life of Robert, Lord Clive, begins the book, his early years being touched upon and his successes and victories recounted; then come the lives of Warren Hastings, Sir Charles Napier, Henry Martyn, Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), and others famed in the history of our possessions in the East. The style of the writer is terse and vigorous, and likely to win and enchain the attention of his readers.

"Discovery," and other Poems. By "GLENESSA." London: National Publishing Company, 1886.

This is a book of somewhat ambitious verse, by an author who now appears before the public for the first time. As a first effort, it is certainly very creditable indeed. The opening poem, "Discovery," shows signs of deep thought, while the several sonnets are well conceived and powerfully expressed. "The Brevity of Human Life" is excellent. "The Ritualist" is too condemnatory and sweeping, in our opinion, and savours too little of charity and too much of narrow Puritanic intolerance. The sacred poems all breathe the same devout and reverent spirit, whilst the classical subjects are not so skilfully treated and betray the "'prentice hand." When we add that the author is an artizan, residing at Devonport, and that these poems are the offspring of his muse during spare hours, we trust that some interest will be awakened in his little book and that we may somewhat stimulate its circulation. The binding and general "get-up" of the little volume merit unqualified praise, and we heartily wish it every success.

Tales of the Sixty Mandarins. By RAMASWAMI RAJU. London: Messrs. Cassell & Co.

These tales, which remind us irresistibly of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, promise to rival that famous book in the affections of the juvenile portion of the community. The stories are all short, and, after the manner of the ancient fables, convey a moral, which he who runs may read. The introduction is by Professor Henry Morley, who speaks in very eulogistic terms both of the book and its talented author, who comes to us fresh from the East, with a memory teeming with fairy and legendary lore, half Indian and half Chinese.

Rags and Rainbows; a Story of Thanksgiving. By MARGARET HAYCRAFT. London: Cassell & Co., 1886. 1/6.

The pathetic story which Miss Haycraft has given us in this little volume is calculated to enlist the sympathies of the reader in favour of the little city waifs and strays to whom we are introduced at the commencement of the book. Humour and pathos are closely linked, in the way which is delightful to most youthful readers. "Flops" and "Dorry" are certain to find sympathetic friends amongst the juveniles, whilst older folk will learn excellent lessons from the lives of Mr. Gladden, Mr. Murphy, and others.

The Guilty River. By WILKIE COLLINS. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886. 1/-

In "Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual" Wilkie Collins caters for the readers of this weirdly interesting series of little books. The story is somewhat gruesome and improbable, but nevertheless the attention of the reader is thoroughly aroused and retained until the *finale*, when the handsome, but morbid and rascally, would-be lover of

Digitized by Google

Christel, confesses his misdoings and her whereabouts, and so paves the way for the ultimate happiness of the hero and heroine.

Books for Review.—In addition to those noticed in the preceding pages, we have on our table: From Swan, Sonnenschein, Lowry & Co.: *Society in the Elizabethan Age.* By HUBERT HALL. London. 1886.—From T. Fisher Unwin: *The Legendary History of the Cross.* With an Introduction by JOHN ASHTON, and a Preface by S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. London, 1887.—From Hurst & Blackett:—*Chapters from Family Chests.* 2 vols. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. London, 1887.—From Griffith, Farran & Co.: *The Primrose Lady's Letter and Reference Book, with Mottoes.* By BARBARA HUTTON (Mrs. Alexander). London, 1886.—From A. H. Swiss, Devonport: *The British Navy in the Present Year of Grace.* Vol. 3. 1886. By an Undistinguished Naval Officer.—Also current numbers of many Antiquarian and other periodicals, etc., etc.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

MESSRS. Cassell & Co. have just issued Part I. (price 7d.) of their *Illustrated History of England.* It is not a reprint, but a thoroughly revised and re-written work, and will be of great service to those who have not access to any of the more costly national histories. They have presented with each copy of the first part a very fine plate of Mr. Lucas's admirable picture, "The Armada is in Sight," the scene of which, as our readers will remember, is laid upon Plymouth Hoe. See *Western Antiquary*, Vol. V. (February, 1886).

WE have received from Mr. J. G. Commin, of Exeter, a capital reprint of an ancient map of Exeter, A.D. 1570. from Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum.* It is well printed, on stout hand-made paper, and issued at the low price of two shillings.

Illustrations, a comparatively new serial, edited by Francis George Heath, of *Fern World* celebrity, is a bright, sparkling little monthly, full of interest and vitality, and likely to become exceedingly popular. Its price is only threepence per month, and as it contains matter to suit a variety of tastes, we do not think we shall be considered ill-advised if we commend it to the attention of our readers, especially as its editor is a Devonshire man, and one who by his delightful nature-sketches has done much to bring the charms of his native county before the rest of mankind.

MESSRS. Field & Tuer's *1000 Quaint Cuts from the Books of Other Days*, now to hand, is a most entertaining scrap-book, and as useful as entertaining, because it gives this generation an idea of the quaint and oft-times inartistic character of the illustrations inserted in popular books, particularly children's books, fifty or sixty years ago. When put side by side with the exquisitely tasteful and artistic productions of the present day, one is apt to smile at the idea of how little sufficed to please and amuse our fathers and mothers, and what a remarkable advance has been made during the last twenty years in the matter of book illustration.

SINCE issuing our October number we have received from Messrs. Field & Tuer, Nos. 1 and 2 of *Illustrated Gleanings from the Classics.* In the first of the series we have some very apt extracts from Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison*, embellished with the copper-plate illustrations which appeared in the edition of 1778. They are very beautifully executed. In the second instalment we find some charming sketches by Thomas Stothard, engraved in 1802 by Robert Cromek, as mentioned in our last number. We trust the series will be continued.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces a volume entitled *Classical Coincidences*, by Rev. F. E. Grettan, late Head Master of Stamford Grammar School. The work presents instances of coincidences of thought in the writings of classical authors and the great writers of later times.

WITH the current number just to hand, the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, conducted by S. M. Watson, completes its third volume. It is a most valuable work, admirably edited, and beautifully printed.

THE *Manx Note Book*, edited by A. W. Moore, M.A., has reached its eighth quarterly number, completing the second volume. It may well claim to be the most artistic of all the provincial antiquarian journals, and its literary merit is also of a high order.

Correspondence.

The following reached us too late to be inserted in its proper place:—

Ringmore Rectory, near Kingsbridge,
17th November, 1886.

Dear Sir,

If too late, it does not matter much; but if *not* too late, please add the words written beneath to the note on the name "de la Prata."—Yours truly,

F. C. H. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Winslow Jones tells me that "the exact name still continues in Delpratt." He knows a gentleman of that name who, many years ago, resided in Exeter.—[See article on "Kingsbridge Records" at page 146 of the present number.—EDITOR.]

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Double Number.—Our Subscribers will notice that we issue the present number under date November-December. We do this advisedly, in order that the journal may appear in the current month for which it is dated, and not, as heretofore, nearly a month after date. In succeeding months we hope to issue our numbers with the ordinary magazines, which are generally published about the 25th or 26th of the preceding month. Our January number will therefore be due at Christmas. We trust this arrangement will prove satisfactory, and would assure our Subscribers that we shall use every effort to keep the journal up to the standard it has attained, both in quality and quantity. In the present number we give 32 pages, with three plates, and as the next number will contain about the same quantity of matter, it will be seen that our present arrangement will not deprive our Subscribers of their just due.

Illustrations.—The three plates given in the present number have already been noted in preceding pages. The portrait of the Rev. William Barnes is referred to in a short review of his poems on page 172 of the present number; Montacute House is mentioned in the article descriptive of the Annual Meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society, on pages 149-152; and the plate of the curious fresco at Morwenstow was fully described in our last, at page 142. The January number will contain, amongst others, two illustrations of Somersetshire subjects.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;

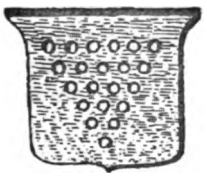
OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

Nos. 7-8. DECEMBER-JANUARY, 1886-7. Vol. VI.

MY CORNISH EXPEDITION.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S.

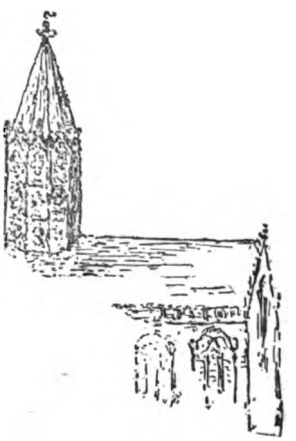


"FOR ONE AND ALL"

8th and 9th of January, 1840.

MY DEAR MOTHER, AND ALL GOOD DOMICILIARS,—

I suppose it to be the intention of our worshipful and right bankrupt Government that everybody write to everybody true, full, and particular accounts of all things which he, she, or it, may have done, be doing, or be about to do; and seeing I may have something to say which will interest you all, I fulfil the gossiping intentions of the Collective Wisdom, and give you an omnibus epistle. Now, I recommend a good map, a quiet mind, and as Charley says, Atten*tion*.—The bright clear, frosty morning of the 8th found me at Devonport, and nine o'clock beheld the same egregious individual, well-benjamined, patronising with his bodily presence the roof of the Falmouth coach. A steam ferry-bridge took us across the Hamoaze, which, with its stationed hulks, scattered shipping, and town and country banks, made, as it always makes, a beautiful landscape. At Torpoint we first encountered venerable Cornwall; and a pretty drive of sixteen miles, well wooded, and watered by several intrusions of the unsatisfied sea, brought coach and contents to Liskeard, a clean, granite, country town, with palatial inn, and (in common with the whole of Devonshire and Cornwall) a large many-gabled church, covered with carved cathedral windows, and shadowed by ancient elms. Not being able to accomplish everything, I heard of, but saw not, divers antiquities in the distant neighbourhood of St. Clare, such as a circle of stones, an old church and well, and the natural curiosity called the cheese-ring, being a mass of layered granite, capriciously decomposed: these "unseen ones" (what a mysterious name for a three-volumed Bentleyism!) I do not regret, for I know how to appreciate those wonders, the only enchantment whereof is distance. So suffered I conveyance to Lostwithiel, a town lying in a hollow under the pictorial auspices of Restormel Castle, whose ivied ruins up the valley are fine and Raglandish: while the rest were bolting a coach dinner, I betook me to ye church, and was charmed with a curious antique font, and the tower, an octagon gothic lantern with extinguisher atop, like this: as far as memory serves me. Onward again, through St. Blazey, and a mining district, not ill-wooded nor unpicturesque, to the fair town of St. Austell, which the piety of Cornish ancestors has furnished with another splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, the upper half of the chief tower, a square one, being fretted on every stone with florid carving, and grotesque devices; but what shall I say of Probus tower, which from top to bottom is covered with delicate tracery cut in granite? It rises



Digitized by Google

above the miserable surrounding village, a satire upon neighbouring degeneracy in things religious: you must often have seen drawings of Probus at the Watercolour Exhibition, as it is a regular artists' lion. At about half-past six we got into Truro, a clean wide flourishing town with London shops, a commemorative column, a fine spired church, bridges over narrow streams, and, like most other West of England towns, well paved and gas-lighted. From this, I had intended to go to Falmouth, but a diligent brain-sucking of coach comrades induced me to jump at once into a branch conveyance to Penzance, so passing sleepy Redruth, Camborne, and St. Erth in the dark, I found myself safely housed at the Union Inn, Penzance, at half-past eleven. Talking of unions, the country is studded here as everywhere with them; fine buildings put to the pernicious use of imprisoning for life those whose only crime is poverty, and destined to be metamorphosed ere long (so I prophesy) into lunatic asylums for desperate ministerialists, prisons for the Chartists, veterinary colleges for cattle with the rot, and as one good end, hospitals for the poor. Near Redruth, I took notice in the moonlight of Carn-bréh, the remains of a British beacon or hill-fort, much of the antiquarian interest of which has been destroyed by a neighbouring squire having added to it *modern* ruins, to make it an object from his hall! The whole hill, like much of the country, is sprinkled with granite blocks higgledy-piggledy, and it is a grand dispute among the pundits, whether or not the Arch-druid Nature has been playing at marbles in these parts; I wished to satisfy myself about it, but could'nt stop, and so there's no use in grummering about regrets. I've seen enough to be able to judge *à priori*, that Father Noah's flood piled the hill with blocks, which have served one Dr. Borlase and others as occasions for earning the character of blockheads. One thing is man's doing, without *much* dispute, and that is, an obelisk in honour of old Lord De Dunstanville, which is a conspicuous toothpick on the hill-top: no doubt, as in this case, Nature brought the stones there, and man did his part in arranging them; poor Dr. B. would have you believe that every natural rock had been lifted here bodily for architectural purposes, and as bodily made a most elaborate and labyrinthine ruin afterwards. At Penzance, a broiled fish supper, and to bed by midnight, having ordered a twilight gig, wherein by seven on the 9th I was traversing the beautiful bay. Penzance is a fine town in a splendid situation; the bay, bounded by the Lizard and its opposite bold brother-headland, inclosing St. Michael's Mount, and having a fertile and villa-studded background; the town full of good handsome shops (one like the Egyptian Hall), a large cathedralish church, and with a very special market-place, of light granite, in the form of a plain Grecian temple, surmounted at the middle by an imposing dome. As I had duly culled information from the natives, I lost no time in breakfasting, but drove off, bun in hand, to explore the country of the Druids. Now, if the matters I succeeded in visiting were in isolated and plain situations, they might have been less disappointing; but where the face of the whole soil is covered naturally with jutting rocks, and timeworn boulders of granite, one does'nt feel much astonishment to see some one stone set on end a little more obviously than the rest, or to find out by dint of perseverance a little arrangement, which may or may not be accidental: added to this, the cottages, and walls, and field enclosures are built of such immense blocks cleared off the surface of the fields, that one's mind is prepared for far more than the Druids ever did; many a Stonehengeified doorway, many a Titanic pigstye, many a "Pelion-on-Ossa" questionable sentry-box, puts one out of conceit with our puny ancestors. I went first to the Dâns-mene, a famous stone-circle; and felt not a little vexed to find that I, little i, am feet taller than any of the uprights there, not 25 in number, and no bigger than field gate-posts. It is evidently the consecrated portion of a battlefield, for there are several single stones dotted about the neighbourhood, to mark where heroes fell; like those at Inverary, but smaller. The habit

Digitized by Google

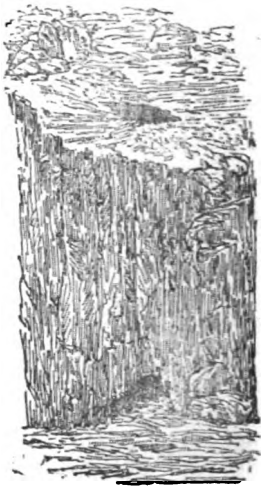
all through Cornwall of setting up a stone in every field, for cattle to scratch themselves withal, seems to be a sly satire against other rubbing-stones for A. S. Ses. A few dreary miles further brought me to the "voonder of voonders," the Logan Rock, which on the map is near Boskenna. The cliff and coast scenery is superb; immense masses of granite of all shapes and sizes tumbled about in all directions; what wonder that in such a heap of giant pebbles *one* should be found ricketty? or more, what wonder that the very decomposing nature of coarse granite should have caused the atmosphere to eat away, gradually, all but the actual centre of gravity? Both at the Logan, and Land's End, and Mount St. Michael, I am sure I have seen a hundred rocks wasted very nearly to the moving point, and I could mention specifically six, which in twenty years will rock, or in half an hour of chiselling would. In part proof of what I say, the Land's End people, jealous of Logan customers, have just found out a great rock in their parts, which two men can make to move; I recommended a long-handled chisel, and have little doubt that my hint will be acted on; by next season, the Cornish antiquaries will be puzzling their musty brains over marks of "druidical" tools; essays will appear, to demonstrate that the chippings were accomplished by the consecrated golden sickle; the rock will be proved to have been quarried at Normandy, and ferried over; *facsimiles* of the cuts will be lithographed; and the innkeeper of the "First and Last House in England" will gratefully present a piece of plate (a Druid "spanning" [consider Ezekiel's "putting the branch to the nose" as a sign of contempt!]) to the author of *Hints for a Chisel*, *Proverbial Phil.*, etc., etc., etc. But *revenons à nos moutons:* to *the* Logan: until it was scrupulously pointed out, by so tangible a manner as my boy-guide getting *on* it, I could scarcely distinguish it from the fine hurlyburly of rocks around. That it moves there is no question; but when I tell you that it is now obliged to be artificially kept from falling, by a chain fixing it behind, and a beam to rest on before, I think you will agree

with me in muttering, "the humbug!" Artists have so diligently falsified the view, *ad captandum*, that you will have some difficulty in recognising so old a friend as the Logan: it is commonly drawn as if isolated, *thus*, and would so, no doubt, be very astonishing; but when my memory puts it as above, stapled, and *obliged* to remain for Cockneys to log it, surrounded by a much more imposing brotherhood, my wonder only is that it keeps its lion character, and that, considering the easy explication of its natural cause or accident, it should ever have been conceived to be man's doing; perhaps the Druids availed themselves of so lucky a chance for miracle-mongering, but as to having contrived it, you might as well say that they built the cliffs. It strikes me, moreover, that Cornwall could never have been the head-quarters of Druidism, inasmuch as the soil is too scanty for oaks: there isn't a tree of any size

Digitized by Google

much less an oak tree, in all West Cornwall: they must have cut samphire from the rocks, instead of mistletoe from oaks, and the old gentlemen must have been pretty tolerable climbers, victim and all, to have got near enough to touch the Logan: to be sure it was a frosty day, and iron-shod shoes on icy granite are not over coalescible, but I did not dare scramble to it, as a tumble would have insured a particularly uncomfortable death; and although the interesting "Leaper from the Logan, or Martin Martyr," would have had his name enshrined in young lady sonnets, and azure albums, such immortality had little charms for me. I contented myself with being able to swear that I have seen ninety tons of stone moved by a child ten years old. Near it is another, called the logging lady, a block, upright like its neighbours, about twelve feet high, and which the boy told me could only be made to log by two men with poles; in fact, one end is worn with levers: well, I told him to try and move it; no use, says he; try, said I; he did try, and couldn't; well, I took a sight of where I thought he could do it, and set him to push; forthwith my lady tottered, and I told the boy, if he would only keep to himself where he pushed it would be a banknote to him. I mention this to illustrate what I verily believe, to wit, that if a man only took the breakneck trouble to clamber and try, he would discover several rocking-stones; but the fact is, this would diminish the wonder, and Cockneys wouldn't come to see what is easily explained: your Druids, with imaginary dynamics, invest nature's freaks with mysterious interest.

But away to Tol Pedn Penwith, where there is another curiosity; in the smooth green middle of a narrow promontory, surrounded and terminated by the boldest rock scenery, strangely drops down for a perpendicular hundred feet, a circular chasm, not ill named the Funnel, and which not even a stolid Borlase can pretend was dug by the Druids: at the bottom there is communication with the sea by means of a cavern, and in stormy weather the rush up this gigantic earth's chimney must be something terrible: will this convey a rough idea? The scenery all round is really magnificent, and the looking down this black smooth stone-pit is quite fearful; it slopes away so deceitfully, and looks like a huge lion-ant's nest. Few people see this, because you can only get at it by a walk of a mile, but I think it quite as worth seeing as the Logan Rock.

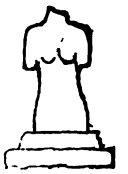


My next object was the Land's End, where, as elsewhere, I did signalise myself by *not* scribbling my autograph on a rock, or carving "M.F.T." on the sod: the rocky coast is of the same grand character; granite bits, as big as houses, floundering over each other like whales at play; the cliffs, cavernous, castellated, mossgrown, and weatherbeaten; it looks *like* a Land's End, a regular break-up of the world's then useless ribs: an outlier of rocks in the sea, surmounted by a lighthouse: looks *like* the end of the struggle between conquering man and sturdy desolation. One place, where I tremble to think I have been, struck me as quite awful: helped by an iron-handed sailor, who comforts you in the dizzy scramble with "Never fear, sir, you shan't fall, unless I fall too," you fearfully pick your way to the extreme end, where it goes slick down, and lying prostrate on the slippery granite (which looks disjointed everywhere, and as if it would fall with you, bodily), with head strained over, you see under you a dreadful cavern, open nearly to where you are, up which roars the

Digitized by Google

white and angry sea. O brother David, and foot-tingling Sire, never can you take that look; and never would I again. Only think of tipping over—ugh!

Into the gig again, beside my shrewd Sam Weller driver, and away. Here and there about this part of Cornwall are studded rude stone crosses, probably of the time of St. Colomba, as they are similar to those at Iona: about two or three feet high, and very rude. In one place, I noticed what seemed to be a headless female figure, perhaps the Virgin, and as large as life: my Jehu said he had heard that it once had a head. We soon came to a small square inclosure, said to be a most ancient cemetery; I scrambled over the wall, and found among the briars and weeds one solitary tomb of a venerable and Runic aspect, but I soon found out that it recorded the name of somebody who departed Y^e LYFE somewhere in 1577; nothing so extremely ancient. A rough rock-besprinkled hill now attracted me, as I heard it was called another Carn-bréh, and was surmounted by some mound or ruin: so out of the gig, and up in no time. Clearly it had been an ancient beacon place, as atop are the remains of a small square-built terrace inclosing some upright stones placed irregularly—a sort of huge fireplace. One of the neighbouring rocks presented on its surface a fine specimen of what are called rock basins; but, unluckily for the antiquary, this excavation is on the side of the stone, not on the summit; so that it could not possibly hold water, and is clearly caused by some particular moss eating away the stone.



By three o'clock returned to Penzance, had dinner (it was breakfast too), bought a mineral memorial, and in the gig again, over the sands to the outlandishly named Mara Zion, or Market Jew, words probably of similar import. Opposite to this little place, and joined to it by a neck of rocks passable at low water, stands that picturesque gem, Mount St. Michael. You know the sort of thing; an abrupt pyramid of craggy rock, crowned with an edifice, half stronghold and half cathedral. It is a home of the St. Aubyn family, and is well kept up in the ancient style, but in rather a small way: a portcullised entrance, old armour hanging in the guard-room, a beautiful dining-hall with carved oak roof, and panels, and chairs; a chapel to match, with stained windows; an elegant Gothic drawing-room, white and gold; and everything, down to black-leather drinking jugs, in character with the feudal stronghold. I mounted the corkscrew tower, and got to the broken stone lantern they call St. Michael's chair; an uncomfortable job, but rewarded by a splendid panorama, gilt by the setting sun: in the chapel too, I descended into a miserable dungeon communicating with a monk's stall, where doubtless some self-immured penitent had wasted life away, only coming to the light for matins, and only relieved from solitary imprisonment by midnight mass. This has been discovered but very lately in repairing the chapel: it was walled up and contained a skeleton. As a matter of course, this old castle contains a little hidden room, where that ubiquitous vagabond, the royal Charles, laid his hunted head: the poor persecuted debauchee sponged upon all his friends like Bellyserious Buggins.

Back again, by water this time, to little Mara Zion, but ever and anon looking with admiration on that beautiful mount; the western rocks are really magnificent, as big

Digitized by Google

as the largest haystacks, and tumbled about as loosely as an emptied sugar-basin; some hanging by a corner, and others resting on a casual fragment; I am sure of one logan-stone, if a little impertinent bit of rock were only moved away; and I walked under and between more Titanic architecture than Stonehenge can show: the Druids, for my part, shall have their due, but not where they don't deserve it. At nine, after a substantial fried-fish tea, I mounted the night coach to Falmouth—outside, as there was no room in, and so, through respectable Helston, remarkable for a florid Gothic arch erected to some modern worthy of the town, to decent Penryn, and then by midnight, to the narrowest of all towns, Falmouth. I longed to get back to my darlings, and resolved to see them by next morning, so booked an outside (no room inside, as before) for an immediate start. Now, you can readily imagine that I was by no means hot, and though the night of Thursday last was rather mild, still it was midwinter: accordingly I conceived and executed a marvellous calorificating plan, which even the mail-coachman had never heard of. Having comforted my interiors with hot grog of the stiffest, I called for another shilling's-worth of brandy, and deliberately emptied it, to the astonished edification of beholders, into my boots! Literal fact, and it kept my feet comfortable all night long. And so, wrapped all in double clothing, sped I my rapid way, varying what I had before seen by passing through desolate Bodmin, and its neighbourhood of rock, moor, and sand: hot coffee at Liskeard, morning broke soon after, then the glorious sun over the sea. Hamoaze, the ferry, and Devonport at half past eight. Much as I longed to get home, I went forthwith into a hot bath at 102, to boil out all chills, and thence went spick and span to my happy rest, having within 48 hours seen the best part of Cornwall and its wonders, and rode or walked 250 miles. And so, brother David, commend me for a traveller. HERE ends my Cornish expedition. Does it recall to thee, O sire, thine own of old time, undertaken (if I remember rightly) with Dr. Kidd?—Mails then did not travel like the Quicksilver, averaging twelve miles an hour, and few people go forty miles before breakfast. Now, I feel able to get nearer my Albury destination, and in a week or so shall hope to be residing at Dorchester, near the Blandford of paternal recollections. Did you, dear mother, get a letter from me directed to Albury? I hope so, for it sets all clear: and if not, I'll set the nation against cheap postage. I don't feel the least confidence now in the Post Office, forasmuch as they have no interest in a letter after it is paid, and many will be mislaid from haste and multiplicity. Please to say if it came safely to hand, as I judge it important. If you, my dear mother, got my last, I have nothing more to say, and if not, I'll blow up the Post Office: unpopularity would send all the letters by carriers: but whether or not, I can't write any more, so with a due proportion of regards rightly broadcast around, accept the remainder from—Your affectionate son,

M. F. T.

[We have been courteously permitted to publish the above both by the learned author and the publishers of the work in which it originally appeared—*My Life as an Author* (London: Sampson Low, 1886). The illustrations have also been placed at our disposal by the publishers. We regret to say that Mr. Tupper is at present too ill to examine the proofs, which have been revised by his daughter, Miss Ellin Isabelle Tupper.—EDITOR.]

SOME NOTES CONCERNING DR. ARTHUR BURY,

PREBENDARY OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Sometime Fellow and Rector of Exeter College, Oxford: twice expelled and twice restored.

BY HUGH NORRIS.

IN the Register of Burials in the Parish of South Petherton, Somerset, we read: "1713 Maij 6. Sep. Revdus Arthur Bury S.T.P." In South Petherton church close to the north-west buttress supporting the central tower, there still exists on the floor a blue lias slab, bearing the following inscription:—

H. I
Arthurus Bury, S.S.T.P.
Obiit IIIa Maij
Anno { Domi M.DCCXIII
Ætat. XCI.

On a shield above this inscription are these

Digitized by Google

arms: Erminée, on a bend engrailed 3 fleurs de lys.* (Colours not indicated. No crest.) Amongst the communion plate, which is unusually good for a small country parish, are to be found a massive silver-gilt tankard-shaped flagon, twelve inches high, weighing 47 oz. 3 dwts., bearing on its face in Greek characters the words, "*Poterion Agapes*"; also a silver-gilt paten, 6½ inches in diameter, weighing 8 ozs. 4 dwts., inscribed with the words, "*Artos Ouranou.*" Underneath each of these pieces of plate is engraved: "*South Petherton. Ex dono Arthuri Bury M.B. Anno Dom.* 1716." I note for the curious, that these articles bear the Exeter hall-mark, *viz.*, a castle with three turrets; a figure of Britannia seated, for Queen Anne; a heraldic lion's head, erased and collared; a spike crowned Gothic W for the maker's initial; and a court-hand capital Q for the date, "? 1711-12."

Here, then, assuredly, is sufficient matter to excite the interest of the local antiquary. The biography of a D.D. who had lived through the stirring events of an era comprising the ninety years preceding A.D. 1713, must surely be worth investigating, even had the subject not played, as will be hereafter seen he did, a somewhat conspicuous part in contemporary history. In the hope that it may also interest some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, your correspondent offers the result of his research, and at the risk of a possible charge of prolixity he will give what he has unearthed, chiefly in the words of his authorities.

Mr. Boase, the historian of Exeter College, Oxon, thus records Dr. Bury's university career and his various preferments:—

"Arthur Bury (Bery), son of the Rev. John Bury of Heavitree, Exeter, matric. 5 Ap. 1639, age 15, elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxon, 30 June 1643, in place of Edward Hall; full Fellow 6 May 1645; ejected 1648, restored 1662; B.A. 29 Nov. 1642, allowed to incept 7 June 1645; B.D. 22d June 1666, D.D. 27 June 1666: Elect. Rector 27 and adm. 29 May (1665) in place of Maynard; expelled 1690 by Bishop Trelawney, the visitor, for his book, called 'The Naked Gospel,' but was afterwards restored.

"Bury was a strong Royalist and had been recommended for the Rectorship by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Exeter, and by a letter from Charles II., requesting his election 'notwithstanding any statute or custom thereof to the contrary, with which we are graciously pleased to dispense in his behalf.' . . . . He was one of the Vicars of Bampton, Oxon, resd 1707, preb. of Exeter 18 Jany. 1660-1, Chaplain to the King, Rector of Pocklington [Puckington] 1649, died near Exeter 1699 (?)."—(*Registers, &c., of Exeter College*, page 68.)*

In the *Sufferings, &c., of the Clergy*, by Walker (himself an Exeter rector, and once Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon), we read, under the head of Exeter College:—

"ARTHUR BURY, *Fellowship*. He was son to Dr. *John Bury*, one of the suffering Canons of *Exeter;* was Restored to his *Fellowship* in 1660, became one of the *Prebendaries* of the *Cathedral Church* now mentioned, D.D. had one of the *Vicaridges* of *Bampton* in *Oxfordshire* (which he Resigned in the Year 1707) and was in 1665, chosen *Rector* of the College. His being dispossessed of the Headship, not many years since, by the Right Reverend Father in God, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, then Lord Bishop of Exeter, and Visitor of this College is known to every one; but I am oblig'd to add, that several of the Things which he hath publish'd, and particularly the *Naked Gospel*, render him a Great Blemish to this List. He is yet Living, very aged."—(Edition 1714, Part II., pages 115-116.)

Anthony á Wood's account of Dr. Arthur Bury is substantially the same, but in addition he gives a list of his published works, and a somewhat detailed narrative of the proceedings connected with his expulsion from the rectorship of Exeter College by Bishop Trelawny.

"He hath written," says this chronicler, "several sermons, as (1) '*The Bow*'; or the Lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan, applyed to the Royal and blessed Martyr, K. Ch. I. preached on the 30th of Jan. on Sam. I. 18. *Lond.* 1662 qu. [4to]

"2. '*The Danger of delaying Repentance*' preached to the University at St. Mary's Church in Oxon, on New Years day 1691, on Exod. IV. 24, 25, 26. *Lond* 1692. qu.

"3. '*Not Fear but Love*,' preached before the Governours of the Charity for relief of poor Widows and orphans of Clergymen; on Rom. X. 15. *Lond.* 1682.

"4. Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of Clergymen at the Church of Mary-le-Bow, 7 Dec. 1682 on ———, added to the Sec. Edition of 'The Constant Communicant.'

* The arms of Bury of Doniton, in Swymbridge, and Collaton (Coleton), in Chulmleigh, as given by Lysons, are *Erminée on a bend, azure, 3 fleurs de lys, or.*

* Wood says that on his ejection from the Fellowship of Exeter College by the parliamentary visitors he "retired to his native country, married and became rector of Pockington in Semerset."—(*Athenæ Oxonienses*, Bliss's Edition, Vol. IV., col. 492.)

Digitized by Google

"'*The Constant Communicant*,' A Dialogue proving that constancy in receiving the Lord's Supper is the indispensable duty of every Christian. *Oxon*, 1681, 1683 Octo.

"'*The Naked Gospel*': discovering (1) What was the Gospel which our Lord and Apostles preach'd. (2) What Additions and Alterations later Ages have made of it. (3) What Advantages and Damages have thereupon ensued. Part the first of Faith. *Lond.* 1690, qu. Said in the title to have been written by a true son of the Church of England, and yet in p. 83. (that I may omit other circumstances) he expressly denies the doctrine of the Church of England; to the truth whereof he at his ordination, had subscribed.

"This book was first made public in the beginning (in Apr.) of the same year: and tho' it is said in the title page to be printed at London, yet was really printed at Oxon, by virtue of the author's authority, as being the pro-vice-chancellor. But before 20 copies of it had been dispersed, the author, by the persuasion of some of his friends, made certain alterations, for the best as he thought, in one or more sheets in the middle of the said book, and thereupon several copies so altered were exposed to sale. Yet in the month of May following, the remaining copies of the impression not altered were dispersed abroad. On the 26th of July next ensuing, Jonathan bishop of Exeter, visitor of Exeter Coll. did for the publication of that book and other matters, eject the author from his rectory of that Coll., and thereby laying open a way for other miseries to follow on the learned author, certain masters of the universities like valiant Sanchopanca's endeavoured to make his fall the greater, by subscribing to several petitions by them drawn up to be given to the vice-chancellor, for further execution to be done for the author's writing the said book. One of them was read before the vice-chancellor in the apodyterium on the 5th of August, at which time there being a congregation, the masters promoted it therein; but he being unwilling to proceed against the author or book, barely upon that petition, another subscribed by about 60 masters, was delivered in the same apod. by Mr. Jo. Beacham of Trin: Coll. to the said vice-chan., he being then about to enter the house of Convocation. So that upon these their eager resolutions, there was a meeting of the heads of the houses on the 18th of the said month of Aug., who coming to a result what to do in the matter, there was assembled a full convocation the next day, wherein the doctors and masters passing their judgement and decree, that in the said book called '*The Naked Gospel*' were certain impious and heretical propositions repugnant to the chief mysteries of faith in the Cath. Church, especially in that of England; it was after the dissolution of that convocation, publicly burnt in the school-quadrangle. About three days after, the author of it dispersed in manuscript, '*An Apology for writing The Naked Gospel*,' the beginning of which is 'The design of this book, and the occasion of it, were as followeth; [when the King* had called a convocation to reconcile, as it was hoped to the Church of England the several sects, &c.' In which *Apology* the author saith, that certain persons to him unknown, got a copy of the said book unaltered, and printed it at London]."

* William III.

The title of the formal decree of the convocation above named appears to have been as follows, for we learn from the same authority that amongst other matters published by the University of Oxford, "She hath these things following, giving under, her name as author.

"Judicium et decretum latum in convocatione habita Aug. 19, An. 1690 contra propositiones quasdam impias et hæreticas, exscriptas et citatas ex libello quodam infami haud ita pridem intra dictam Academiam perfide typis mandato, ac divulgato, cui tit. est, The Naked Gospel. Quæ prœcipua fidei nostræ mysteria in Ecclesia Catholica, ac speciatim Anglicana, semper retenta et conservata, impugnant ac labefactant. *Oxon. 1690 in two sheets in fol.*" —(*Athenæ*, Vol. I., col. 4-5, and Vol. IV., col. 485.)

It does not quite appear when Dr. Bury was restored to his rectorship, but it could not have been for some number of years at least. The matter seems to have excited a considerable amount of party feeling in the University, for in the *Life of Wood*, preceding his *Athenæ*, we read as follows:—

"A.D. 1694. June 19. There was a hearing at the King's bench bar between Dr. Bury and the bishop of Exeter about the rectory of Exeter College, to which his Lp. preferred Mr. Rich. Paynter. The court seemed to prefer Dr. Bury, but it will not be decided till next term."

And again:—

"A.D. 1695. Jany. 24. Sam. Conant, B.D. rector of * * * in Dorsetshire, was elected rector of Exeter College 5 votes only, the other 7 fellows would not give votes, because they had before elected Mr. Paynter."—(Bliss's Edition, Vol. I., col. 4.)

It is not a little singular that although we possess so many minute dates of the chief events of Dr. Bury's life, yet no certain record of his death is given by any of his biographers. By the report of the Historical Commissioners we learn that he was living in London in 1695 Vol. V., pages 376-7-80). As already noted by Walker, he resigned his Bampton vicarage in 1707, but after this date there seems to have been no reliable record of his sayings or doings. Boase says that he died near Exeter in 1699 (*Registers, &c.*, page 68), and again, that he was living at Bampton, in Oxon, "about 1714" (page 212). Walker, in his *Sufferings, &c.*,

Digitized by Google

says: "He is yet Living very aged" (page 116). Walker's book was published in 1714, the MS., of course, having been prepared somewhat earlier. As we have seen, the real date of his death was May 3rd, 1713.

Apart from polemics, Dr. Bury appears to have been actively engaged on other subjects connected with his university; for we find him using his vigorous pen in support of the authorities of Exeter College, in the case of one of its fellows who had been expelled for immorality. Wood cites him as the author of a pamphlet entitled:—

"*An account of the unhappy affair which hath drawn such clamours, as decry him, and his assessors in behalf of one of the Fellows, who they say is injuriously or at least too severely expelled.*' Published on half a sheet of paper in double columes in Feb. 1689.

"The fellow's name was Mr. Sam. Colmer, Bach. of phys., who was expelled for having a bastard, and the '*Account &c.*' was answered by Mr. Sam. Harrington of Ch. Ch. in his '*Vindication of Mr. Sam. Colmer &c.*'

"Dr. Bury hath also written '*The Account examined,*' *or a Vindication of Dr. Arthur Bury &c.* (*Lond.* 1690. in 5 Sh. in qu.)."

Several sharp controversial pamphlets, enumerated by Wood, passed on both sides, relative to this "unhappy affair," of which the ultimate event is not recorded.

Dr. Bury's other religious publications given by Wood, are:—

"'*The Doctrine of the Holy Trinity placed in its due light,*' *by an answer to a late Book entit.* '*Animadversions upon Dr. Sherlock's Book &c.*' *Lond* 1694 qu. (Nov. 1693).

"'*The Doctrine of the Incarnation of our Lord asserted and explained.*' All in 8 sh. and half."—(*Athenæ*, Vol. IV., col. 484-5.)

How the subject of this paper came to be buried in South Petherton church, does not appear. He certainly held no ecclesiastical preferment there. The village of Puckington, of which he had been rector, is only four miles off, and he might possibly have fixed on this as a remote spot in which he hoped "after life's fitful fever to sleep well." The fact remains that all that is mortal of him rests in the chancel of our quiet parish church, and seeing that the letters on his gravestone are fast wearing away, the writer trusts that this little notice of one who at all events had, as the phrase goes, "the courage of his convictions," during one of the most troublous periods of our Church's history, may help a good man's memory to outlast what might seem to be the more material evidence of a monumental inscription.

Of Dr. Arthur Bury's family history we learn from Walker's *Sufferings* that he was the son of Dr. John Bury, Canon of Exeter and Vicar of Heavitree, from the latter of which benefices he was ejected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1645; this sentence being however, somewhat softened by the circumstance that his son-in-law, William Bankes, was permitted to succeed him in the living, which he held for upwards of fifty years. Col. Harding (*History of Tiverton*) says he was descended from the Colliton* branch of the family. He died July 5th, 1667, aged 87, and was buried in the nave of Exeter Cathedral, where his gravestone is still to be seen. The parliamentary colonel, John Bury, was his son. The Arthur Bury, M.B., who gave the communion plate, was presumably the son of the subject of our sketch. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, in 1696, and the author of a paper "*On the manuring of Land in Devonshire with sea sand,*" in the volume of *Philosophical Transactions* for 1708. The last Bury of Doniton and Coleton was Thomas, who died in 1804, *sine prol.* He married a lady named Molyneux. His widow left the Bury estates (and Coleton) to Richard Incledon, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, who took the name of Bury and resided at Doniton, but, of course, he was not the representative of the family (Lysons' *Magna Britannica*, Devonshire Vol., page cxxxvii).

In conclusion, the writer has to acknowledge the kindness of the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge in supplying him with facts, and indicating sources of valuable information relating to Dr. Bury, for which he begs to tender his best thanks.

* This is Collaton (or Coleton) in Chulmleigh, not Colyton near Axminster."

Digitized by Google

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

I PROCEED to give full abstracts (with such short notes as appear to be necessary or interesting) of the Deeds and other MSS. referred to in my introductory chapter, arranging the same in chronological order:—

I.—"Rosemunda, formerly the wife of Peter Jordan, grants to Walter Tokere, of Modbyre, all her tenement in Kynggesbrigge, situated close to the mill-stream and pool there (*sub bedo et stangno ibidem*); which tenement had been given to her by Richard Fychet.—Witnesses: Sir Richard de Campo Arnulphi [Champernowne], and Sir Roger de Prideauz [Prideaux], Knights; Henry de Lappeflode, John de Lopperigge, Nicholas Noreys, William de Holadiche, William Geleyn, and others. —Dated at Modbyre, on the Feast of St. Hilary, 5 Edw. III." [13th January, 1331-2.]

"Lappeflode" (*hodie* Laployd) is in Bridford.

"Lopperigge" (*hodie* Lupridge) is in North Huish.

II.—"Roger Frensche, miller, grants to William de Holdych all that tenement of his which lies in the Town of Kyngesbrygge, and which came to him by the gift and feoffment of William atte Crosse; with right of access to water, whenever necessary, and with all its appurtenances and easements (*aysiamentis*); reserving the customary annual rents and services due to the Capital Lords of the Fee. —Witnesses: John Clement, then Portreeve [*Prepositus*] of Kyngesbrygge, Walter de Radewelle, Walter Kena, William Stryke, William de Efforde, and many others.—Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 6 Edw. III." [7th May, 1332.]

Holdych was a Churchstow name. John and Robert Holdych occur in Bishop Stafford's "Ordinacio" for the Chapel and Cemetery at Kingsbridge, as principal inhabitants of that parish, and John Redewyll, as a parishioner of Kingsbridge, in 1414. Peter Holdych was instituted to Loddiswell—he was the last Rector and the first Vicar thereof—in 1411. See my Edition of that Bishop's *Register*, pages 132, 185, 227.

III.—"An Agreement made at Kyngysbrygge, between Walter atte Hurne, of Kyngisbrygge, of the one part, and Clement de Readewille, of the other part. The said Walter concedes and confirms to the said Clement his accustomed right-of-way (*quoddam iter suum*) through the messuage and garden of the said Clement (which the said Walter had enjoyed of the feoffment of the said Clement, by reason of a compact between them made), together with two feet of land lying on the bank of the rivulet running to Kingsbridge Mill,—To have and to hold, etc., of the Capital Lords of that Fee, until it come to pass that the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, shall enfeoff a son or daughter, being the heirs, of Nicholas Shebrytt, in a certain small plot of ground (*de quadam particula terre*) in Kyngisbrygge, called Bottymhay; and whensoever the said enfeoffment shall be effected, then, forthwith, the said Clement shall without let or hindrance, for himself and his heirs, enfeoff the said Walter, his heirs and assigns, in the said right-of-way and two feet of land, according to the provisions of a quit-claim granted to the said Walter by the said Clement. And if it shall happen that the said Clement, his heirs or assigns, shall in any way contravene or fail to observe the said Agreement, then the said Clement binds himself and his heirs to the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, by these Presents, in the sum of 40s., to be paid to the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, at Kyngisbrygge, from the day of the infringement of the said Agreement for the space of one month next following after the date of these Presents (*a die Convencionis fracte in unum mensem proximo sequentem post datum Presencium.*) And the said Clement binds himself and his heirs to pay the same duly; and also, for himself and his heirs, agrees that the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, shall have right of entry, on the fourth day of such infringement, on the said right-of-way and the said two feet of ground, and of coming and going to the said small plot of ground called

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BRYMPTON.

Digitized by Google

Bottymhay, for ever, without let or hindrance. And if the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, be able to obtain quit-claim of the said plot from the son or daughter, or heirs for the time being of the said Nicholas, then the said right-of-way and two feet of land aforesaid, shall belong to the said Clement, his heirs or assigns, for ever. In consideration, however, of this agreement, the aforesaid Clement acknowledges himself bound to the aforesaid Walter, his heirs or assigns, by these presents, in the sum of 18*s.*, to be paid to the said Walter, his heirs or assigns, at Kyngisbrygge, *viz.*, 6*s.* 8*d.* on the Feast of St. Michael next after the date of these Presents, and 6*s.* 8*d.* on the Feast of All Saints next following, and the residue on the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity. And the said Walter and Clement severally affix their seals to these Presents.—Witnesses: William de Holedyche, Robert de Cotelonde, Walter Kena, Stephen de B....atone [there is a hole in the vellum here], Adam Fitz Rauff, Robert Batyn, and others.—Dated at Kyngysbrygge, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 8 Edw. III." [20th September, 1334.]

The Seal is most curious and interesting, being the Official Seal of the Dean-Rural of Woodleigh. Walter atte Hurne appears to have had no seal of his own; and for No. XI. it will be seen that he used the seal of John Wise, who was, doubtless, a fellow townsman. The services of the Deans-Rural were frequently sought on such occasions, and one or two instances occur in Bishop Stafford's *Register*. This very Seal was used for the "Ordinacio" referred to above, under No. II. The Bishop signed and sealed it on the 30th of August, 1414, the Dean and Chapter having done so previously, *viz.*, on the 20th of July; the Abbot of Buckfast on the 23rd of July, and Roger Bacheler, Rector of Churchstow, on the 22nd. Bacheler used the Seal of the President of the Consistory Court of Exeter; and the Parishioners, who signed on the 24th of July, used "the seal of the Dean of Woodleigh." See Stafford's *Register*, pages 228, 229. See also, page 73, for the "Ordinacio" between the Prior and Monks of Cowick and the Parishioners of St. Thomas's, Exeter, which "was sealed by the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Prior and Convent; also, by the Dean of Kenn (within whose Deanery the Church stands), *at the request of John, the Vicar;* and by the Dean of Christianity, at the request of Richard Holand, and seven other parishioners, *because they had no common seal of their own.*" The late Rev. William Dansey, in his valuable and exhaustive work on the Office of Dean-Rural, shows that of the authentic Seals of the Deans-Rural of England, not a single *matrix* is known to exist. "The stores of the British Museum, the Antiquarian Society, and the Bodleian have been searched in vain." A few *impressions* survive, and Mr. Dansey gives wood-cuts of several; but they are extremely rare. It appears that the effigy, or other device, on a Dean-Rural's Seal always had reference to the Dedication of the *Matrix Ecclesia* of the Deanery, *i.e.*, the *Ecclesia* which gave it its name. Now, Woodleigh Church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and accordingly this Seal represents the Virgin and Child, the legend being simply "Y[e] · DEAN · RVRAL · W." These inscriptions, it should be noted, were always *official*, not *personal;* so the *name* of the Dean-Rural never appears. Kennett tells us that the Deans were "invested in their Office by the delivery of the Common Seal, which at the death of each Dean was returned to the Bishop, or committed into custody by his order, to be given to a successor at the Bishop's nomination." Of course, it is well known that throughout the (old) Diocese of Exeter, the Bishop does not appoint to this Office, neither is the Office for life: the clergy elect, and the elections are held annually, at the Visitations of the Archdeacons, and have been so holden from time immemorial; the antient forms being still observed with the exception of the investiture by the delivery of the Seal. It is likely, however, that a *facsimile* of the antient Seal of the Deanery from which I write, an impression of which has been, thus, happily discovered by the Dean-Rural himself, will shortly be prepared; to be kept, not only as an interesting memory of the Past, but, also, for use, and particularly for its antient use as the symbol of investiture.

The name of "de Cotelonde" is noteworthy. He was undoubtedly "of" the estate now called "Courtlands," but marked "Cutland" in the (old) Ordnance Map. The country-people still, so far as my experience goes, call the place Cutland; and that they are right in so doing is clearly shown on the authority of this document of the year 1334.

✠ ✠ ✠

KNIGHT SERVICE IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, IN THE TIME OF HENRY II.

(Concluded.)

BY A. J. MONDAY.

"Charter of William Malet. These are the knights of old feoffment of the fee of William *Malet*, which he holds in chief of the King.

William Fitz-Reginald VII knights and third part of a knight.

Baldwin Malet II knights and IIIrd part.

Thomas de Halsweie I knight.

Digitized by Google

Osbert de Eston [*Hundred Roll* (*temp.* Edward I.) of Cannington refers to John de Eston, now Easton] III knights.

Roger Arundel I knight.

Robert de Wode I knight.

Serlo de Braicot [Braicota] I knight.

Jordan de Cnolle [Enolla] I knight.

Walter de Saint Quintain I knight.

Jordan de Stafford I knight.

Radulf Hosatus half of a knight.

These are of old feoffment and so many he owes to the King.

Robert Malherbe I knight and IIIIth part of one knight.

Helias de Meisi the fourth part of a knight.

John Belet and Henry de Lopen I knight. So far as I know Henry holds now the fifth part.

Philip Buzar the fifth part of a knight.

William Hostiarius [the Usher] the twentieth part of a knight.

Of new feoffment these under written

Robert Fitz-Bernard I knight.

Osebert de Bainvill the tenth part of a knight.

Malgerus —— the fifth part.

Robert Fitz-Reiner half of a knight.

William de Norfolc the tenth part of a knight.

William himself owes to the King half a knight in Kent of the Honour which he gave him."

"Charter of Young Drogo [Dru] de Montacute [Monte Acuto]. These are the knights of the Barony of Young Drogo de Montacute [*Montagu*] of the lesser knights [*de parvis militibus*] of the Count of Mortaigne of whom three knights do no service to the King, except as much as the other Barons of England ought to perform.

William de Malherbe [Mala Herba] IIII knights.

Robert Fitz-John I knight.

Jordan Guihaine I knight.

Henry *Lovell* [Lupellus] holds unjustly the land in Dichenescove and without warrant, and deforces that from Drogo whom he owes I knight.

Robert Fitz-William occupies and holds unjustly the land of Winburneford for which he owes half a knight.

Hamo —— half a knight.

Helyas de Arden half a knight.

Thomas de Tolra [Tolre] half a knight.

Richard Fitz-Bernard the third part of a knight.

And of new feoffment, William de Montacute I knight. Adieu.

The whole IX knights and half and III parts of one knight and I knight which Henry Lovell deforces."

"Charter of William *Fitz-William* of Haselberge [Haseberga]. I William Fitz-William of Haselbury have three knights of old feoffment in the year and on the day that King H the grandfather of the Lord the King was alive and dead, of which William Fitz-Terricus owes me the service of two knights. And I do the service of I knight for my Lordship of Haselberge and I have no other fee of new feoffment.

Richard Revel holds Langeporte and Cury by the service of II knights."

"Charter of Robert Fitz-Ralph. To his Lord the King of England, Robert Fitz-Ralph, sends greeting and service. This is to acquaint your highness that I hold eighty ox-gangs of land [XX *libratas terræ*] of a fee in return for the service of one knight, which were the property of Reginald *Fitz-Hugh* in Somerset and so much our predecessors held and so much I ought to render to you."

"Charter of Nicholas Fitz-Harding. I Nicholas Fitz-Harding hold of the King the fee of two knights and a half. And of this fee William Fitz-Osbert holds two parts of a knight. And Wimund a third part. My father in the time of King Henry was enfeoffed of those two and the rest remains to me in my Lordship except three virgates of Land which two knights Baldwin and Hildebrand, which my father gave them and they assist me in performing my service. I have enfeoffed noone since my father's death."

"Charter of Alexander de Alno. To his Lord the King of England Alexander de Alno sends greeting and services. You commanded me to tell you the service of my fee let that be accomplished as your highness wishes. Since all that belongs to my fee is given for the service of one knight and my predecessors have done such and so much for your predecessors This also is to acquaint your highness that I after the death of King Henry enfeoffed no knight but my father gave part of the land of his lordship to his brother Hugh de Alno in order that if it should be necessary he might give the service of one knight to defend all the land of my father and that was given to him and his heirs in the time of King William."

"Charter of Henry de Cultura. I Henry de Cultura have the fee of one knight of the King in Chief and I have no fee of old or new feoffment."

"Charter of Philip de Columbiers. In the time of King H there were ten knights with fees of the one fee, which Philip de Columbiers held to wit.

Hugh the Cupbearer [Pincerna] de Torneb the fee of I knight.

Helyas de Carevill at Lokinton [Lockington] the fee of I knight.

William Fitz-Terricus de Otremetone [Otterhampton] the fee of I knight.

Hugh Fichet de Spraketone [Spaxton] the fee of I knight.

Hugh Fitz-Malger de Gaherste [Gothurst] the fee of I knight.

Geoffry de Vere de Ulmereston the fee of I knight.

At Hilda the fee of I knight.

William *Luvell* at Stocklande the fee of half a knight.

Robert de Orivee the fee of half a knight.

Digitized by Google

William Fitz-Jordan of Alveston half a knight.
Richard Fitz-Ralph at Painefeld half a fee.
After the death of King Henry one knight's fee of the Lordship of Alurinton, Hugh de Ralege [Raleigh]."

"Charter of William del Estre. These are the knights of the Barony of Richard del Estre of old feoffment.
Richard Fitz-Serlo owes to the same I knight.
Ralph Cumterell IIIrd part of one knight.
Roger de Puxinton IIIrd part of a knight.
And the village of Estre IIIrd part of a knight.

Of new feoffment, which Richard himself has enfeoffed of his Lordship Baldwin de Belestane the fourth part of one knight.

And of his Lordship Richard himself owes to the Lord the King the service of two knights.

Total IIII knights and there are the lesser knights [*parvis militibus*] of the Count of Mortaigne three of whom only do the service of two to the King. Three of these also are of the Barony of Montacute in Somerset and the fourth of the honour of Berchamstede in Northamtescire."

"Charter of Walter of Bretagne [Britonis]. I Walter Brito [*Brett*] owe the Lord the King for the service of the Knights enfeoffed from the time of King H [Henry] the service of XV knights of which Roger Fitz-Milo holds the fee of I knight.
Robert de Valletort the fee of I knight.
Ralph de *Leigh* [Lega] the fee of I knight.
Robert de Stanton the fee of two knights.
William Brito the fee of I knight.
William Fossard the fee of two knights.
Gilebert de Torna, if the whole fee held by himself, he might owe the service of II knights.
Alexander Fitz-Warine the fee of II knights.
Roger de Bulkewrthe half a knight.
Geoffrey de Cnoltone the fee of half a knight.

And to my Lord the fee of I knight and a half.

And I have no one enfeoffed who was not enfeoffed in the year and on the day when King Henry was alive and dead and all these of the fee of the Earl of Mortaigne, who only performs the service of two parts of a knight, which is a smaller fee."

"Charter of William Fitz-Geoffrey. William Fitz-Geoffrey holds of the King the half of a knight."

"Charter of Robert de Beauchamp [Bellocampo]. To his dearest Lord the King of England H. [Henry], etc., Robert de Beauchamp sends greeting and faithful services. My Lord according to your command I signify to you as my Lord what Hugh de Valletort holds of me of the fee which I hold of you in chief the fees of VII knights."

"Charter of Henry Lovell [Henrici Lupelli]. Such is the number of Henry Lovell.
Robert de Sturton holds of the same fee three knights.
Robert Luvell I knight.
Eustace de Radlis I knight.
Robert de Clivedon II knights.
Robert de Gundevill II knights.
Wincend de Craucumbe and Reginald Heirun I.
William de Crukez two knights.
Ralph de Sparkeford I knight.
Robert de Baketerpe and Robert Fitz-Baldewin I.
William de Monasteriis I knight.
Robert de Punesholte two knights.
Robert *Travers* I knight.

These are enfeoffed of old feoffment.

Geoffrey the son of the Chancellor holds of the same fee one knight, of his lordship. This is of new feoffment."

"Charter of William de Erleigh. To his Lord, the King of England, William de Erleigh sends faithful service, with greeting. This is to inform your Lordship that from my fee I ought be your Chamberlain [*Camerarius vester*] and I have one knight with a fee, that is Thomas de Bercham, of old feoffment and no one of new feoffment. Adieu."

"Charter of Geoffry de Mandevill. I Geoffrey de Mandevill hold the fee of one knight of my Lord the King in Somersete which is called Herdinton."

"Charter of Hugh de Curcell. Hugh de Curcell holds of the King the fee of one knight and of that fee he gave the same to the father. Roger de Grainton the fourth part of a knight. William de Wrotham [Wroth] holds the land, which was Robert de Obervill's, for the fee of I knight, by the gift of the King to Richard. Hubert de Burgh holds Rameli and Mill Croft [*Molendina*], which were of William de Romarumper."

A close perusal of the *Liber Niger* shows that at the time of its compilation there were among the chief landowners three acknowledged ranks or conditions of life, *viz.*:—(1) Count (from *comes*, a companion), the king's companion; baron (from the Latin *baro*, soldier who served for pay, but which appellation in course of time became extended to any military chief with others serving under him—a man naturally better fitted for the camp than the court), whose possessions afterwards gave the dignity or rank to the owner; (3) *miles*, a knight, who served under the baron, the possession of whose fief or fee gave the hereditary right to the vassal to be addressed as "Sir." Then certain titles arose about the same time not derivable from territorial possessions, but arising from the nature of certain offices discharged by the individual honoured with the dignity such as that of *Vice-comes*,

Digitized by Google

or Viscount, the count's deputy during the absence of the latter at Court. "Young Drogo de Monte-Acuto," although not expressly so stated, represented the Count of Mortaigne in that capacity. Shortly after the date of the compilation of the *Liber Niger*, the knight's shield bearer—his serjeant (from the Latin *serviens*)—who performed military service for him during his absence, had an acknowledged rank or dignity conferred upon him—that of Esquire.

Two land measures have been referred to, viz., *librata terræ* and that of a virgate. A *librata terræ* appears to have consisted of four ox-gangs, and an ox-gang of twenty acres. A virgate varied from fifteen to thirty acres.

Addenda and Corrigenda.—The name of an Elias Cotel appears in the *Lay Subsidy Roll* (95-6) of the county of Devon, 1 Edward III., for the hundred of Halberton.

The Dameral famtly, referred to in "Knight Service in Devonshire," held several manors in the western part of that county, not the eastern.

For Joslen de Hiliun, a knight feudatory of the honour of Berry (Pomeroy), read Joslen de Heliun. Two of this surname are named on the *Lay Subsidy Roll*, 1 Edward III. (A.D. 1326), for the county of Devon, just quoted, *viz.*, Ralph Hilioun, of the hundred of Hayridge, and Peter Hilion, of the hundred of West Budley. This Roll, as far as it relates to the eastern part of Devonshire, is almost perfect: it ought to be printed.

❃ ❃ ❃

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF SAINT IVES.

BY "PORTHMINSTER."

WHENCE does the town of Saint Ives derive its name? This is by no means so simple a question as it looks. I do not pretend myself to have solved the mystery, but the following notes afford some material towards an investigation of the subject.

It was in the latter part of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth centuries that, according to Leland, a numerous company of Irish saints, bishops, abbots, and sons and daughters of kings and noblemen, "came into Cornewaul and landed at Pendinas, a peninsula and stony rok, wher now the toun of Saint Iēs standeth." (And see Blight, *Churches of West Cornwall*, 1885.) Among these devoted missionaries was the blessed Ia, otherwise Hya and Eia, the virgin daughter of an Irish chieftain. All that is now known concerning the saint may be summed up in a few words: she landed with her companions at Pendinas, and assisted them for a time in their holy enterprise, but was put to death by the sword, at the command of Tudor, the king of that district, who resided at Riviere, near Hayle. She was so greatly revered by the Christians that a chapel was dedicated in her honour at the town of Pendinas, which afterwards became known as Dinas Eia, or "Ia's fortified town."

The Manor of Saint Ives has always been termed, in legal documents, the "Manor of Dinas Eia and Porthia." The latter word, meaning "Ia's Cove," would seem to refer to the small bay and beach which now constitute the harbour of Saint Ives, while Dinas Eia was no doubt at first only the fortified peninsula, now known as "the Island."

So far all is sufficiently plain. But now, how are we to account for the present name of the town? Is it a development from "Saint Ia's"? Such a derivation would appear to be etymologically impossible. In fact, notwithstanding the coincidence of sound, Saint Ives does not owe its name to the pious Irish princess, but to Ivo, another missionary to West Cornwall, who, long after the martyrdom of Saint Ia, namely in the ninth century, preached the Gospel to the Britons of Cornwall. Perhaps through confusion with Saint Ia, this Ivo is by some writers called an "*Irish* or Persian" bishop, but the most reliable accounts show him to have been a Persian. Alban Butler (*Lives of the Saints*) calls this saint "Ivo or Iva, a Persian bishop." As to Ivo, no more is known than that, after preaching and baptising in Cornwall and other parts of Britain, he was interred in the Benedictine monastery at the town since called after him, Saint Ives, in Huntingdonshire, where, centuries later, his corpse was discovered. The

Digitized by Google

Law Latin Dictionary of 1718 calls the Huntingdonshire town "Villa Sancti Ivonis Persiæ," thus testifying to the tradition of the saint's eastern origin.

Now to trace historically the various names of Saint Ives through their different forms. We have seen that the earliest designation of the place was Pendinas, which afterwards was changed for Dinas Eia and Porthia. As to the derivation of these names from that of the female saint there can be no doubt; but there is evidence that the name of the parish was popularly connected with the Persian bishop, so far back as the 14th century. There is at Malta, among the records of the Knights of Saint John, a MS. "*Extent*" of the Hospitallers' possessions in Great Britain, dated 1338 (Camden Society's publications, 1855). This document states that the Preceptory of Trebigh, in the parish of Saint Madron, received three pence by the year from the glebe of Saint *Ivo*—"*gleba ecclie. Scti. Iuonis.*"

Still, although it is evident that both Saint Ivo and Saint Ia have been commonly regarded as titulars of the church and parish of Saint Ives, the weight of testimony is decidedly in favour of the claim of the martyred princess to be considered the primary patron of the place.

Thus Popes Alexander V. (28th October, 1409) and John XXIII. (18th November, 1410) recommended the Bishop of Exeter to make "capellas Sancti Tewynnoci et *Sancte Ye*" (the chapels of Towednack and Saint Ya) parochial, they being at that time in the parish of Lelant. Again, in a Lay Subsidy Valuation of *circa* 1520, preserved at the Record Office, Saint Ives is called "Parochia de Ya."

Holinshed's *Chronicle*, written in 1586, always calls the town "St Ies." He says:—

> "There is also at the verie point of the said Pendinas, a chappell of Saint Nicholas, beside the church of saint Ia, an Irish woman saint."

It would seem from this extract that the parish church was at that time understood to be dedicated to Saint Ia, and not to Saint Ivo—in fact, the chronicler makes no allusion to that bishop.

From the commencement of the 17th century, however, down to the present day, the town has been called Saint Ives, for the Borough Accounts and the Parish Registers, which commence in 1639 and 1651 respectively, know no other name for the locality.

Whatever may have been its dedication, the ancient chapel which occupied the site of the present parish church was hallowed by the presence within its sanctuary of the bones of Saint Ia, which were transferred to the now existing structure upon its completion in 1426, and there enshrined, under the jealous guardianship of the Augustinian canons. It does not appear to be known what fate these relics met with at the Reformation, nor what was done with the illumined legendary from which, on her festival day, the acts of the glorious martyr Saint Ia were solemnly read out at high mass in the parish church (Drew, *History of Cornwall*). Some of our Cornish antiquaries would probably very much like to find this manuscript, but doubtless the local iconoclasts took care to deprive them of the chance—or did some Catholic Arundel or Trenwith send it safely off to Brittany or Flanders?

This slight notice of Saint Ia would be incomplete without mentioning that her name is perpetuated by the holy well with which it has been for centuries associated, and which, in the Celtic vernacular of Cornwall, was and still is known as Ventan Eia; and also that a street in the town is called Eia street. Saint Ia's day in the calendar is the 3rd February, and Saint Ivo's the 5th March; but Saint Ia's festival was kept on the Sunday after Candlemas Day.

The memorial window recently placed in Saint Ives Church, to commemorate a deceased and much esteemed gentleman, is appropriately emblazoned with the effigies of Saint Ia and Saint Sennen, her companion. These, and the revered name of John Newman Tremearne, which is inscribed beneath them, remind each who looks thereon that "the memory of the just is blessed."

Digitized by Google

Notes.

An Eccentric Plymouth Physician.—The following very interesting reference to a medical man, who lived in Plymouth more than a hundred years ago, is taken from Venning's *Postal Directory, &c., for Cornwall* (1881). Not a few of those who have spent their lives in the laborious profession of medicine in Plymouth have left literary works behind them, but the vast majority have devoted themselves to the practical duties of their calling, and left no records to bespeak the attention of posterity. Dr. Martyn has endeavoured to make his death and burial an enduring protest against what he considered a superstition of his day. EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D.

Plymouth.

"BOTUSFLEMING.—Since going to Press with the information respecting this parish, the publisher was informed there was a monument erected more than 100 years since, in a field on Church Town Estate, belonging to M. Loam, Esq., in the occupation of Mr. W. Lamerton. Prompted by curiosity, I visited this strange place of sepulture with a friend, and found it situated about ¼ of a mile from the Churchyard, secluded from the public gaze. On approaching the spot we saw a huge monument about 12 feet in height, enclosed in iron railings with girders, and a masonry wall on one side against the hill, with a large square block of granite forming the tomb, and a marble slab for the inscription; on the tomb rested a granite pier about 6 feet high, but we found it thickly overgrown with ivy leaves and briars, giving us the idea that

"'No solitary traveller ever passed that way,'

or it would not have been left thus neglected; with the aid of a ladder and hook we cleared away the ives and thorns so closely interwoven around the inscription, which time and neglect have almost obliterated, and by careful examination discovered the following remarkable epitaph:

"'*Here lieth the body of William Martyn of the Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Doctor of Physick, who died the 22nd day of November, in the year of our* LORD JESUS CHRIST, *1762, aged 62 years. He was an honest good-natur'd man, willing to do all the good in his power to all mankind; and not willing to hurt any person. He lived and died a Catholic Christian, in the true not depraved Popish sense of the word, had no superstitious veneration for Church or Churchyard ground, and willing by his example if that might have any influence to lessen the unreasonable esteem which some poor men and women, through prejudice of education, often shew for it in frequently parting with the earnings of many a hard Day's Labour, which might be better bestowed in sustenance for themselves and families, to pay for Holy Beds for their Kins-folks' Corpses, through a Ridiculous Fear lest their Kins-folks at the Day of Judgment should some way or other suffer because their Corpses were wrongly situated or not, where the worldly advantage of their spiritual guides loudly called for them.*'

"It appears that the land belonged to the person that was here buried, and it was so settled by his Will that the monument cannot be destroyed, although it is sadly neglected."

* * *

Cornish Tokens.—In addition to the list of tokens published in the *Western Antiquary* (VI., page 79), perhaps the following extract from the *Cornish Telegraph* of Dec. 2nd, 1886, may be of interest: "At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, held yesterday at Truro, the Chairman said that Mr. Tremayne, of Heligan, had presented an ancient token to the Museum, the like of which had not been found before. It was about the size of a farthing, and was found in Mevagissey Church, broken in two. On one side was inscribed the name "James Bonython," with three *fleurs de lis*, and on the other side, "Mevagissey 1651," with "B.I.M." in the centre. In olden times tokens were issued by trades-people as substitutes for coins of the realm, and the issuers would honour them when presented in the shops. Tokens were issued in nearly every town in Cornwall, but this is the only one which had come to light in Mevagissey." H. H.

Porthleven.

THE following interesting communication on the same subject appeared in the *Western Morning News* for Dec. 1st, 1886:—

"CORNISH TOKENS.—Sir,—In your valuable paper of Friday last you gave the annual report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. In it I note that a token found when restoring Mevagissey Church, and issued by James Bonython, in Mevagissey, in the year 1651, was presented to the institution by Mr. John Tremayne, of Heligan. It farther states that in the olden times tokens were used by trades-people in nearly every town in Cornwall, but this is the only one which had come to light in Mevagissey. I may tell you I know of another token issued from this place. It is to be found in the Museum at Wisbech, in the county of Norfolk, and is of copper. On one side is "Mevagissey," and on the other it bears the name of "Keagle, 1661." The person, or possibly the family of Keagles, must have been of some importance here long ago, as a hill about a half-mile from the town is still known as Keagles Hill; beside this, I have a very old fish buckler in my possession with the word "Keagle" branded on it. Other than these, the oldest inhabitant knows nothing of the name or any associations connected with it. And while on this subject it may not be out of place for me to tell you that in pulling down an old house in Gorran Haven about a year ago a token was found much like the one described in the report, and I have it now in my possession; on one side is "Richard Webber, 1664," and on the other is "Of Lestithell"—these words are near the outer edge; in the centre are the initials "R. W." I often wonder where this Lestithell is situated.—Yours truly,

"MATTHIAS DUNN.

"Mevagissey, Cornwall, November 29th, 1886."

Digitized by Google

Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers; and, A Day with Mr. Hawker.—As connected with this subject, and also with the life of the late Rev. Robert Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, it may perhaps not be uninteresting to put on record my own experiences.

It is now many years ago that I was travelling with my father and a cousin in the north of Cornwall, two of us in a gig and the third on horseback. We had arranged to spend Sunday at Morwenstow and to go from thence to Kilkhampton. As the church bells were stopping we entered Morwenstow, and asking some loiterers where we could put up our horses, they answered, "At the Vicarage." We naturally demurred at this, but were assured that "everybody did so." So having left our horses in the vicarage stables, we proceeded to church; on entering we were somewhat astonished to see the church decorated with perfectly yellow and dead branches, and the Vicar himself appeared in his reading desk in a sort of bower of what looked like Autumn leaves—being July the effect was the more peculiar.

After service we were claimed as guests at the vicarage, but it was not till we had been seated some time at his hospitable table that he asked our names. His explanation of the dead leaves was most characteristic. It was not long after Bishop Philpotts' decision that the floral decoration of churches was illegal. Mr. Hawker's branches had just been put up in honour of one of the great festivals. "I cannot replace these branches with fresh ones," he said, "because I cannot disobey my Bishop; but, at the same time, as a lady chooses to object to them, till she has withdrawn her opposition they must remain, as, of course, it is impossible for me to be dictated to by a parishioner!"

We spent the afternoon with him and his wife—a charming elderly woman, whose sober sweetness and bright intellect had a calming and comforting effect upon his life. He gave us the most graphic accounts of the numerous shipwrecks that had taken place on that iron-bound coast, and, with a voice and manner that absolutely enthralled us, gave such pathetic details that we were affected to tears. Kilkhampton was forgotten.

After evening service we went on to Bude. The Vicar went with us, riding one of the horses that he had bred himself, to show us the way; and surely not often was so strange a figure seen. His hair almost fell upon his shoulders, he was attired in a cassock, and wore a Greek priest's cap, or biretta, on his head. As we drove beside the cliffs, the road became too rough for me to keep my seat, so he dismounted and offered me his arm; we were now practically alone, and, in a kind of monologue, he poured forth, in the most eloquent words I ever heard, a description of the sea and all its glories. He quoted Isaiah, the Psalms, Byron, Keble, and what not; verses from the two first have ever since been associated in my mind with Mr. Hawker, and this was to me by far the most remarkable part of this memorable day.

We parted on the cliffs, and I never saw him again; but no one, who had spent the day with him as we did, could ever believe that he could by any possibility act a lie, and remain Vicar of Morwenstow when in heart a Romanist.

I retain the sermon that we had heard him preach, which he gave me. It was written on *rubrically*-edged paper, and remains one of my greatest treasures.

It was a day never to be forgotten, and in my memory's almanac it is ever marked with a red letter.

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir Joshua Reynolds: His Studio Chair.—Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to cull from the pages of *Notes & Queries* some particulars respecting the history of the "Sitter's Chair of Reynolds's Studio." This chair was given by the representatives of Sir Joshua to James Barry, R.A., in acknowledgment of his warm eulogium of the deceased on January 30th, 1794. Barry wrote of it as having "had a glorious career of fortune, instrumental as it has been in giving the most advantageous stability to the otherwise fleeting graces of a Lady Sarah Bunbury or a Waldegrave, or in perpetuating the negligent honest exterior of the Rambler, the Traveller, and of almost everyone whom the public admiration gave a currency for abilities, beauty, rank, and fashion," etc.

After the death of Barry it came into the possession of Dr. Fryer, Barry's biographer, "at whose sale, when it was on the point of being knocked down for half a guinea," it was purchased for a larger sum on behalf of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Next it passed to Sir M. Archer Shee, and when disposed of at his sale it was purchased by Sir Charles Eastlake for the sum of £5 15s. 6d. From him it passed to Sir Francis Grant, "at whose sale, March 28th, 1879, it was bought for £70 by Sir F. Leighton, the *sixth* President of the Royal Academy who has owned the relic. To secure it for the future, Sir Frederic gave it to the Royal Academy, and that body deposited it in the Diploma Gallery of their institution with other relics of Sir Joshua."

H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Curious Epitaphs.—The churchyard at Marystow, near Launceston, contains some very curious monumental inscriptions, which you may perhaps think worthy of a corner in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Safe Peace gards him
That safe gards Peace
Safe Rest This Motto
Now I Cease."
(Skull and Crossbones.)

Another records, first that James Sargeant married Penelope, the daughter, etc., and was buried 1656, and continues:—

"Goe thou O carkas rest in dust
why wilt thou ever stay
for my fweet Saviour hope it is
to live with him for aye
come hither living breathing dust
beehold this thing in mee
as now thou art soe once J was
and as J am soe fhalt thou bee."

Digitized by Google

The same tablet goes on to say that "Martin . . . second husband of above Penelope died 1659, which record is followed by these lines:—

"O death thou ſuggenar [*sic*] soe bold
who takes the young aſſoones the old
repent therefore make noe delay
when that doth come takes all away."

Another example reads:—

"Here Vnder Lyeth the body of
Thomas Stert, of Coryton Yeo-
man vvho departed this life the
1th [*sic*] day of April 1665.
"Memento Mori.

"This stone may speak of human vertu suruiuers read
and gather ſome instructions from the dead
would you be happy, friends then pious bee
the gifts of grace leads to felifity
and after death that-s the best way to bee
from all vncharitable ſencers free
dry up your tears for he whose comfort is
he that did end his life, hath now begun his bliss."

The next example is perhaps the quaintest specimen, not only for its wealth of capital letters, in which the last is almost entirely wanting, but also for the curious idea evolved out of its play on the name of the deceased, who was a vicar of the name of Rose, who died in 1696. The inscription is:—

"Here Lies a Chain of Gold,
A Pearl in Dust,
A ſtock of Roses; Which
in Heaven must
Garnish the Dish When
GOD shall Feast ye Just."

May I finally ask your readers if the word "ſuggenar," in the second epitaph, is at all a common variant of the word "sojourner," which I take to be meant in that instance? I have never met with it before. HIBYSKWR.

* * *

Devonshire M.P.s.—Speaking of members of Parliament, a few notes concerning county connexions may not be uninteresting. I observe that Mr. Henry Webster Lawson, son of the chief proprietor of the *Telegraph*, and member for St. Pancras, and who has just gone on a yachting cruise with Sir William Harcourt, is the husband of a daughter of Sir Henry de Bathe, who has property in North Devon. Mr. Lawson was educated at Balliol, Oxford. Last November four young men of the same college—Mr. Lawson, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Godfrey Samuelson, and Mr. Seymour Stevenson—stood for Parliament. Of these, only one was unsuccessful—Mr. Samuelson—and that by only 182 votes out of a total of 11,000 electors at Tewkesbury.

Mr. Stevenson, the most distinguished and intellectual of the gifted four, is connected with this county, his mother having been the grand-daughter of the late Mr. Vincent Biscoe and Lady Jane Biscoe, a daughter of a former Duke of Somerset.

It may be remarked that Sir Henry de Bathe, above mentioned, and the Countess of Iddesleigh are cousins, as the maternal grandfathers of each were first cousins of the same family, namely, the Earles of Liverpool. One of the present family of Earles (I believe the head) married a Miss Fletcher, cousin of one of the most respected private residents at Barnstaple. The Earles are an old family, the baronetcy being created by Mr. Gladstone in 1869. One of the family, Mr. Earle, M.P. for Maldon, was private secretary to Mr. Disraeli when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It will be remembered that Sir Henry de Bathe, who is an ardent Conservative, and one of the prominent members of the Westminster Conservative Association, came down at the recent elections and recorded his vote for the party.—From the *Exeter Gazette*, December, 1886.

* * *

NORTH DEVON men will be pleased to know that the Marquis of Bristol, as Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk, has appointed the Rev. A. Packer a magistrate for that county. The Rev. A. Packer is a brother of Mr. Packer, a foremost agriculturist of Tawstock, near Barnstaple—a family which has almost a perfect pedigree, traceable in Bishopsnympton, Kingsnympton, Tawstock, and elsewhere in North Devon, for more than three centuries. The Rev. A. Packer was for many years an active and zealous parish clergyman at Bolton, in Lancashire, and was promoted by the late Lord Beaconsfield, in 1878, to the Crown living of Hartest, in Suffolk. Lord Beaconsfield showed his appreciation of him not only by presenting him with the living of Hartest, but by giving two benefactions, amounting in the aggregate to £350, towards the restoration of Hartest parish church. The Rev. A. Packer was forty years ago a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Gazette*. Mr. Packer has also been a formidable opponent of the Liberationist Society. I remember on one occasion, some eight or nine years since, while he was at Barnstaple for his holidays, he attended a meeting of the Society, and by the force of his argument, and the persistency with which he kept the lecturer to the point, succeeded in carrying the whole audience with him, and entirely routing the ill-informed lecturer.—From the *Exeter Gazette*, Dec., 1886.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

113.—**"Walrond of Woodhouse, Co. of Somerset."**—This extract is taken from the pedigree of a branch of my people in Heralds' Visitation of Wilts, year 1623, wherein it states that Mary, daughter of Robert Cottell, of Oakhampton, married John Walrond, of Woodhouse, Somerset. Where can I find this Woodhouse? I cannot trace it. W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, London, S.E.

Digitized by Google

114.—**Pendennis Castle.**—In Clarendon's *State Papers*, Vol. I., years 1523 to 1649 (Oxford, 1872. Originals in Bodleian Library) is much concerning the siege of Pendennis Castle during the Civil Wars. I note—No. 2133, February, 1645-6—a proposal to erect a chapel in Pendennis Castle, with contributors' coats of arms to be affixed in such chapel. Was this proposition ever carried out? If so, who were the contributors? I notice that stout old John Arundel of Trerise, John Digby, Symon Cottell, Abraham Shipman, and some nineteen other officers of the king's forces were shut up there.

W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, London, S.E.

* * *

115.—**St. Guy.**—Would some reader of the *Western Antiquary* give some particulars respecting St. Guy. I believe that the church of East Buckland is the only one in Devonshire named after him. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

* * *

116.—**Woodbury Regimental Colours.**—In Woodbury church there hangs a faded and tattered colour, formerly borne by the Woodbury Volunteers, a corps raised during the old French war. I want to know what was the exact designation of this corps, when it was raised and when disbanded; also any other particulars connected with its history. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

* * *

117.—**More Drake Legends.**—In a brief sketch by Bret. Harte, entitled "The Legend of Devil's Point," I find some interesting references to Sir Francis Drake. This "Devil's Point" is not the locality so named near Plymouth, but a bluff promontory on the northern shore of San Francisco Bay, at a point where the Golden Gate broadens into the Pacific. The writer of the sketch referred to is detailing the circumstances which gave the locality its infelicitous reputation and name. He says: "Vague rumours were bruited of a supernatural influence that had been exercised on the tenants. Strange stories were circulated of the origin of the diabolical title by which the promontory was known. By some it was believed to be haunted by the spirit of one of Sir Francis Drake's sailors, who had deserted his ship in consequence of stories told by the Indians of gold discoveries, but who had perished by starvation on the rocks. A *vaquero* who had once passed a night in the ruined cabin, related how a strangely dressed and emaciated figure had knocked at the door at midnight and demanded food. Other story-tellers, of more historical accuracy, roundly asserted that Sir Francis himself had been little better than a pirate, and had chosen this spot to conceal quantities of ill-gotten booty, taken from neutral bottoms, and had protected his hiding-place by the orthodox means of hellish incantation and diabolic agencies," and so on. There are other references to Drake, but this is enough for my purpose—to show that the memory of the great sea-captain, the discoverer of New Albion, still lingers in the locality. May I conclude my note by putting a query, and soliciting from your American correspondents information of any other traditions in California in which Drake figures?

DEVONIAN.

* * *

118.—**San Francisco and Sir Francis Drake.**—Am I right in supposing that the name of San Francisco is in any way connected with our Devonshire hero, who was one of the first, if not the first Englishman that landed in the beautiful bay where the splendid city of "Frisco" now stands? His name and fame still lingers in the neighbourhood, in the legends and traditions of the place, and it may be that the city was so named in Drake's honour. DEVONIAN.

* * *

119.—**What is the Proper Crest of the Plymouth Corporation?**—In most instances, where the arms of Plymouth are shown accompanied with the supporters, a coronet surrounding a fire beacon and a number of flags—always six, I believe—is also shown; but I have lately noticed that in some cases each of these flags bears the saltire and four castles, while in others they are drawn with the Union Jack. Which is the correct form, and why should the flags be six in number? Is it in reference to the modern number of wards in the town? QUERENS.

* * *

120.—**Cardmaker.**—Can you tell me what is the meaning of this word, and whether there is a locality in London still called by that name? It occurs in a letter (from which I give an extract) dated March 13th, 1536, written by a London curate to the Mayor of Plymouth, and quoted in J. A. Froude's *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elisabeth* (London, 1856), Vol. II., page 446. The extract runs thus: "On Tuesday in Ember Week the Bishop of Rochester came to Crutched Friars and inhibited a Doctor and three or four more to hear confession; and so in Cardmaker and other places."

(*Notes & Queries*, November 13th, 1886). A.H.H.M.

* * *

121.—**The Derivation of Horrabridge.**—What is the oldest form in which the name of this place appears? Of course, one is familiar with the commonly received derivation, as a corruption of the word "horror," but I take it there is really no confirmatory evidence of this idea. Is it not rather to be derived from the Norse or Icelandic? *Orri* in that tongue is the "moor-fowl," and was applied as a personal name to some of their warriors. Perhaps we have here another relic of the visits of the Northmen to this locality? H. SHARROCK.

* * *

122.—**Wilmark.**—Is the Christian name Wilmark or Wilmarke a common one in old records? The name is to be found in the Cartulary of St. Nicholas' Priory, Exeter.

F. B. J.

Digitized by Google

123.—**Dartmoor Crosses: Direction of their Arms.**—In reference to the supposed use of these crosses as marks on the road directing the wayfaring, I should like to ask whether the arms are always placed in one direction as regards the points of the compass, or whether they are so placed in relation to the path to be followed that the traveller would know in what direction to proceed. I do not think this has been mentioned in any of the notes on the subject in your columns. For my own part, I can scarcely understand their being of any use otherwise than as directing marks, for I presume they are rarely, if ever, within sight of each other. IGNORAMUS.

* * *

124.—**Animal Names of Points on the Cornish Coast.**—I notice that in all old references to the present Rame Head the name is spelt "Ram," without the final *e*. We have also the Lizard Point and the Wolf Rock. Do these names all come from some fancied resemblance to the objects of natural history thus designated, or are they corrupted forms of old Cornish names changed into modern words of similar sound, after the style of Jack's metamorphosis of Bellerophon into "Billy Ruffian"? CURIOUS.

* * *

125.—**Sharrock and King Families.**—I should feel much obliged if any of your Somersetshire readers can give me any extracts from registers relating to these families. From a paper in my possession I find that a George King married one Dorothy Sharrock, and that their daughter was living in Bristol, apparently at the very end of the 18th century, but the paper is incomplete as to date. Being a matter of personal interest only, communications may be addressed to me, care of the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, who will kindly hand them to

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

126.—**John Warham, etc.**—Can anyone give me information of the life, prior to 1630, of the "Rev. Master John Warham a famous preacher at Exeter, and the Rev. Master John Maverick who lived 40 miles from Exeter"; who were chosen ministers by the Puritans who sailed in the *Mary and John* in 1630. F. B. J.

* * *

127.—**Hugh Peverell, etc.**—I should be grateful for information about Hugh Peverell and Roger de Claville, of Plymtree, Devon, who lived probably between 1262 and 1383. F. B. J.

* * *

128.—**Vintry Ward, Plymouth.**—What is the origin of the name of this ward? Mr. J. B. Rowe, in his work on the *Parish of St. Andrew*, ascribes it to the family of Venour, who, with others, assisted in obtaining the incorporation of the town; while Mr. R. N. Worth says that in Leland's time there were four wards—Old Towne, Venar, Lower, and Ventre—and of these Venar Ward received its name from the family referred to. "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" QUERENS.

129.—**Tregoney Relics.**—What has become of the corporation plate, charters, and other papers belonging to Tregoney in Cornwall? Did any of them unfortunately get burnt? As I was never at Tregoney I am quite ignorant of local facts, and I hope there is no harm in asking a question or two for information. County history informs us that Tregoney was a place of great antiquity, the seat of a corporation, and also a town of considerable note, although of late years Truro has been trying to outrun it; also, that it had received charters from the early English kings, but that, as a further favour, in order to confirm ancient rights and to confer new and enlarged privileges, James I., in the year 1622, granted a charter containing fuller powers than before, to the mayor, capital burgesses, and the towns' people:—

"Jacobus Dei gratia, &c. Cum Burgus noster de Tregoney in comitatu nostro Cornub' sit Burgus antiquus et populosus, &c. Cumq' dilecti subditi nostri modo Maior t Burgenses Burgi predicti nos humilime supplicaverint quatenus nos pro meliori regimine, &c. Nos volentes . . ac per presentes . . volumus . . qd predict' Burgus de Tregoney . . sit et permaneat perpetuis futuris temporibs liber Burgus, &c. Et qd maior et Bergenses Burgi predict' et successores sui habeant imppm commune Sigill', &c. Et vlterius, volum' . . qd maior et Capital' Burgenses . . habeant potestatem . . eligend' et nominand', et qd eligere et nominare possint . . vnum probum et discretum virum qui erit et vocabitur Recordator Burgi . . Concessim' insuper . . qd Maior et senior Capital' Burgens' sint Justiciar' ad pacem nostram . . Et insuper volum' . . qd ipsi . . habeant et habebunt vnum discretum et idoneum virum, qui sit, erit, et noiabitur communis Clericus Burgi . . Volum' eciam . . qd de cetero imppm sint et erunt in Burgo predicto duo Officiar' qui erunt et vocabuntur Servien' ad Clavam, qui quidem Servien' ad Clavam erint attenden' . . et super Maior Burgi . . Et vlterius volum' . . qd bene liceat et licebit maior, &c. . nominare, eligere, et preficere Constabular' ac omes al' inferior Officiar' Burgi . . Et vlterius volum' . . qd ipsi . . habeant . . quandam Cur' de Recordo dic' LUNE SEMEL, in quolibet mense . . . Et vlterius volum' . . qd ipsi . . habeant et habebunt infra Burg' predict' vnam prisonam sive Gaolam, &c., &c.

"In cuius rei, &c. Teste me ipo apud Westmonasterin' quarto decimo die Junii, Anno Regni nostri Anglie, Francie, et hibernie, decimo nono, et Scocie quinquagesimo quarto."

I am not aware whether the corporation of Tregoney is in existence or defunct. In the recent case of the dissolution of the corporation of Bradninch, the property thereof became vested in the Charity Commissioners, but the cases may not be similar. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, section 3, enacts: "That all property of any Corporation dissolved by Act, shall be applied for the public benefit of the inhabitants of the place, in such manner as may be provided by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners," etc.; and sub-section 2 provides: "That

Digitized by Google

until any scheme takes effect, the said property shall continue to be held, managed, and enjoyed as heretofore."

Any local museum would be enriched by the two silver maces, or other pieces of plate, the charters, deeds, or account books. Such relics illustrate history, like pictures in a book; and those who care not for reading can learn something by looking at the pictures.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

✠ ✠ ✠

130.—"**The Spectator**" (No. 313).—In this able paper there is an allusion made to two boys at Westminster School, one of whom became a judge under the protector, while the other was engaged in the unhappy enterprise in the West. Who were they? Mr. Serjeant Glyn managed the trial of the prisoners at Exeter, and gave sentence against them to be drawn, hanged, and quartered.* He was evidently the judge referred to. On comparing the episode in the *Spectator* with the trial written by the Hon. Col. John Penruddock himself there are two or three circumstances accurately agreeing, which serve to prove the veracity of the whole account. Mr. Serjeant Glyn did make the best of his way "to London to wayte on his highnesse," contrary to his previous intention of going on to Chard, on the very morning that he had delivered sentence on the 26 prisoners. Again: "The Tryal of the Rebels was very short, and nothing now remained but to pass Sentence on them." This is a rapid but closely true description of the trial where Penruddock was tried "for at least five hours" on Thursday, and the 26 were quickly sentenced on Monday. Who was the curtain hero? Annotators with one consent say Colonel Wake, father of Archbishop Wake. Without going so far as to contradict this, it may be doubted if it is quite certain. In the first place, Capt. U. Crooke names him as one of the five men he pleads for in satisfaction for his articles†; secondly, in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, page 393, there is an account of Wake's usage, sent from the hands of his own son, Capt. Wake, of Shapwicke, the father of Archbishop Wake. From it—for it is long—I extract: ". . after the King's army were all suppress'd, my Father came to live at Blandford . . etc. His Blood was the first spilt in opposition to the Rebels in the West of England . . . . was in the time of the Rebellion Eighteen times a prisoner and Twice condemned to be Hanged Drawn & Quartered, got off from the First by a Rebel-Uncle and the Second time by the Articles I made with Capt Crooke at Southmolton." This confirms Capt. Crooke's articles, and makes Wake the grandfather of the archbishop, and therefore not "afterwards the Father of a Son whom he lived to see promoted in the Church." Besides, this Wake was an old man, but the curtain hero a young man of 35 or so.

The curtain champion must be one of the 26 called to the bar on the 23rd of April. Their names are given in Thurloe, Vol. III., page 394. Robert Duke was reprieved at the intercession of his sister.*

Of the 26 in the death warrant,† John Penruddock, Hugh Grove, and Robert Duke (whose name is inserted over the line and then erased), were to be beheaded, and Richard Reeves, Edward Davy, Thomas Poulton, Edward Willis, Thomas Hilliard, John Haynes, James Horsington, and John Giles, to be only hanged, etc. Dated 3rd May, 1655. The sentence was to be executed on the 16th May. Francis Jones pleads to Thurloe for his life, 2nd June. Henry Collyer, Wm. Wake, Jos. Collier, Chris. Haviland, claimed articles; also another not named. R. Harris, cordwainer, and A. Wilson, cutler, may be struck out as not being likely to have been educated. The rest are Cooke and Browne, not described. The only others are George Duke, gent., Thos. Fitz James, gent, Nicolas Mussell (whose pedigree is in the Wilts Visitation, 1623, printed by Dr. Marshall), and Hans Stiver, gent., concerning whom any information would be gladly received.

R. E. H. D.

* Thurloe's *State Papers*, Vol, III., page 378—State Trials: Penruddock's Trial.

† Thurloe's *State Papers*, Vol. III.

* Thurloe, III., 402, and *State Papers*, 1660, Vol. XX., Nos. 78 and 80. Printed in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, No. 42.

† Oliver's *Exeter*, edition 1821, page 100.

Replies.

"**Tamerton Church**" (VI., page 82, query 52; page 163, replies). I would not venture to contradict the Editor if it were not absolutely certain that the Tamerton Church Tower of Coventry Patmore's poem is the tower of North Tamerton, about ten miles beyond Launceston, and not of Tamerton Foliott, near Plymouth. The poem describes two rides at an interval of a year or more. The first starts from the church at Tamerton, making "ten Cornish miles of road" to the "hill where Lanson's keep fronts Dartmoor's distant range," thence south to "Gresson Bridge" (see *W.A.*, VI., page 162), to Tavistock by noon, till at last

> "We rein'd our sweating nags
> Where quiet Ocean on the South
> Kiss'd Edgcumb's ruddy crags."

The second ride is "from Edgcumb to the North," by the same route, through Tavistock, crossing the Tamar to Launceston, and so on, while

> "O'erhead the perfect moon kept pace,
> In meek and brilliant power
> And lit, ere long, the eastern face
> Of Tamerton Church-Tower."

I quite agree with the Editor in his commendation of Mr. Patmore's lovely poems, JOHN SHELLY.

Plymouth.

[We thank Mr. Shelly for his kindly correction. A very cursory examination of Mr. Coventry Patmore's poems led us to fix upon Tamerton, near Plymouth, as the supposed locality named.—EDITOR *W.A.*]

Digitized by Google

H.M.S. "Launceston" (VI., page 103, query 59).—The above-named ship of 44 guns was built in 1741, and broken up after the peace of 1763. She was a ship of 701 tons, and was commanded by Admiral Sir Edmund Affleck during the Seven Years' War. L. EDYE.

13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, Chatham.

✠ ✠ ✠

"Faggot" as a Term of Reproach (V., pages 85 and 106).—With reference to this query and the subsequent anwers, it would appear as if there was some confusion thereon. When used as a term of opprobrium towards children and women, the word is, I believe, spelt "fagot," and as such was originally a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman, whose bones were like a bundle of sticks—only fit to burn. Compare the French expression for a heretic—*sentir le fagot*. On the other hand, when spelt "faggot" it meant a bundle of bits of the "stickings" (bruised or damaged meat disposed of to the sausage makers and pie shopkeepers) sold for food to the London poor. L. EDYE.

13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, Chatham.

✠ ✠ ✠

The White Hart (II., 159; VI., 82, 135).—The white hart was the favourite badge of Richard II., and no doubt was the cause of so many of the old inns and taverns having it for their sign. Southwark was noted for its inns, and next to Chaucer's "Tabard" the "White Hart" was the best known, and one of the oldest, as it dated back to the year 1400. It was the headquarters of Jack Cade, and the readers of Shakespeare will recollect where that celebrity asks: "Hath my sword therefore broke through London Gates, that you should leave me at the *White Hart* in Southwark?" (*Henry VI.*, part ii., act 4, scene 8). Another of the old London inns bearing this sign still exists in Bishopsgate Street, and has on its front the date 1480. I may refer to Rendle's *Old Southwark* (1878), 42-5, and Larwood & Hotten's *History of Signboards*, 112-115, for information on this subject. One thing is tolerably clear, that it was never the badge of Sir Walter Ralegh (whose crest was a roebuck); so that its assigned popularity in the West could not have been due to him.

The accounts of the three seals that formerly belonged to Sir Walter, are taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1787, as stated by your correspondent; the first and third being transcribed from a letter at page 459, and the second described from the accompanying engraving. The letter is signed "M. Green," a *nom-de-plume* adopted by the editor, J. Nichols.

With regard to the first seal, the inscription varies somewhat from the copy of it given, the following being the correct form:—

"SIGILL.DNI.WALTERI.RALEGH.MILITIS.GARDIAN.STANNAR.CORNVB. ET.DEVON.CAPITAN.GARD.REG.ET.GVBERNATOR.INSVLÆ.DE.IERSEY."

This is "supposed to have been cut in 1559," but as Sir Walter was not made Governor of Jersey until 1600, Nichols' supposition is erroneous. This seal is additionally interesting from the circumstance, that in the opinion of R. Gough, in a letter signed "H.D.," at page 577 of the same magazine) it was "one of the latest instances of the 'Knight armed *cap-a-pee* on a caparisoned horse.'"

According to a note by the editor, the seals were at that date (1787) "in the possession of Mrs. Raleigh, the then last person remaining of the family." It is, however, stated in Tytler's *Life of Sir W. R.* (1833), 16, that the original of the seal containing the above inscription "is in the possession of Mr. Cayley," probably the author of a well-known Life of Sir Walter of which the first edition was published in 1805.

As the arms of Sir W. Ralegh will form the subject of another communication, the quarterings depicted on the second seal alluded to by your correspondent will then be fully described. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Joseph Anthony (VI., 109).—Since my communication to your pages on this subject I have met with confirmatory evidence that Joseph Anthony was the author of *The Exeter Guide*. In the Act Book of the Bishop of Exeter, under date January 15th, 1693, is the following:—

"Licentia matrimonii inter Josephem Anthony de Amsterdam et Mariam Brodridge de Civ. Exon spr."

Here is strong presumptive evidence that the Joseph Anthony whose name appears in the imprint of *The Exeter Guide* and the "——h——y" who dates the dedication of his book "from my Compting-House in Amsterdam," are one and the same person.

May I take this opportunity of correcting a stupid blunder in the note referred to above, owing to my having misread my own figures? The date of death of Phineas Anthony is 1698, *not* 1678; so the hypothesis that he was the father of Joseph is untenable. I may add that I also found in the Bishop's Act Book, under date May 11th, 1695, the issue of license of marriage between Phineas Anthony of Exeter, merchant, and Dorothy Fortescue of Brixton, spinster. I have various other notes of the Anthony family which are at the service of any correspondent to whom they may be of interest.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Watch Night Services.—The question was some time since asked in these pages as to what was known concerning the origin of watch night services. The following extract from the journal of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., 1735-1790, will, I think, prove a sufficient answer:

"Apl 9th 1742. We had our first watch night in London. We commonly choose for this solemn service the Friday night nearest the full moon, either before or after, that those of the congregation who live at a distance may have light to their several homes. The service begins at half an hour past eight, and continues a little after midnight."

Digitized by Google

Previous to this date Wesley, in connection with his work in Bristol, sometimes held services that lasted until after midnight, and probably these were the primary cause of watch nights being established.

It should be noted also that these services were originally held at all seasons of the year, and not confined, as in the present day, to New Year's Eve.

Wesley held his first watch night service in Cornwall on Wednesday, August 22nd, 1750, at St. Ives.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL, F.S.Sc.

✠ ✠ ✠

Rev. Thomas Alcock (VI., query 88, page 131).—The work for which "W.S.B.H." enquires is no doubt the one referred to by me in my *Parish and Vicars of St. Andrew, Plymouth*, pages 20-21. It is "*The Endemical Colic of Devonshire not caused by a Solution of Lead in the Cyder*, etc., by Thomas Alcock," who was then, apparently, Vicar of Runcorn. I have never seen a copy of this pamphlet, and the only one I know is in the University Library, Cambridge. It was published in 1769. The controversy as to the injurious nature of cider began with Dr. Baker's essay, read to the College of Physicians, and afterwards published under the title of "*An Essay concerning the cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire, which was read in the Theatre of the College of Physicians in London, on the twenty ninth day of June 1767*, by George Baker, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the the Royal Society, and Physician to her Majesty's Household, London. MDCCLXVII." A reply was soon forthcoming, entitled "*An Answer to Dr Baker's Essay concerning the cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire wherein the Cyder of that County is exculpated from the Accusation brought against it by that Gentleman.* Exeter, printed by R. Trewman, behind the Guildhall. MDCCLXVII." This was soon followed by another, in which Mr. Alcock comes upon the scene. He had taken an interest in cider before. On the imposition by the Act, 3 George III., cap. 12, of an additional duty of four shillings per hogshead on all cider and perry, he had published, in 1763, a pamphlet objecting to this tax. It is, "*Observations on that part of a late Act of Parliament which lay an additional duty on Cyder and Perry. Sic vos non vobis mellificatis Apes!* Virg. By Thomas Alcock, A.M. and a Cyder Maker in Devonshire. Plymouth: printed by O. Adams, for the author, and sold by Zach. Freno Bookseller in Plymouth," etc. No date. The pamphlet to which the minister of St. Budeaux now contributed was "*Some Observations on Dr Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire by Francis Geach, Surgeon at Plymouth and F.R.S. In which are added some remarks on the same subject by the Rev. Mr. Alcock. Audi alteram partem*, London 1767." Then a friend of Dr. Baker attempts his rescue in "*An answer to the observations of Mr Geach and to the cursory remarks of Mr Alcock on Dr Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. In a letter from Dr Saunders to Dr Baker.* London MDCCLXVII." Mr. Geach replies in another pamphlet, and then the controversy seems to have dropped, the opponents of Dr. Baker evidently having the best of it. But what puzzled Mr. Alcock was how Dr. Baker was able to find lead in the cider he analyzed in such quantities. This troubled him for a long time, but in 1769 he issued the little book for which "W.S.B.H." asks, proving, as I am informed (for I have not, as I have said, seen it), that the particles of lead came, not from the cider, or the presses, or the vessels in which it was prepared, but that they were only the remains of the small shot used in cleaning the bottles before the liquor was put into them! J. BROOKING ROWE.

Plympton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Devon Booksellers, &c. (VI., 153).—*The Exmoor Scolding* and *Exmoor Courtship*, South Molton, 1794, Torrington, 1796, are reprinted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1746, pages 297, 352. The vocabulary is at pages 405, 567. I hope, for the honour of Exmoor, that the whole is very much exaggerated. I should be sorry to think that such blackguard and filthy language was at all common. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Treneglos, Kenwyn, Truro.

✠ ✠ ✠

Swans and Roses: their Religious Import (VI., query 50, page 81).—The following is extracted from a note on "The Carey Family" in the *Western Chronicle* (Nov. 12th), and may be of interest as bearing on the query copied from *Notes & Queries* of July 10th, 1886:—

"The de Carees, alias de Carys, were numerously established in Dorset in the 13th century, and bore swans and roses on shield—sometimes one, sometimes both devices; and in one instance a rose with a swan in its centre occurs. The rose was an emblem of the Virgin, and the swan a sign of the cross."

To what century does the urn or cup alluded to in the query belong, and is there not a possibility of it being linked in some way to the ancient Carey family?

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL, F.S.Sc.

✠ ✠ ✠

Gerontius or Gerrans (VI., page 165).—The subject of Geraint-ap-Erbyn having been killed at Portsmouth is interesting as giving a fresh light to Cornish history. If Mr. Bidgood be right, then the power of Gerontius the Great, King of Cornwall, is greater than we supposed, and probably his territory extended into Hampshire, as well as including Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, and part of South Wales, as we knew before. Gerontius is interesting to Cornishmen as probably the most potent born Cornishman that ever lived, *i.e.*, unless we accept the legends of Arthur. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Liverpool.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mew-Stone (VI., query 103, page 160).—Several derivations suggest themseves, but I think the most probable is the "Stone of the Sea Mew" or Gull. This would be descriptive and not far-fetched, and there are several gull rocks in similar positions. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Digitized by Google

Napoleon at Plymouth (VI., page 159).—I am glad this important event of Plymouth history is being ventilated by "Hibyskwe" (and, I hope, others). After the opening of the "Salamis of England" by Drake, 300 years ago, it is probably the Plymouth event of chief European interest. I have heard that the crowd of boats was so great that a person might leap from boat to boat, from the Hoe to the *Bellerophon*, but this is probably a mere myth, and shows how rapidly an exaggerated legend can arise. Probably, as Mr. Kelly says, no one was allowed on board, but many persons claimed to have seen him on board—indeed, I was told he purposely showed himself to the people, hoping probably to excite sympathy among the English. Some of these persons are probably still living (I have talked with scores of old people who recollect the Battle of Waterloo). Perhaps, even still, eye-witnesses of this celebrated scene could record their impressions, and they might be published in the *Western Antiquary*. Let me suggest whether some of your correspondents, if they know of such, might not take down their descriptions and give them to the press. The story of an eye-witness has a special value.

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

Sir William Morrice (VI., page 130, query 77).—The relationship which existed between Sir William Morrice and General Monk was that of intimate friendship. "He (Monk) had been intimate with one Morrice, a gentleman of Devon," of a sedentary, studious disposition, and with whom *alone* he deliberated on the great enterprize of the restoration." It will thus be seen how intimate the friendship and how deep the trust which existed betwixt these two sons of Devon. L. EDYE.

13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, Chatham.

* * *

"Nayling" (VI., pages 167-8).—I heartily thank all those correspondents of the *Western Antiquary* who have so satisfactorily answered my query as to the meaning of "nayling." The several communications on this subject are most interesting. As regards Canon Brownlow, I not only thank him as included among the list of those who have courteously responded to my question, but I also venture to refer to his remark that I am "quite mistaken in supposing" that "it was a great point during the middle ages to anoint the sick just before death," etc. If it was not so, why did the catechism of the Council of Trent notice it at all? I am still of opinion that it was a *frequent* custom to postpone the anointing in the manner I have before stated. As Canon Brownlow has quoted from the catechism of the Council of Trent, I should be glad if he will kindly explain how it is that the catechism apparently says one thing and the council itself quite another, on this question of anointing with oil.

I may add that I have been directed by a clerical friend to Bishop Wordsworth's Commentary on St. James v., 14, wherein I find the following remarks: "The Apostle St. James had enjoined the practice with a view to the recovery of the sick; as Cardinal Cajetan allows, in his note on the passage, where he says, 'hæc verba *non loquuntur* de sacramentali unctione *extremæ unctionis*'; but the Church of Rome prescribes, in the Councils of Florence (A.D. 1438) and Trent (A.D. 1551), that the anointing should not take place—*except* where recovery *is not to be looked for* (Council of Trent, Sess. 14, 'qui tam periculose decumbunt ut in exitu vitæ consituti videantur') and therefore she calls this anointing '*extreme* unction' and 'Sacramentum *exeuntium*,' and she regards it as a *sacrament* for conveying grace to the soul."

Shaugh Prior Vicarage. J. B. STROTHER.

* * *

Sir Dennis Pack, Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.—Looking over volume II. of the *Western Antiquary*, I find on page 186 a paragraph headed "The Duke of Wellington, at Plymouth," in which the services of Sir Dennis Pack, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, are asked for. I, therefore, beg to supply the following brief notes respecting that distinguished soldier.

The dates of his commissions are as follows: Cornet, 1791; Lieutenant, 1795; Captain, 1796; Major, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1800; Colonel, 1810; Major-General, 1813.

This distinguished officer entered the Army, in 1791, as Cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons. He served in Flanders, 1794-95, under the Duke of York, including the defence of Nieuport, action of Boxtel, etc., etc.; joined the 5th Dragoon Guards, 1796; served in the Irish Rebellion in 1798; joined the 4th Dragoon Guards in 1798, and the 71st Highlanders, 1800; took part in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806, where he was severely wounded, but continued in the field, and was present at the Battle of Bleuberg; served in the disastrous expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1806; was present in eleven actions with the enemy; was four times wounded, and was taken prisoner; served in the Peninsula, 1808-9, being present at the Battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna. He served in the Walcheren expedition (1809), and was present at the siege of Flushing; here he greatly distinguished himself in storming an outwork and spiking its guns, though defended by five times the number of men under his command. He served in the Peninsula from 1810 till 1814: being present at the Battle of Busaco, investment of Almeida, Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, Battle of Salamanca, Siege of Burgos, Battles of Vittoria and Pyrenees, Passage of the Bidassoa, Battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was appointed to the command of a Portuguese Brigade in 1810, and in 1813 to that of the Highland Brigade in the Sixth Division; appointed a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword in 1813; was made a K.C.B. in 1815. He received a cross with seven clasps in recognition of his services in the Peninsula.

Here it may be well to state that the Peninsula War Medal, or more strictly speaking, the British Army War

Digitized by Google

Medal, with clasps, for services between 1793 and 1814, was given tardily and grudgingly in 1849; so busy had death been among the survivors, that on the 1st of May, in that year, there were alive only 20,369 claimants of all ranks.

At the conclusion of the war in 1814, Sir Dennis Pack had received eight wounds, six of them rather severe ones; had been frequently struck by shot, and had several horses killed and wounded under him.

In the Waterloo campaign Sir Dennis commanded the 9th Brigade. He served at the Battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, to the achievement of which victories he contributed in no small degree.

Sir Dennis received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services on six different occasions. In 1819 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth and Commander of the troops in the Western District, which two appointments he held at the time of his death. He was appointed Colonel of the 84th Foot in 1822. His lamented death took place on the 24th of July, 1823.

OLD CLIFTONIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nappy Ale (VI., 103-4).—With respect to the first question of your correspondent, "What is nappy ale?," the following may perhaps not be without interest. Whether Modbury is still celebrated for it will probably meet with a reply from someone more intimately acquainted with that place.

The account of it in Cox's *Magna Britannia* (I. (1720), 422) was apparently derived from the following passage in Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, published six years previously: "Modbury . . . the Town is noted for Nappy Ale. Of which Liquor Henry of Auranches, an Arch Poet, in King Henry IIId's Time wrote thus:—

> 'Of this strong Drink, much like to Stygian Lake,
> Most term it Ale, I know not what to make,
> Folk drink it thick,'" etc. (II. (1714), 242).

There is a matter of west-country interest connected with this Henry of Avranches, or Henry the Versifier, as he was sometimes called, which may not perhaps be considered as altogether out of place to mention here. Although a Frenchman, he was in the early part of the 13th century an English Court poet. In one of his writings he had "traduced Cornwall as an inconsiderable Country, cast out by nature in contempt into a corner of the land," so Fuller informs us (*Worthies* (1662), I., 203). This was taken up rather warmly by Michael Blaunpayne, of Cornwall—called by Camden "Merry Michael the Cornish poet"—in a Latin satire. Fuller has given a translation of some portions of it, of which this line is a sample of the description he gives of his antagonist:—

> "Hare-mouth'd, Dog-nos'd, like Mule thy teeth and chin."

It will be noticed that although Henry of Avranches mentions the kind of ale, that of Modbury was, he did not employ the term "nappy."

A writer in *Notes & Queries* (6th Series, I., 66) affirms that a passage in *Piers Ploughman* contains the word "nappe." As this work was written in 1440, it would be a very early example of its use to denote any kind of ale. I have searched several editions without finding the passage quoted, nor have their respective editors included this term in their glossaries. Other kinds of ale are mentioned in it in the following extracts:—

> "Peny ale and puddyng ale
> She poured togideres,
> For laborers and for lowe folk."
> (Edition by Wright (1856), I., 90.)

> "Ne noon halfpeny ale
> In none wise drynke." (*Ibid.*, I., 135.)

> "While I Kan selle
> Bothe dregges and draf,
> And drawe it out at oon hole
> Thikke ale and thynne ale." (*Ibid.*, II., 419-20.)

"Halfpeny" and "peny" ale would no doubt be the cheapest and thinnest kind. Pudding ale, Professor Skeat notes as "probably named from being thick like pudding"; this at first sight would appear to be the "thick" variety, mentioned by Henry of Avranches, but for the last quotation from *Piers Ploughman*, pointing out that both were drawn from the same cask.

The earliest notice of the word "nappy," as applied to ale, I have been able to find, is in Palsgrave's *Le Clarcissement de la Langue Françoyse*, published in 1530, where it appears thus:—

> "Nappy as ale is, *vigoraux*."

The next, dated 1557, occurs in a poem by Wyatt (quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series, XII., 393) as "noppy"; in a later edition of the work containing it, as "nappy."

In a translation of *Memorable Things* by Pancirolless, that was issued in 1715, the year after the publication of Risdon's *Survey*, is this paragraph: "They had rather have a Cup of good Liquor *Nappy* and Potent, to make them Merry, than a Consistence of Salt to make them Dry" (II., v., 298).

Bailey's definition of "nappy ale [*q.d.*, such as will cause persons to take a nap], pleasant and strong ale," appears to agree with that of Palsgrave, as does the meaning attached to that by Halliwell, "strong as ale." Johnson defines it as "frothy, spuming."

As applied to a kind of ale, the word has almost become obsolete. Judging from its frequent appearance in works of the last and preceding centuries, it must have been in fairly common use at one period. In the southern parts of England its employment was probably not very general, and hence the reason why the various published glossaries of the dialects of the counties in this portion of the country make no reference to it. Far different is this in the north, especially in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, where it was, and probably still is, employed, both as a substantive, to denote the ale itself, and as an adjective, for its qualities and effects. As a substantive, it is by no means uncommon in some of the poetry of Burns, *e.g.*:—

Digitized by Google

"There's naethin like the honest *nappy!*
Whawill ye e'er see men sae happy,
* * * *
As them wha like to taste the drappee
In glass or horn?" (*Works* 1842), 130).

This form is contained in a remarkable and unique epitaph, in the churchyard of Prestbury, Cheshire:—

"Here lye the Remains of Thomas Bennison, Head Huntsman many Years to Charles Legh, of Adlington, Esq. He died the 17th of February in the Year of our Lord 1768 Aged 75.

"The Joys of his Heart were good Hounds and good *Nappy*.
Oh! wish him for ever still more and more Happy."
(Earwaker's *Cheshire*, II. (1880), 202.)

A somewhat different version of the couplet appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, XII., 393.

Another example is to be found in the first verse of a song, formerly very popular, entitled "The Vicar and Moses":—

"At the sign of the Horse,
Old Spirtext, of course,
Each night took his pipe and his pot:
O'er a jorum of *nappy*,
Quite pleasant and happy,
Was placed this canonical sot. Fol de rol," etc.
(*Universal Songster* (1825), I., 353; with illustration by R. Cruikshank)

The adjectival form is, however, the most common. Here is a specimen of it as employed in the early part of the 17th century by Martin Parker, in "Henry White his Humour":—

"M. P. wisheth happy
Successe and ale nappy,
That with the one's paine
He the other may gain."

The *Shepherd's Week* of our Devonshire poet, Gay, contains a good example:—

"In misling days when I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd."
("Tuesday, or the Ditty" (1714), 16.)

Cheshire furnishes a dialectal variant in *nappe*, *i.e.*, denoting "the head of foam as a glass of ale" (R. Holland, *Cheshire Glossary* (1886), 237); and a similar meaning is attached to *nap*, in a line of poetry by C. Cotton (quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, XII., 16).

Nappy or *nappy ale*, therefore, denoted a strong ale, drawn with a frothy foaming head, and usually having a heady effect.

To those who desire to be acquainted with the probable origin of the word, I may refer to the articles *Knop*, *Nap*, in Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*, and in Wedgwood's *English Etymology*, and especially to a communication of the latter author in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, XII., 57.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

P.S.—Since the completion of the foregoing article, my attention has been drawn by Mr. Wright to Gay's Ballad on this subject. It is somewhat singular that few of his works contain this poetical piece. I have several editions which do not include it. Under these circumstances I give it at length, believing it will be acceptable to your readers:—

"A BALLAD ON ALE.

1. Whilst some in epic strains delight,
Whilst others pastorals invite,
As taste or whim prevail;
Assist me, all ye tuneful Nine!
Support me in the great design,
To sing of nappy Ale.

2. Some folks of cyder make a rout,
And cyder's well enough no doubt,
When better liquors fail;
But wine that's richer, better still,
Ev'n wine itself, (deny't who will)
Must yield to nappy Ale.

3. Rum, brandy, gin, with choicest smack,
From Holland brought, Batavia 'rack,
All these will nought avail
To cheer a truly British heart,
And lively spirits to impart,
Like humming nappy Ale.

4. Oh! whether thee I closely hug
In honest can, or nut-brown jug,
Or in the tankard hail;
In barrel or in bottle pent,
I give the gen'rous spirit vent,
Still may I feast on Ale.

5. But chief when to the cheerful glass,
From vessel pure, thy streamlets pass,
Then most thy charms prevail;
Then, then, I'll bett, and take the odds,
That nectar, drink of Heathen gods,
Was poor compar'd to Ale.

6. Give me a bumper, fill it up:
See how it sparkles in the cup;
O how shall I regale!
Can any taste this drink divine,
And then compare rum, brandy, wine,
Or aught with nappy Ale?

7. Inspir'd by thee the warrior fights,
The lover wooes, the poet writes,
And pens the pleasing tale;
And still in Britian's [*sic*] isle confest,
Nought animates the patriot's breast
Like gen'rous nappy Ale.

8. High church and low oft' raise a strife,
And oft' endanger limb and life,
Each studious to prevail;
Yet Whig and Tory, opposite
In all things else, doth both unite
In praise of nappy Ale.

9. Inspir'd by thee, shall Crispin sing,
Or talk of freedom, church, or king,
And balance Europe's scale;
While his rich landlord lays out schemes
Of wealth in golden South-Sea dreams,
Th' effects of nappy Ale.

Digitized by Google

10. O blest potation! still by thee,
And thy companion Liberty,
Do health and mirth prevail;
Then let us crown the can, the glass,
And sportive bid the minutes pass
In quaffing nappy Ale.

11. Ev'n while these stanzas I indite,
The bar-bell's grateful sounds invite,
Where joy can never fail.
Adieu, my Muse! adieu, I haste
To gratify my longing taste
With copious draughts of Ale."

(*Works* (1777) II., 120-122.) T. N. B.

Reviews.

The Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers, 1807. By ANDREW W. TUER. London: Field and Tuer, the Leadenhall Press, 1886.

THE work before us is one of the most remarkable books of the year; it is quaint and curious, yet charmingly illustrative withal of the "good old days." It was a happy idea of the compiler to select from the popular magazines of a past age, descriptive passages and artistic sketches which should in themselves serve to illustrate the customs, fashions, and amusements of our grandfathers. On looking over this amusing volume we are almost startled at the evidences of the great changes which have taken place in the mode of every-day life in the space of eighty years. Human nature is much the same now as then, follies and passions, and to a great extent the habits and wants of our grandfathers are about the same as our own; but the outward appearances of things have very much altered. We have only to note the quaint costumes of both sexes herein portrayed, and to compare them with our own, to remark the seemingly absurd fashions formerly in vogue; and to ponder on the changes in the manner and matter of every-day life and amusements, to be convinced that things are not as they were when "George the Third was King." Doubtless to those who come after us, *our* fashions, *our* habits, *our* manners and customs will prove equally entertaining as those of our grandfathers to us. None the less, however, are we struck, in turning over the pages of this attractive work, with the eccentricities therein displayed. We are favoured by the kindness of the publisher with a couple of illustrations from the volume which will in some measure prove our case, for here we see the curious cocked-hat formerly worn by dandies—then restricted to evening dress; also the beaver hat, rarely seen in these later days, but the worthy progenitor of the present ugly head-covering known as the chimney-pot, which we heartily wish could be consigned to the oblivion it deserves, or preserved, if at all, only in a museum of antique specimens of eccentric costume.

The days of our grandfathers were stirring times, as are evidenced by the descriptions given by Mr. Tuer, for then gambling and duelling were in their full glory, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and prize-fighting were among the recognised sports and pastimes of the people, and the punishments included the stocks, the pillory, the ducking-stool, whipping at the cart-tail, and other repulsive institutions long since suppressed.

Much may be learned of these "good old days" from a perusal of Mr. Tuer's handsome volume, which is got up in the quaint and characteristic style of the period of

which it treats, the cover having the title worked in the old sampler stitch so familiar to our grandfathers and grandmothers; a book-marker in the same style being inserted between the leaves. As to the illustrations, there is no question as to their originality, for they are exactly reproduced from the magazines of the period, and appear in all their quaintness; in fact, many of them were printed direct from the original plates. There are numerous sketches, various both in style and subject; wonderful specimens of ladies' and gentlemen's dresses, sporting and coaching scenes, portraits, and some very beautiful artistic etchings. We understand that the Queen has accepted the dedication of the work, and that the sale has already been considerable. Doubtless many of our readers will

Digitized by Google

be glad to secure a copy of a book which, both on account of its subject and style, is likely soon to be classed as "scarce," and to be very considerably enhanced in value. Mr. Tuer has done right good service to this generation by thus depicting "the follies and fashions of our grandfathers."

Society in the Elizabethan Age. By HUBERT HALL. London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowry & Co., 1886.

This work gives a most graphic picture of a very interesting period of English history. It is not a history in the ordinary sense of the term, but a series of descriptive sketches of men, manners, and customs, forming a sort of Romance of Society: possessing attractions greater and more lasting than many conceptions of impossible humanity, because these are veritable realities. The author has with patient industry contributed these valuable materials towards the general fund of historical research, and has prosecuted his search in all sorts of unexplored sources, bringing to light much that will interest and amuse the student of the 19th century. The author tells us that "In these Essays descriptive of social life during the second half of the 16th century, Ihave attempted to place before the reader some familiar names in new characters, with the aid of a mass of information, desultory, I must confess, but perhaps curious, as it is certainly new." Chief of the characters described in the book is "that lord of Littlecote whose evil fame has descended to us from a barely contemporary gossip, and is now best known through the exquisitely pathetic ballad of 'The Friar of Orders Grey,' in *Rokeby*, together with Burke's version of the same legend." Amongst others, Wild Darrell appears, both in the character of landlord and courtier; Dr. Richard Cox; Latimer; Master Edward Baeshe, the honest official of the Navy; Uriah Babington, noted in connection with the Irish Army contract frauds between 1598 and 1606; Sir John Popham, the astute lawyer; Sir Thomas Gresham, the successful merchant; George Stoddard, and others, are brought on the stage and put through their respective parts. Our Western worthies are by no means overlooked, for there are interesting references to Ralegh, Drake, and others of note in the stirring times of Elizabeth's reign. It is a book that will amply repay the most careful perusal. The work is divided into three parts, entitled respectively, "In the Country," "In Town," "At the Court." In the first section we have the "The Landlord, the Steward, the Tenant"; in the second, "The Burgess, the Merchant, the Host"; in the third, "The Courtier, the Churchman, the Official, and the Lawyer." Not the least interesting part of the book is the Appendix, which occupies a large portion of the volume and contains "The Darrell Papers," correspondence, accounts, and other matters of great historical value. There is also a capital index. The book is illustrated with a curious old sketch of London, various plates of arms, and other items. Mr. Hall is to be heartily congratulated upon his most successful and exhaustive work.

The Dawn of British Trade to the West Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1599-1603. Containing an account of the formation of the Company, the first Adventure, and Waymouth's Voyage in search of the North-West Passage, now first printed from the original manuscript, by HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont; with an introduction by Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Knight, C.S.I., M.D. London: Henry Stevens & Son, 1886.

This goodly volume is one of the posthumous works of our late dear friend and fellow-labourer, "Henry Stevens, of Vermont." We knew that he had such a work, with many others, in hand, and when inquiries were made by our correspondents for information respecting Captain Waymouth and his voyages, we were apprised that this work was in the press. Our readers will not, therefore, be surprised to know that the volume contains information of the most valuable kind concerning the doings of those early explorers and navigators who helped to plant the seeds of our commerce all over the wide world. The original manuscript, from which this volume is printed, is preserved in the India Office, London; and a few years ago it came under the notice of Mr. Stevens, at the Record Office. That gentleman, ever watchful for new materials for history, recognised its importance, and determined, with the sanction of the authorities of the India Office, to print it in full. Having been copied by experts, and the copies carefully examined, the work was entrusted to the Messrs. Whittingham, of the Chiswick Press, the result being a

Digitized by Google

handsome volume of 350 pages. Mr. Stevens had intended to write a lengthy introduction to the work, but failing health prevented this; Mr. Henry N. Stevens, therefore, after the lamented death of his father, succeeded in inducing Sir George Birdwood to write an introduction, which adds considerably to the value of the book, inasmuch as it forms ready key to the elaborate and somewhat intricate entries in the Court Minutes of the East India Company. These records do not cover a very long period, the first letter being dated 1599, and the last entry is 1603, but within these years will be found comprised the germs of the establishment of that great enterprise which has had such marvellous results in the foundation of our great empire in India. West-country references are very numerous, for it must be remembered that the pioneers in this great movement were chiefly connected with Plymouth and other western ports, and that Drake was the first Englishman who established a trade with the East Indies, for it was to him and others that the first charter was given for the establishment of trading with the natives of India, during his notable voyage of circumnavigation.

The Legendary History of the Cross. A Series of Sixty-Four Woodcuts from a Dutch book published by Veldener, A.D. 1483. With an Introduction written and illustrated by JOHN ASHTON. Preface by S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1887. 10/6.

A book of a somewhat singular character, but one which will have a variety of attractions for the book-lover. To begin with the exterior: it is bound in vellum, furnished with tarnished metal-clasps to simulate age, has quaint Gothic woodcuts on the covers, and, of course, rough edges. It is printed on stout hand-made paper, the type is "old style," and the general appearance of the book is unusually attractive. Its literary merits are not so easily disposed of. The main portion of the volume is taken up with the very curious *facsimile* woodcuts from an old Dutch book of the 15th century, which Mr. Ashton has made the groundwork of a most interesting and valuable disquisition, historical and legendary, on the true Cross. The story has been told by many a mediæval writer, and notably in the *Legenda Aurea* of Jacques de Voraigne. Caxton printed this work for the Earl of Arundel. As to the legend itself, we may say briefly, that it is carried back (and illustrated by the woodcuts) to the planting of the Tree from which the Cross was made. Seth receives from the Archangel Michael seeds of the tree of life, which he buries with Adam, and which, in course of time, grows up into a stately tree from which Moses' rod was fabricated. Solomon tries to use the wood for his temple, but ineffectually. It is then buried in Bethesda, and is supposed to furnish the healing power to the waters of the pool, and so on. It would take too long to tell how the wood is again discovered, the uses to which it is put, how and when the cross was fashioned, and ultimately how and by what means fragments of the precious trophy have been preserved and handed down to posterity. Whether any of the fragments of the True Cross which are exhibited as sacred relics in the various shrines throughout the world, are real, is open to conjecture, but all that is known respecting them and their history, together with some most interesting information culled from a variety of sources, is here given in a scholarly manner by Mr. Ashton, while Mr. Baring-Gould appends as a preface some additional particulars, in which he also deals with another time-honoured church legend—the Holy Grail. He tells us, moreover, that "In the very curious Creation window of St. Neot's Church, Cornwall, Seth is represented putting three pips of the Tree of Life into the mouth and nostrils of dead Adam, as he buries him." Altogether the book is of remarkable interest, and both authors and publishers are to be congratulated upon the manner in which it has been brought before the public.

Chapters from Family Chests. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. 2 Vols., 21/-. Hurst and Blackett, 1887.

Mr. Walford's works are always entertaining, and the present is no exception to the rule. He has in these volumes given us the romance of many well-known families, who, to the number of sixty-four, are represented in the work. There is no doubt that a search amongst the private papers of nearly all old families would reveal much of interest to the world at large; but such documents are, as a rule, sealed books to the literary worker, and doubtless rightly so. Mr. Walford has, however, managed to secure a key which has unlocked many of these hidden treasures, and, with his usual perseverance, has presented the reading world with the result of his investigations. It would be impossible, in a brief notice such as this, to attempt anything like a critical review of the work, and, therefore, we shall not attempt it, contenting ourselves with the statement that the author has produced a book that will please all classes of readers, aye, even those who delight in the most sensational fiction, for some of the stories told in these volumes fully confirm the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction"; many of the stories so graphically told by Mr. Walford being of the most romantic type, some almost beyond the bounds of belief. However, they are vouched for by the author, who has undoubtedly good grounds for believing that they are well authenticated. The titles of a few of the chapters may help to give a key to the contents of Mr. Walford's book. In Vol. I. we find "Rachel, Lady Russell," "The Bad Lord Byron," "The Escape of Lady Ogilvy," "An Episode in the Life of Lord Eldon," "The Stuarts of To-day," "A Tragedy in the House of Montgomery"; and there are also chapters concerning the following distinguished families:—Knollys, Bulstrode, Cumberland, Audley, Cavendish, Lansdowne, Radcliffe, Percy, Stanley, and others. Vol. II. has references to the Courtenays, to Lord Dundonald, the Countess of Derby, Lord Lovat, the Seymours, the Dartmouth Family, Albemarle, Lorne, Desmond, Chandos, and many another ancient and honourable house. Those who want family history may here get it in plenty, and those who seek for real romance may find enough and to spare.

Digitized by Google

Hymn to the Eternal, and other Poems. By KINNERSLEY LEWIS. London: Sampson Low & Co., 1886.

Not the least musical of the poems in this little volume is the dedicatory sonnet to the mother of the author. "An Gelwir" (Battle Call), from *The Gododin*, is one of the most ancient of the known compositions of British writers. To the leading Celtic scholars, even of the present day, *The Gododin* is for the most part *a sealed book;* and this applies to nearly all the works of the great quartette of ancient Celtic poetry—Taliesia, Merdin (or Merlin), Aneurin, and Llywarch Henn. *The Gododin* is a heroic poem full of vigour and fire, appealing with enthusiasm to the hearts of the Ancient Britons, if they had hearts at all—and they undoubtedly had hearts of generous impulse, that scorned treachery and meanness. Green (in the chapter on Edward I. in his *Shorter History of the English People*) says that Welsh literature contains only *one* poem worth translating, and that this one would be seen in Gray's "Death of Hoel." But he does not appear to know that the "Death of Hoel" is only a fragment from *The Gododin*. This is certainly a rash assertion for the historian to make, considering that in a volume just published in Italy, edited by Signor Canini, is included poems by "*Davide ap Gwilym*" and "*Riccardo Davids*," both of Wales, among selections from the finest love-poetry of the world; and no sane man can think that the country which produced the air of the "Men of Harlech" has not given birth to as nobie Inspiration in words. *The Gododin* is a rousing and heroic poem, and one can guess how strongly it appealed to the minds of those for whom it was written. The "Sonnets" and "Daydreams" are eminently poetical, and especially merit notice. From the "Voices from Many Lands" we quote a stanza from "Columbia," which will serve to show the style of the author:—

> "The winds untrammelled in their stormy sweep,
> The roaring cataract, the eagle's cry,
> Startled thy sons and daughters from their sleep
> Of servitude to nobly do or die."

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, St. Marychurch, July, 1886. Vol. XVIII. Plymouth: Brendon, 1886.

Punctual to time, comes this welcome annual, consisting of over five hundred well-filled pages, and embracing within its covers the whole of the papers read at the recent meeting of the Devonshire Association, held at the pleasant Torquay suburb. As we recently gave a list of the papers that were contributed to this meeting, all of which are here printed *in extenso*, we need do little more than state that the volume will be found to contain a large mass of most interesting information relating exclusively to Devonshire, and embracing nearly every imaginable topic. As a companion to the volume, we have also received Part III. of the Devonshire Domesday, which, when completed, with notes and index, will form a very valuable and interesting record. For the latter we are indebted to Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., the Editor.

Sir W. Ralegh: a Plea for the Surname.—The Bishopric of Exeter, 1419-20: a Contribution to the History of the See. By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

These two papers, reprinted from the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* are valuable additions to local literature. In the former, Dr. Brushfield has, with his usual thoroughgoing industry, brought a mass of evidence to bear upon the correct mode of spelling Sir Walter Ralegh's name, about which authorities have greatly differed. It would appear, at first sight, impossible that there could be so many as nearly fifty variations of this surname; but so it is, and Dr. Brushfield enumerates them, giving his authorities, and making his own deductions from the information he has gathered—information which has led him to claim *Ralegh* as the correct spelling of the name. He appends to his paper some *fac-simile* autographs of the Ralegh family.

In the second paper we have the result of some interesting investigations made by the writer into the history of John Catrik, Bishop of Exeter, 1419-20, concerning whom there was much doubt and uncertainty. Dr. Brushfield is always at his best when unearthing some mystery, and here he has cleared up some very doubtful and puzzling matters, and restored a missing name to the list of the bishops of the western see. Catrick was buried at Florence, and it was during a visit to that city that Dr. Brushfield lighted on his tomb, and was led by that circumstance to carry out the investigations which resulted in the production of this highly valuable paper.

The Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, 1558-1628). Part I.—Marriages, 1558-1628; Baptisms, 1558-1585. Transcribed by A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., Alloa, N.B.

In a previous number we noticed the *Transcript of the Registers* of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. The present work is a continuation of a scheme for issuing in quarterly parts transcripts of some of the more important London parish-church registers, if the necessary support is forthcoming, a project which should be carried out without delay. The editor wishes to explain that this series can only be continued if the expenses are covered, which we sincerely trust they may be, as such an important enterprise deserves every encouragement. These registers are issued in quarterly parts at 4/-, and subscribers will receive yearly 448 pages, and will find that full indexes will be provided.

Perils Afloat, and Brigands Ashore. By ALFRED ELWES. London: Cassell & Co., 1886.

This is a veritable boy's book, abounding in exciting incidents, all more or less marvellous. We recommend the volume as useful in giving lads ideas of other countries, their manners and customs, besides being very interesting. A Spanish bull fight is graphically described in one of the chapters; another tells of a "brush with bandits"; whilst another relates an encounter with Spanish gipsies at

Digitized by Google

Granada; and so on, the whole book, from the embarkation at Bristol to the meeting at Genoa, having not one dull or uninteresting page.

Honour is My Guide. By JEANIE HERING. London: Cassell & Co., 1886. 2/-

This is one volume of an excellent series published by Messrs. Cassell, called the "Golden Mottoes" series. The story, which is Scotch, is brightly written, and the young folks who are depicted in its pages have a good deal of character and originality. A capital prize book for senior girls or for village libraries.

The Mystery of the Shroud. By J. DREW GAY. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

This is a sort of "romance of the future," evidently written with a view of pointing out the necessity for keeping open spaces of ground, to act as lungs for the vast and rapidly increasing population of London. It is a gruesome story, as the title indicates, showing how, aided by the perpetual fog, caused by the innumerable chimneys and factories, a Secret Society carries on its dark work unsuspected, in the very heart of one of the most respectable parts of the great city. The book is ingeniously written, and suggests possibilities worthy the consideration of those who have influence and power.

Curtain Raisers for Amateurs and others. By FRANK DESPREZ. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1886.

Curtain Raisers is the suggestive title of this little book of comedies. In the first, "Round and Square," we have the usual tissue of absurdities and impossible situations. The languge in "The C'rrect Card" is forcible rather than polite, and we can scarcely commend it. "Lasca" and "Matamoros" have some little pathos and beauty, and are not without dramatic merit. "The Carp" will be well known to frequenters of the Savoy Theatre during the run of "The Mikado."

The Primrose Lady's Letter and Reference Book, with Mottoes. By BARBARA HUTTON (Mrs. Alexander). London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1886.

Although this handsome and useful little volume is offered especially to the Ladies of the Primrose League, who, according to the Preface, "are nearly as numerous as their emblem flower," there is no reason why its use should be confined to these political ladies; for the book will be found of service to all and every sort, "be she of any or no politics, strong or feeble-minded, anxious to have a share in women's rights, a vote in Parliament, and a 'dual skirt,' or indifferent to anything but women's better part—home influence." The constant use of such a book will encourage methodical habits, foster a love for high-class literature, and give an interest in matters which are too often neglected. The book is tastefully printed, and will form a useful little present for Christmas or the New Year. It is so arranged that it will suit any year. The mottoes are very well chosen.

The following have also been received for review: From Longmans & Co.: *London* (Historic Towns Series). By W. J. LOFTIE, 1887.—*Ben Jonson* (English Worthies Series). By J. A. SYMONDS, 1886.—From Swan Sonnenschein & Co.: *Lunar Science.* By Rev. TIMOTHY HARLEY. 1886.—From G. Redway, London: *The Mysteries of Magic.* By A. E. WAITE. London, 1886.—*Astrology Theologized* (Reprint of 1649). With Prefatory Essay by ANNA BONUS KINGSFORD. London, 1886.—*The Life of Paracelsus.* By FRANZ HARTMANN, M.D. London, 1887.—*Wellerisms.* Edited by CHARLES KENT. London, 1886.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

AMONGST many other important announcements of Mr. Elliot Stock is that of a *History of the Old English Letter Foundries, with Bibliographical and Historical Notes on the Rise and Progress of English Typography*, by Talbot Barnes Reed. The aim of this work is to collect into a connected history the scattered records of the art of letterfounding in England. Commencing with the obscure period when printers were their own founders, the gradual development of the art as a distinct British industry is traced step by step in the history of the various foundries, down to the year 1830. We should advise everyone who is interested in this subject to send for a prospectus and enter his name as a subscriber for the work.

Liverpool Municipal Archives and Records, 1702-1836, by Sir James A. Picton. This work is announced by Mr. Gilbert G. Walmsley, 50, Lord Street, Liverpool, as in course of preparation. The work will be got up in the best possible manner, quarto size, printed on old style paper, and will be issued in suitable binding. The volume will contain about 450 pages, with a copious index. Price to subscribers, 21/-. To those who have studied the history of the marvellous progress of the city and port of Liverpool, these records will supply a large additional fund of information, whilst to the general reader, the insight afforded into the laws, institutions, manners, and habits of the olden time, will well repay their attentive perusal. Such a work ought to have a large sale.

The West of England Magazine, edited by Mr. E. Whitfield Crofts, for December, contains much interesting matter. Miss Goddard's serial story is continued; there is a capital topical paper on Bristol (with illustrations), by Mr. John Taylor; a biographical sketch (with portrait) of the late Rev. William Barnes, by the Editor of the *Western Antiquary;* a page of music; some Christmas ghost stories; hints for the household, poetry, prize competitions, and other interesting items. We sincerely hope that Mr. Crofts will be encouraged in his efforts to continue his interesting little magazine, and we admire his pluck in going on with the work in the face of enormous odds.

MR. E. R. NORRIS MATHEWS, Librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library, sends us a copy of a very handy little *Illustrated Guide to Bristol and Clifton*, with map. It is printed and published by W. F. Mack, 38, Park Street, Bristol, and issued at the small charge of

Digitized by Google

threepence. It contains much useful information, and, if it errs at all, it errs on the side of brevity. The same author sends us a copy of a *Te Deum* for parish choirs, which shows that he is as accomplished as a musician as he is in the other *rôle* of guide-book compiler.

The Hull Christmas Annual for 1886, edited by Mr. William Andrews, is, as usual, full of a very interesting variety of matter. A very entertaining chapter is given on "Christmas Carols," and there are short stories, poems, literary and biographical sketches, Yorkshire traditions, and many other attractive items. for which the editor is indebted to the busy brains and facile pens of a score of diligent workers, among whom we recognise the names of several well-known Yorkshire writers.

Historic Towns. This is the title of a new series of works to be published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., of which Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., is one of the editors. *London* is ready, and the succeeding volumes will be *Exeter* and *Bristol*, the former by Mr. E. A. Freeman, the latter by the Rev. W. Hunt, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. Carlisle, Chester, Cinque Ports, Colchester, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, St. Andrews, Winchester, and York will follow. This will form a most valuable library. But why has not "Plymouth, Mother Plymouth," found a place in the list?

Readers of the *Western Antiquary* who have followed our indefatigable contributor, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, through his painstaking notes on "Devon Printers and Booksellers of the 17th and 18th Centuries," will be interested to know that a copy of a very scarce set of books by a Devonshire clergyman was sold on December 11th, at Sotheby's Sale Rooms, for £4 4s. The work in question was noted as follows: "Lot 312. Davy (Rev. W). System of Divinity, in a course of Sermons on the First Institutions of Religion, and on the Virtues and Vices of Mankind. 26 Vols. Lustleigh, Devon, printed by himself. *Fourteen copies only.* 1795-1807." A full note on this curiosity of literature was given by Mr. Dredge at page 31 of our Fifth Series, to which we would refer our readers for further information.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., have just issued, under the direction of the Domesday Commemoration of the Royal Historical Society, some *Notes on the Manuscripts, etc., exhibited at H.M. Public Record Office*, in connection with the recent Domesday Commemoration. This forms a most interesting and valuable *souvenir* of the recent eight hundredth anniversary of the Domesday Survey, and a worthy introduction to the Bibliography of *Domesday Book* in course of preparation by the committee.

The veteran poet, Martin F. Tupper, has just written "Jubilate! (1837-1887) a Jubilee Offering." It is a very graceful tribute to Her Majesty, and will doubtless be read by many admirers of the stirring ballads and other poetical works of the talented author of *Proverbial Philosophy*.

Northampton Notes and Queries will from the first of January be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Messrs. Longmans & Co. announce in their "English Worthies" Series a work on *Drake*, by W. H. Pollock. A full and complete biography of our Devonshire hero has long been a desideratum, and we know of no one more able to accomplish the task satisfactorily than Mr. Pollock. We look forward, therefore, with interest to the advent of this promised work, and trust that it may not be long delayed.

"The *Western Antiquary*. This periodical is described as a "Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset," and is edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian at Plymouth. It is conducted upon a plan somewhat different from that of the last mentioned work [*Gloucestershire Notes & Queries*], but with no less ability. It has now been issued several years, and from the first attained a high standard of merit which it still maintains. It contains specific articles as well as 'Notes' and 'Queries.' In the recent numbers have appeared articles on the 'Dartmoor Crosses,' the Eddystone Lighthouse, and others of considerable interest. The work is fully illustrated with sketches of primæval and mediæval antiquities, old houses, etc. In the last number issued is an engraving of the armorial achievement of Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawney, of Trelawne, Bart., containing 265 quarterings." —*Notices of Recent Archæological Publications*, by Sir John Maclean. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, Vol. X.

Some Historical Notices of the O'Meaghers I'Kerrin, by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher, with *facsimile* illustrations and appendices, is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Amongst recent magazines received may be mentioned the first number of *The Hour Glass*, an illustrated monthly magazine, published by A. J. Dawson, price 3d.

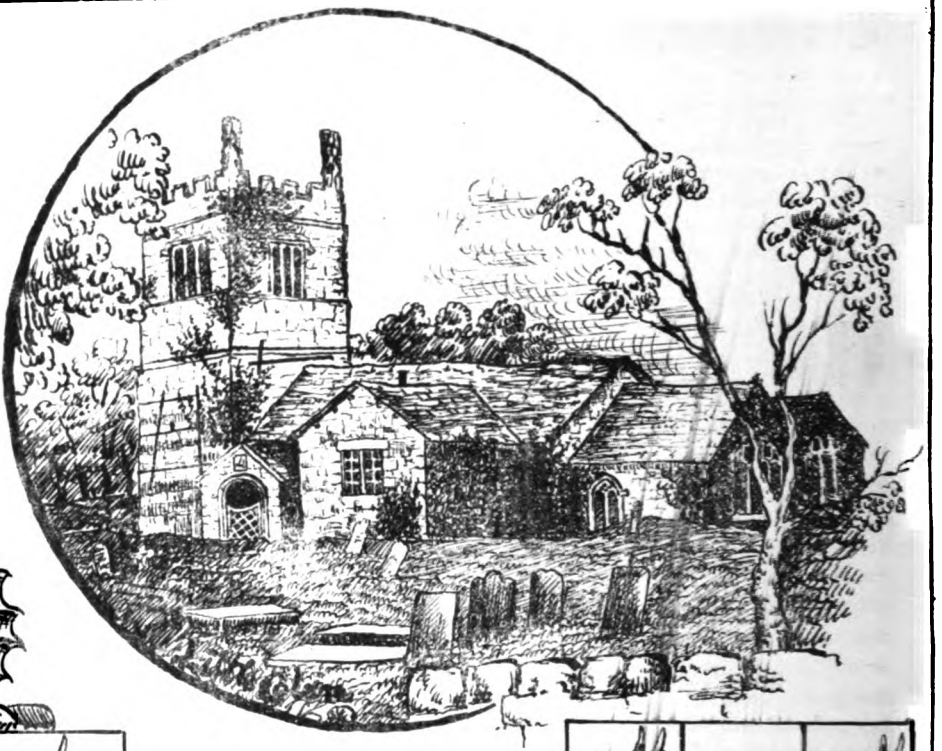
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

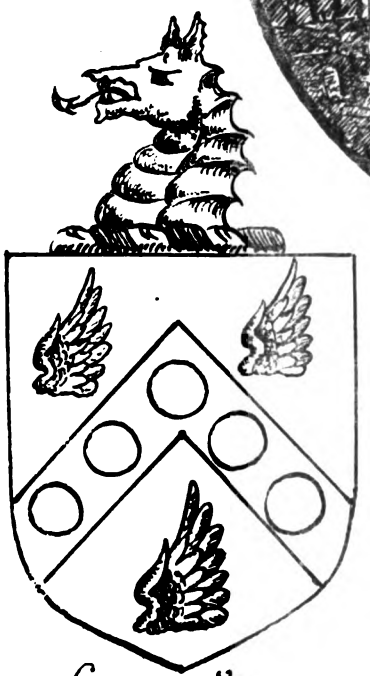
The Editor has the pleasure to inform his subscribers that he will shortly commence the publication in these pages of a series of sketches on noted Plymouth physicians, entitled *Biographia Medica Devoniensis, or Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon*, by William Munk, M.D., Librarian of the College of Physicians. Dr. Munk has for several years been collecting materials, from original sources, for a full and comprehensive work on *The Medical Worthies of Devon*, many of whom, and particularly those of Plymouth, had a wide and European reputation. This scheme being abandoned, the compiler has now kindly offered to contribute to our pages all the papers he had prepared relating to the Plymouth physicians. These biographies will be exceedingly interesting and valuable. We may also mention that Dr. Meeres has in hand a paper on Dr. Gasking, of Plymouth, which we hope to publish in our next number.

Errata.—We are requested to state that in the Note, "Thomas Stroder or Strother" (Part VI.-VII., pages 170-171), the following words were accidentally left untranslated at line 16 from the end of Latin "Patent Roll": "boscis, subboscis, warrennis," translated are, "woods, coppices, warrens."—Editor.

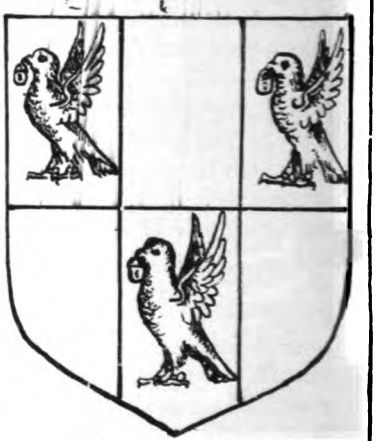
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

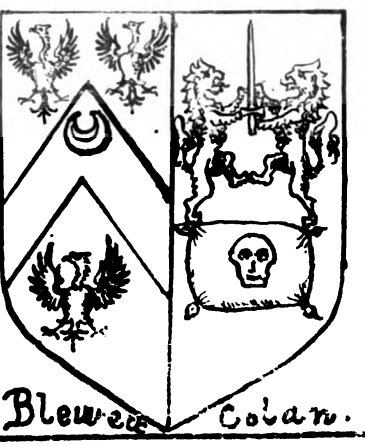




Cosoworth.



Lock.



Bleweu Colan.

A.J.J. del.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 9. FEBRUARY, 1887. Vol. VI.

COLAN CHURCH, CORNWALL.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

WE propose, as far as the imagination will permit, to take our readers with us to pay a visit to the little parish church of Colan, while we give some account more particularly of its monuments.

This church and parish lies between St. Columb Major and Newquay, though not on the main road between those places, by a rather open and uninteresting road, which crosses at one point a bit of moor with a marsh in a hollow. The church, when these notes were made, in 1876, was in a very dilapidated state; the ribs of the roof had acquired a most perilous slope towards the tower, which was itself held together by iron bands; the interior was filled by the ordinary high pews; while a faded and moth-eaten baize cloth covering the ricketty table that served the place of altar, added to the damp-stained walls, gave the whole a most forlorn and miserable appearance—indeed the fabric was held to be in too dangerous a condition for service to be held in it. But this has since been all changed: the church has been completely restored by the efforts of the late vicar and of the lord of the manor, Mr. Paget Hoblyn, Esq., M.A., of the Fir Hill, in this parish, the representative of the very ancient family of Hoblyn of Nanswhedden, the ruins of which noble mansion lie close at hand, but within the parish of St. Columb Major.

We will now turn our attention to the monuments, which are few and not imposing. The only two of any importance are two brasses, and these having been already fully treated by Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, in his *Monumental Brasses of Cornwall*, it will be needless to do more than notice briefly, referring, as the old writers used to say, the curious reader to that work for further information. The oldest of these two brasses is a large slate slab fixed against the wall of the north aisle; round the edge is cut this inscription:—

"Here lyethe the body of ffrauncys Bluet Esquier who maried Elizabethe Colan & they had XIII sonnes and IX daughters; who decessed the XX of Maye; 1572; & the sayd Elizabethe decessed ye [a blank space] off [another blank]."

Here the blank left to be filled in with the date of a death which had not taken place, as so often happens in such cases, has never been filled in; but her will was proved at Bodmin, 19th February, 1592. Within the above inscription are cut some moralising lines, and the motto, "*Cito pede labitur ætas*," warning all who read, that with rapid footsteps time glides away. Between these is inserted a small square brass plate, on which is engraved the portraitures of Francis Bluett, his wife and children—the sons beneath the father and the daughters beneath the mother; between the parents being a large shield charged with the arms of Bluett of Holcombe, *viz.*, (*or*), *a chevron between three eagles displayed* (*vert*), *on the chevron a crescent for the difference of a second son; imp. two lions rampant combatant supporting between them a sword erect, in base a cushion charged with a human skull.* These arms were originally enamelled in their proper colours, but no trace of the colours now remains. The impalement is intended for Colan of Colan, though this coat does not appear ever to have been recorded for them, and has the appearance of a fancy device rather than a regular coat of arms. Colan of Helland bore, *argent, a chevron between three choughs sable;* of which family a pedigree is given in Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*, but their connection with Colan of Colan does not appear. Francis Bluett was the second son of Richard Bluett, of Holcombe Regis, co. Devon, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knight; hence the crescent on the chevron in the arms of Bluet in the brass. He married

Digitized by Google

Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Tristram Colan of Colan. The will of this Tristram is one of the thirteen wills that are all that now remain in the Bodmin registry prior to A.D. 1600, and is given in full by Mr. Dunkin. It is dated 5th October, 1517: in it he desires to be buried near his wife in the chancel of Truro church, and after various pious gifts gives the residue of his estate to his two daughters and heirs, Ann and Elizabeth. Ann married John Trefusis. The manor of Colan and other lands were divided between Trefusis and Bluet; the latter retained their portion until Robert Bluet sold it, in 1699, to Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden. The following genealogical memorandum, written by the above Robert Bluet on the back of an old deed, is worthy of being recorded, as it has not before been printed:—

"ffrancis Bluett Esqr. was of Holcomb Rogus alius Regis, who maried Eli the Daughter of Tristrum Colan Esqr. had 22 sonns & Daughters, vizt. 13 sonns and 9 Daug^rs as appears on the Toom in ye Parish of Little Colan in ye County of Cornwall of w^h 22 Colan was the eldest sonn who maried & having no Issue Left his Estate to his Brother John was Y^e 10th Sonn who was Vicar of S^d Parish of Litle Colan & of ye Parish of Nulan who maried & by his first wife had one sonn vizt Colan (my Grandfather) & severall Daughters & by the second wife had a sonn called Francis who maried first Godolphin & then my Lady Killegrew had many children by S^d Godolphin whose sonns & grandsonns are all dead some in the Island of S^t. Marys Sille: my s^d Grandfather Colan had 10 children vizt. 6 sonns & 4 dau^ts. ye sonns were named vizt. Colan, Valentine, John, (Richard my father, Samuel, and Robert, which s^d Colan, Valentine & Richard maried but excepting my ffather neither had issue. My ffather maryed at about 27 Yeares of Age Eli: the Daughter of Thomas Arundle Esqr. of S^t. Cullume whose ffather was younger Brother to Sr John Arundles Grandfather of Lanhearne in Cornwall: my ffather had only 4 children, vizt Colan y^t. dyed at a yeare old my selfe named Robert Eliz: & Mary my 2 Sisters.

"Pr me Robert Bluett 1706.

"So that John B. within named was my Grandfathers ffather. robtB."

From the above document it would appear that the sons coming between Colan, the eldest, and John, the tenth, died without issue. It is very unfortunate that Robert Bluett did not write a little more fully, as there seems to be some uncertainty about this part of the Bluett pedigree. A careful consideration of dates will show that the pedigree differs considerably from what has already appeared in print. We have the wife of Francis Bluett named in the will of her father in 1517. Her husband's will was proved at Bodmin in July, 1572, and her own will on the 19th February, 1592-3; we may therefore well suppose, taking into consideration the large family she had, that she was married not later than 1530; this would well allow of her younger son, John, having his eldest son, Colan, married in 1611. There is little doubt the pedigree stands thus:

Francis Bluett, second son of Richard Bluett of Holcombe, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knt. He married, probably about 1530, Elizabeth, second daughter and coheiress of Tristram Colan of Colan; named in the will of her father, dated 5th October, 1517, and then under age; her will being proved at Bodmin, 19th February, 1592-3. He died 20th May, 1572, and was buried at Little Colan, with a monument which states that he had thirteen sons and nine daughters; of these the eldest and tenth succeeded to Colan, *viz.*, Colan Bluet, who married, but died *sine prole*, leaving his estates to his brother John. John, Vicar of Little Colan and Newlyn, whose will was proved at Bodmin, 3rd September, 1615, married twice, having by the first wife one son, Colan (below), and his second wife a son Francis, who married first, Godolphin, and secondly, "my Lady Killegrew"; by his first wife he had many children, but his sons and grandsons were all dead in 1706. Colan Bluet, the eldest son of the Rev. John Bluet, married first at Boyton, 23rd February, 1611, Martha, daughter of Richard Loveys of Beardon, who died without issue; and secondly, Margery, daughter of —— Ley *alias* Kempthorne, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, *viz.*, 1, Colan (below); 2, Valentine, married, but died *s.p.*, his wife being probably the Mrs. Martha Bluett, widow, buried at Little Colan, 25th April, 1668 (*vide* Parish Register); 3, John, died unmarried; 4, Richard (below); 5, Samuel, died unmarried; 6, Robert, died unmarried.

Digitized by Google

Colan, the eldest son, was baptised at Colan, 14th September, 1630, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wrey, Knt. and Bart., publication being made at St. Columb Major in the market-place, as was usual at that date, on 21st and 28th of June, and on 3rd July, 1655, the father of each being said to be deceased (see Parish Register of St. Columb Major, page 155). He was a major in the army of King Charles I., and died without issue.

Richard, fourth son of the above Colan Bluett and Margery Ley *alias* Kempthorne, succeeded to the Colan property, and married, as stated by his son, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Arundle, of St. Columb, whose relationship to the head of the family appears to be clearly defined in the manuscript above given, but on turning to the Arundle pedigree we find that there was no Sir John Arundle, of Lanherne, then living, the last having died five years before and been buried at St. Columb Major, 2nd November, 1701, leaving two daughters, his coheirs. But supposing it to be this Sir John to whom Robert Bluett refers, we find his grandfather had two younger brothers, George and Thomas; the former left a son and heir, Charles, aged 19 years 10 months and 26 days at his father's death in 1636, and two daughters, Mary and Gertrude. Of Thomas we only know that he is named in the will of his uncle, Edward Arundle, dated 15th October, 1587, which would very well allow of his having married and been father of Thomas, whose daughter married Richard Bluett, and, weighing all the evidence, this appears the most likely, though we are met with the difficulty of there being no trace of the marriages or baptisms required to prove it; there was another Thomas Arundle living at St. Columb who might have been father of Elizabeth Bluett, but he was a grandson of Thomas, uncle of the George and Thomas named above, and consequently more remotely related to Sir John Arundle of Lanherne than the manuscript states. Richard Bluett was buried at Little Colan, 8th November, 1672, and his wife on the 18th December, 1690, her will being proved at Bodmin, 11th February, 1690 (o.s.). He had issue: Colan, who died an infant; Robert, born 25th January, 1652, the writer of the above manuscript; Elizabeth, and Mary. Robert Bluett, last named, married Kerenhappuch, daughter and coheir of Robert Wood, D.C.L., of Shenfield, Essex. He sold his lands and rights in Colan, etc., to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, in 1699, and in 1700 he succeeded to the Holcombe property, on the death of his kinsman, John Blewett, of Holcombe Rogus, co. Devon.

We will now turn our attention to the other brass in this church—that of John Cosoworth. The floor slab in which it is fixed is placed against the south wall of the chancel, so that the communion rails come against it, dividing the lower portion into two. It consists of a gentleman in armour, his head resting on his helmet; the face is well cut, with flowing moustache and beard, and has the appearance of having aimed at being a portrait, but the armour, though generally correct, is not quite so well executed, the left arm, particularly, being too curved. By his side is a lady with a close-fitting dress, richly embroidered, a collar close about her neck, and a frill projecting above it; the dress is mostly covered by an outer dress, open up the front of the skirt and standing up in a stiff collar at some distance from the neck. Her hands are folded in prayer, which brings them near the region of the heart, and in the left one is a deep indentation in the brass, ending in a small hole in the centre, caused by some blunt pointed instrument having been driven against it when in its original position on the floor; it is not noticed by Mr. Dunkin, and attention is drawn to it here parttcularly, as it has given rise to a local tradition in the parish which is an instance of how traditions sometimes arise and the care needed to ascertain the authority for them. It is currently believed by the inhabitants that the monument is in memory of a lady who was shot through the heart by her lover, when crossing a stile in some fields near. It seems difficult for so

Digitized by Google

small a cause to have attached such a tradition to the brass, for allowing that the inscription in Old English was unintelligible to the natives, how have they got over the group of seven sons and the daughter below the principal figures? Over the head of the gentleman is a square brass plate with these arms and crest, with helmet and mantling, *viz.*, (*or*) *on a chevron between three falcons' wings* (*azure*), *five bezants*. Crest, *a dragon's head couped* (*azure pursted or, langued gules*), Cosowarth. Over the lady is a shield charged with the arms of Lock, *Per fess* (*or and azure*) *a pale and three falcons, wings addorsed, each holding in the beak a padlock* (*all counterchanged*). The inscription on a brass fillet round the bordure records that "Here lyeth Buryed" John Cosowarth of Cosowarth, Esq., sometime of London, mercer, and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, who died 20th December, 1575. He was the second son of Robert Cosowarth of Cosowarth, in this parish, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Lock, alderman of London. He was appointed jointly with Sir Edward Waldegrave, to the office of Receiver-General to the Duchy of Cornwall. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his nephew, John Cosowarth, only son of his elder brother, Nicholas, on 13th January, 1567. His will, dated 3rd August, 17th Queen Elizabeth, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 5th March, 1575, by his eldest son, Thomas Cosowarth. Of his eight children, only five sons are named in his will—consequently the other two sons and the daughter doubtless died before him. The survivors were Thomas, John, Edward, Michael, and William, to each of whom he left £250, to be paid to them at the age of 25 years, except John, who was to be 27 before he had his portion. To his wife he left £1000, the profits from his tin works in St. Agnes, and the use of "two chambers over the buttrye in Cosowarthe aforesaide duringe her natural life with free comyng and goynge for herself her famillye and servantes in and to the said chambers." His son Thomas to be residuary legatee and executor. He directs that his executor "shall bestowe one Tombestone of the value of tenne pounds to laye over me when I am buryed." This will give some idea of the difference in the producing value of money, then and now; when we consider that a large slab of hard stone could be prepared, by facing, sinking the matrices for the reception of the brass, engraving the brass, etc., for such a small sum.

Of his surviving sons, Thomas succeeded to Cosowarthe and the office of Receiver-General, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, who was married to Thomas Kendall, of Treworgie. John was of Little Colan, gent., and married Bridget, daughter of Henry Champernowne and relict of Thomas Hele, of Fleet, co. Devon; she was buried at Stoke Damerel, 22nd May, 1639, *s.p.* Edward succeeded to Cosowarth and married his cousin, Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John Arundell, of Trerise, by his wife, Katherine, only child of John Cosowarthe, nephew of John of whose monument we are treating. His will was proved at Bodmin, 16th June, 1639. He had issue several children, of whom Samuel succeeded him and was knighted at Bristol, 3rd August, 1643, and buried at Colan, 6th May, 1666, leaving by his wife, Dulcebella, daughter of Thomas Hele, of Fleet, several children, all of whom died without issue, except Bridget, who married Henry Maynard. Their only daughter and heiress married Francis Vivian, of Trewan, and had an only child, Mary, married to Sir Richard Vyvyan, from whom descends the present baronet of Trelowarren. Michael, younger son of John Cosowarthe, was Rector of Redruth and Duloe, and in 1589 appointed Rector of Sampford Courtenay, co. Devon. William must have died soon after his father, as we find no trace of him.

The registers of Little Colan are in a very fragmentary state, and the following are the only entries relating to this family:—

BAPTISM.

1681, September 28th. Mary, daughter of Francis Vivian, Esq., and Ann, his wife.

Digitized by Google

BURIALS.

1666, May 6th. Sir Samuel Cosoworth, Knight.
1670, April 21st. Henry Maynard, gent.
1670, January 26th. Mrs. Julian Maynard.
1673, December 14th. William Cosworth, gent (son of Edward and Dorothy Cosoworthe).
1678, Mary 27th. Robert Cosoworth of Cosoworth, Esq. (son of Sir Samuel Cosoworth. He died *s.p.*).
1680, December 5th. Nicholas Cosworth, Esq. (son of Sir Samuel He died *s.p.*, and his will was proved at Bodmin, 27th December, 1680).
1683, January 24th. Margaret Cosoworth (a daughter of Edward and Dorothy).
1685, September 8th. Ann, wife of Francis Vivian, of Cosoworth, Esq. (she was the daughter and heiress of Henry and Bridget Maynard).
1686, October 8th. Mrs. Bridget Maynard (the daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel Cosoworth).
1690, 2nd August. Francis Vivian, of Cosoworth, Esq.
1707, February 29th. John Cosoworth, gent. (son of Sir Samuel Cosoworth).

The will of John Cosoworth, of Colan, was proved at Bodmin, 27th October, 1671.

We will now pass on to the remaining memorials, which are modern and simply marble tablets. The earlier of the two is in memory of the Rev. John Gurney, Vicar of Colan and St. Allen, who died 17th January, 1790, aged 48. His grand-daughter, Maria Covyn Gurney, died 7th February, 1790, aged fifteen months. In Pennycross church is a monument to some members of this family, *viz.*, Maria Covyn Gurney Hughes, who died at St. Jean d'Acre Terrace, Stoke Damerel, 11th June, 1855, aged 44. Also Louisa Covyn, wife of John Nicholas, Esq., Commander R.N., and mother of above, died at Home Park, Stoke Damerel, 16th August, 1858, aged 66. Arms, quarterly: 1, *gules three holy lambs passant, with banners argent;* 2, *argent a lion's head erased or;* 3, *argent a griffin segreant or, surmounted by a bend sable;* 4, *gules, on the sea in base, a line-of-battle ship, all proper.* This shield appears to be quite incorrect; the first quarter is the coat of Rowe of Staverton and Lamerton, co. Devon. The second quarter is heraldically incorrect, being metal on metal; *argent, a lion's head erased gules*, is assigned to Govis of London, and with the head sable to Boots of Suffolk, with the field azure and the head argent to Braid. *Vert, a griffin segreant argent*, is ascribed to Covyn. *Argent, in the sea vert a ship in full sail proper*, M'Nair; also by Mayre and Appleby. *Azure, in the sea vert a ship in full sail proper*, Craik.

The last to be noticed is a plain tablet for James Magor Cardell, of Cosoworth, born 3rd December, 1834, died 20th November, 1864.

This closes the account of the monuments in this church. The registers offer little of interest beyond what has been given above, and some further extracts will be found printed at the end of *The Parish Registers of St. Columb Major*. Pedigrees of Cosworth of Cosworth, or Cosowarthe, and Blewett or Bluett of Cosowarthe, will be found in the *Visitation of Cornwall*, by Lieut.-Col. J. L. Vivian; and plates of the above brasses, with an account of the persons commemorated, will be found in *The Monumental Brasses of Cornwall*, by Edwin Hadlow Wise Dunkin, Esq.

* * *

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS,

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART I.

MORE than thirty years have elapsed since I was induced by my learned friend, the late Rev. George Oliver, D.D., of Exeter, to devote some of my *horæ subsecivæ* to the collection of materials for a *Biographia Medica Devoniensis*, or History of the Medical Worthies of Devon. A large amount of matter was then accumulated, some of which was put in order and in part arranged for publication; but my distance from Devonshire, and the calls of active professional life, prevented the completion of my design, and most of the materials were put aside. Those of them which had reference to the physicians of Exeter were the most complete, and, in deference to the wish of some of my Exeter friends, they appeared

Digitized by Google

in 1855, in a series of contributions to one of the Exeter newspapers.

I have recently been led to think that much of the information I have collected of the physicians of Plymouth is not now generally known, and that it is perhaps sufficiently interesting, as a whole, to warrant me in offering it, as I now do, to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. But before doing so I must acknowledge my deep obligations to three valued Plymouth friends, all of whom have long passed away; namely, to Dr. Edward Moore, Dr. Cookworthy, and Dr. James Yonge—but especially to Dr. Moore—for the aid which they kindly gave me, and without which I should not have obtained the materials needed for the following sketches.

I.—WILLIAM DURSTON, M.D., is the earliest physician, actually settled in Plymouth, whose name has reached me. He was the son of John Durston, of Upton-super-Severn, and was born in 1624. He was admitted a chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1639; clerk in 1641; and he proceeeded Bachelor of Arts, 10th November, 1642. In the troubles which soon afterwards ensued, he espoused the Royalist side, and when the Parliament became supreme he had to suffer for his loyalty.

"Being summoned before the Parliamentary Visitors on the 18th May 1648 he answered them in these words. 'By nonsubmission to this method of visitation I shall, I fear, naufragate the present subsistence I now enjoy, which is all I have in the world. But if I do submit, it being both repugnant to my practical judgment and contradictory to the many oaths I have taken in the university I shall, I fear, being not yet absolved, incur that damnable sin of perjury, a sad dilemma, but yet I resolve to observe that aphoristical edict 'ex duobus malis, minimum eligendum.'"

He was actually expelled by the Visitors, 8th July, 1648.

On the 2nd August, 1660, he was created Doctor of Medicine at Oxford, by virtue of the letters of the Chancellor of the University, which say that he appeared *in Comitiis* and performed his exercises for the degree of Doctor of Physic in the University of Dublin, and that from the beginning of the late unhappy wars, and more particularly in the city of Oxford, when it was a garrison, he faithfully served his majesty, and afterwards, for his loyalty, was ejected out of Magdalen College for not submitting to the then visitors.

In what year Dr. Durston settled at Plymouth I fail to make out. He was practising there in 1669, when he sent to the Royal Society a paper *Concerning a very sudden and excessive Swelling of a Woman's breasts*. In the following year he forwarded to the Society *A Narrative of a Monstrous Birth in Plymouth*. The former appeared in No. 52, the latter in No. 65, of the *Philosophical Transactions*. Dr. Durston was engaged in an angry controversy with Dr. James Yonge, of Plymouth, about a case of fractured skull with loss of much brain substance, which under Yonge's judicious care had recovered. Full particulars of the case and of the quarrel are to be seen in Yonge's *Wounds of the Brain proved Curable* (12mo, London, 1682). The date of Dr. Durston's death escapes me. It is clear that he was living in 1682, when Dr. Yonge's pamphlet was published.

II.—WILLIAM RAMESEY, M.D., was of Scotch extraction. His father probably came to England in the suite of James I., as he held some appointment in the bedchamber of that monarch, which he did also in that of Charles I. Both father and son would seem to have suffered in their fortunes for their loyalty—a fact to which the attention of Charles II. is pointedly directed in the dedication of one of Dr. Ramesey's numerous publications. Our physician was admitted as extra licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, 31st July, 1661. He was already a Doctor of Medicine of Montpelier when in June, 1668, he was created Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate. In 1668, when his *Elminthologia* was published, he was settled and practising in Plymouth. At that time he held the appointment of physician in ordinary to Charles II. Ramesey was a voluminous writer on theology and demonology, on astronomy and astrology, on poisons, and on worms. His publications date from 1651 to

Digitized by Google

1672. A list of them is given in Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica.* An engraved portrait of Ramesey, aged 42, by W. Sherwin, is extant.

III.—JOHN SPRAGE, M.D. But little can be said of this physician. He was certainly practising at Plymouth in 1677, when, as I read in the *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, he testified to the character and medical attainments of Michael Langdon, of Launceston, who in that year came before the college for examination as an extra licentiate:—

"1677 Sept. 21 Michael Langdon de Launceston in Cornubia Chirurgus Navalis, literis testimonialibus munitus a Joanne Sprage et Do Spenser Medicinæ doctoribus de Plymouth dat. vij Sept 1677," etc.

Dr. Sprage was living in 1697, as we learn from an entry in Dr. Yonge's MS. Diary, now in the Library of the Plymouth Institution, where, speaking of the illness of his son, he says that it resisted all that *Dr. Sprage*, Dr. Mawdan, and himself could advise. It was from Dr. Sprage that Dr. Yonge derived his knowledge of the styptic properties of oil of turpentine. See his preface to the *Currus Triumphalis é Terebintho* (8vo, London, 1679).

IV.—THOMAS SPENSER, M.D., is the physician who, as shown above, joined with Dr, Sprage in September, 1677, in testifying to the merits of Michael Langdon. We learn from Yonge's Diary that Dr. Spenser had practised with distinguished success as a surgeon at Plymouth, where he possessed great interest. In 1671 he was created Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate, and, returning to Plymouth, practised there thenceforward as a physician. It was Dr. Spenser who discovered the styptic properties of oil of turpentine, about which Dr. Yonge wrote so fully. Dr. Spenser had communicated it to Dr. Sprage, and Sprage in turn to Yonge—at least, so I read the long note in the preface to the *Currus Triumphalis é Terebintho.* The steps to this discovery are stated by Yonge as follows:—

"Some Chirurgeons using the Levant, had told him [Dr. Spenser] that the Turks as soon as they have amputated, use to dip the stump in hot tar, and that they thereby securely restrained the flux and laid the foundation of a very good digestion. The way seeming too brutish and terrible to be imitated he [Dr. Spenser] began to think what medicine had affinity to tar: none seeming more like it than Turpentine, he supposed that the oil [containing in it the balsam] as it was more likely to be the stronger digestor, so also it might as effectually restrain the flux: he accordingly experimenting it, found it by many trials to exceed even his hopes and expectations."

V.—CHARLES VINSON, M.D., a native of Plymouth, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 25th August, 1671, being then twenty years of age. He graduated Doctor of Medicine, and, returning to England, settled in his native town. Of his medical career there nothing seems to be known. We learn from Yonge's Diary that Dr. Charles Vinson was proposed for governor of the workhouse in 1708, in opposition to Sir Francis Drake and Yonge, the latter of whom was elected by 50 out of 52 votes. Dr. Vinson's gravestone in the nave of Charles Church, Plymouth, now much defaced, bears the following inscription:

". . . . Dr Charles Vinson . . . . day of
June 1651 . . . died 18 February 1709.
Hannah Vinson his widow died 10 Decr
1724 aged 60."

VI.—EDMOND HALS, M.D. Of this Plymouth physician I can recover but few particulars. His general and medical education alike escape me. I can only state that he was the contemporary and friend of Dr. Yonge, who records his death in these words:

"1679 This year died March 17 my worthy friend Dr Hals who growing melancholy at the misfortune of Captn Phil. Pyper fell into a jaundice."

Dr. Hals was buried in Egg Buckland church, where a monument of elegant design bears the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Dr Edmond Hals second son of Matthew Hals senior of Eford, Esqr, who died the 17th day of March 1679 and in the 37th year of his age. He married Sarah Courthopp one of the daughters and heirs of George Courthopp goldsmith of London and had by her four daughters, of whom three lye here.

"Dat. Decemb. 20 1681."

His only surviving daughter, who inherited a considerable estate, married Mr. Hearle, a student of music.

Digitized by Google

VII.—Thomas Pyne, M.D., was born at Tamerton Foliot, in the county of Devon, and was entered a sojourner of Exeter College, Oxford, 26th March, 1677, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B., 21st October, 1680; A.M., 8th June, 1683; M.B., 19th April, 1686; and M.D., 9th July, 1691. He practised for many years at Plymouth with distinguished success, and is spoken of by Huxham as a very learned and experienced physician. I meet with him as a magistrate of Devon in 1727, but I fail to discover when and where he died. Derriford, says the author of the additions to the last edition of Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (8vo, Plymouth, 1811), was the property of Thomas Pyne, of Dunsbeare, M.D.

VIII.— —— Mawdan, M.D. I place him here on the authority of Yonge's Diary, which proves him to have been practising at Plymouth in 1697; but of him I fail to recover any particulars.

(To be continued.)

✠ ✠ ✠

JAMES GASKING,

M.D. Leyden; F.R.C.P. Edinburgh; Extra L.R.C.P., London.

BY EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D., M.R.C.P. LONDON.

THE palmy days of provincial physicians have passed away, and many towns that in the last century maintained in easy circumstances two or three "consultants" do not now support one. The levelling process that of late has invaded all ranks and all callings has made no exception in favour of the healing art, and the well marked distinctions between physicians and apothecaries of former days are being rapidly effaced. A doctor's degree, a well-powdered wig, and an imposing suit of black, used to generally ensure a good social position and a good income, with a competency for old age to retire upon. Nowadays, medical degrees are become common, wigs are gone out of fashion, and consultations are the exception, instead of the rule, in serious illness. The old rule of taking the fee while the patient is in pain—*accipe dum dolet*—still holds good; and the fee is still regarded as a voluntary offering, and not as payment for services, but the expectations and acquisitions of physicians are, with few exceptions, undoubtedly more modest than they used to be.

Dr. Gasking, like many others in Plymouth, acquired a considerable fortune by his profession. He is still remembered by some few people, and among them by Mr. White, the venerable parish clerk of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. This gentleman, who was about 19 years of age at the time of the doctor's death, distinctly recollects being treated by him for scarlet fever; the disease took a serious turn, and hot bricks were ordered to be kept to his feet to supply warmth to the system. In this little sketch of Dr. Gasking I am indebted to two sources of information—J. N. Bennett, Esq., of Plymouth, and Dr. Munk, in the Roll of the College of Physicians, London.

A plain slab in Charles' Churchyard bears this simple inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of James Gasking. Died Decr 31. 1761 aged 76 years and Mary Gasking Died July 28. 1762 aged 86 years."

These were the parents of the doctor. Both of them lived to a good old age, and they were probably people in easy circumstances. Mr. Bennett, who is connected with the Gasking family, says it is possible that Gasking Street derived its name from this James Gasking. A meadow is referred to as Gasking Meadow in a deed of 1787. Gascoyne Terrace and Gascoyne Gate, removed in 1768, are, there is little doubt, perversions of the original spelling, Gasking.

Dr. Gasking was born at Plymouth in 1756, and after studying medicine and becoming a Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London, settled in his native town and practised for about ten years as a surgeon. Having saved some money, he proceeded to Leyden and took his M.D. degree in 1789. He returned to Plymouth and commenced practice as a physician. Subsequently, to extend his studies, he spent a session at Edinburgh. In 1796 he was admitted a

Digitized by Google

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and an Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1809.

Dr. Gasking was esteemed in his day a very shrewd man, with a thorough knowledge of his profession, and he attained considerable popularity in his native town and its neighbourhood. His great rival in the medical world was Dr. Remmett. It is worth notice here that when the front door of Trelawney House was cleaned for repainting, the name of Dr. Remmett was discovered upon it, clearly indicating that this had been the Doctor's residence. He and Dr. Gasking divided the physicians' practice of their day between them.

In Jeaffreson's well-known book about doctors it is related that Dr. Gasking gave this piece of advice to a beginner in the profession, and not improbably to Dr. Cookworthy, whom he took by the hand at one time: "Young man, when you get a fee don't give fifteen shillings of it back to your patient in beef and port wine." Dr. Cookworthy, responding to this good advice or some other mark of kindness dedicated his Latin thesis to Dr. Gasking, when he took his Edinburgh degree. Our doctor has been credited with some few eccentricities, one of which was that he would never make use of a bank, but kept his money in the house till he saw a chance of investing it.

George Street is now the busiest thoroughfare in Plymouth, and boasts of its handsomest shops, but not very many years since it was almost a suburb of the town, and its substantial houses were all occupied by professional and private gentlemen. Dr. Gasking lived and died in the centre house of the north side of George Street. He married Elizabeth Fry, who was related to the Ellery family, one of whose ancestors, John Ellery, was mayor in 1748. He left no family, and all his property went to his wife, who survived him many years. A plain stone in the centre aisle of Charles Church records as follows:—

"In memory of Elizabeth Fry who died in 1804 aged [date gone] Also of James Gasking MD who died in 1817 aged 64 years. Also of Elizabeth Gasking [the wife of the doctor] who died in 1837 aged 79 years."

The Elizabeth Fry at the top of the stone was the mother of Mrs. Gasking. The funeral service over the doctor's remains was performed by the celebrated Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles

Mr. J. N. Bennett possesses a beautiful likeness of Gasking, in all probability the work of the painter Northcote. The doctor is represented as seated with the right hand prominent in the centre of the picture. The face, which indicates strong sense, is cleanly shaven. The head is bald, except a little grey hair over the ears, and extremely well-shaped. Around the neck an ample white cloth is folded, and the body is enveloped in a dark coat with full-sized buttons. Mr. White's recollection of Dr. Gasking is that he had somewhat the look of a country squire or farmer, cheery in his manners, and altogether free from professional affectation in dress or style of address.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Gasking was a man of good abilities, well-educated, and conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow-men. No doubt a keen feeling of rivalry existed between him and his able opponent, but he was admired and respected by the younger members of the profession, and his neighbours and friends regarded him with esteem and affection. In his time the old race of classical physicians familiar with the Latin language and literature, and the medical authors of antiquity, had died out, and the new race of practitioners, forgetful of the past and its language and traditions, and eagerly pressing forward to new theories and new discoveries, had come in.

[We have received from Dr. Meeres, the writer of the above interesting article, a copy of a photographic portrait, from an oil painting, of John Huxham, Esq., M.D., of Plymouth, respecting whom we published a sketch (also from the pen of Dr. Meeres) in our Fifth Series. We trust to present our Subscribers shortly with a lithograph copy of this portrait, and will thank any of our correspondents who may have portraits of old Plymouth worthies to follow the example of Dr. Meeres by having them photographed and sending us copies.—EDITOR.]

Digitized by Google

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

IV.—"WILLIAM BUSSHEL, Lord of Alwynestone [in the Parish of Churchstow], grants to Walter le Tokere, of Mobery [*sic*], all right and claim that he has, or may have, in and to a certain tenement in Kyngesbrige (which Peter Jordan and Rosamunda his wife formerly held, by the gift of Richard Fychet, in the Town of Kyngesbrige), with all its appurtenances, for ever; so that neither the said William, nor his heirs, nor anyone else in his name should be able to make, on account of the said tenement, any manner of claim on the said Walter or his heirs for the time to come, but should be excluded, by these presents, from all right to bring an action at law against, or make any claim on, the said Walter for ever.—Witnesses: Richard de Rake, William de Efforde, Walter *in the Hurne*, William Bouhewode, William de Holedyche, and others.—Dated at Alwynestone, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Martin, 9 Edw. III." [15th November, 1335.]

Every word is legible; but the MS. has suffered sadly from damp, and is almost too tender to bear handling. The Seal is in fair condition, but the impression appears to have been imperfectly made, and it is not easy to say what it represents. The Manors of "Rake" and Alwyston (here spelt "Alwynestone," in Pole's *Collections* "Aileston," and now "Elston") are mentioned in the Will of John Prestecote (of Prestecote, in the Parish of Culmstock), who had certain rights therein, and also a lease of a tenement in the Town of Kingsbridge (see my Edition of *Bishop Stafford's Register* for a full abstract of this Will, which was proved, 23rd November, 1412). Observe the curious variation—"in the Hurne"—of the name "atte Hurne," which appears so frequently in these documents. *Hurne* or *Herne* (A.-S.) was a "corner," or "nook of land" (Forby, ii., 157; quoted in Halliwell's *Glossary*, i., 446). Adam atte Hurn died Vicar of Aylesbeare in 1404 (*Stafford's Register*, page 144).

V.—"John le Crockere, of Kyngisbrugge, senior, grants to Roger le Crockere, his son, all that his tenement in the said Town situated between another tenement of his, on the West, and the tenement which once belonged to John de Holediche, on the East, and extending in breadth from the Highway leading from Kyngisbrugge towards Alvyngtone, on the South, and the Mill-stream (*bedum*) of the Abbots of Buckfast (*Buckfestrie*), Lords of the Town, on the North.—Witnesses: William Boghwode, then Portreeve of the Town (*tunc Preposito Ville*), John de Prustone, William Strike, John Clement, Walter de Radewille, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbruge, on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Circumcision, 11 Edw. III. [3 January, 1337-8].

Prustone (in the Parish of Woodleigh) is now called Preston: the name occurs in *Bishop Stafford's Register*, page 298, as "Pruteston juxta Loddiswell."

VI.—"John Crokere, junior, of Kynggisbrige, gives up and, for his heirs and assigns, altogether quitclaims to Roger Crokere, his brother, all right and claim that he possesses, or can in any way possess, in all that tenement which the said Roger holds by the gift of John Crokere, his father; which lies in the Town of Kynggisbrige, between the tenement of the aforesaid John Crokere, senior, on the East, and a tenement which used to belong to John de Holegeche, on the West; resigning for himself, his heirs or assigns, all right or claim to grant, sell, or reclaim the same, for ever.—Witnesses: William Strika, then Portreeve of the Town of Kynggisbrige, Henry Lulham, Thomas Colyn, of Galmetone, John atte Forde, William Boghewode, and many others.—Dated at Kynggisbrige, on the Thursday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 16 Edw. III." [31 Jan., 1341-2].

The Seal is in good condition; and represents, rudely, some four-legged animal *passant*. Around the margin: S. CROVKERE JV."

VII.—"Walter Tokere, of Modbery, grants to William, his son, all his tenement in Kyngsbrygge, situated near the Mill belonging to the Abbot of Buckfast (*Buffestre*), between the tenement of John Wace, and the King's High Way, and between the Mill and the King's High Way leading through the middle of the Town.—Witnesses: Adam

Digitized by Google

Noreys, then Portreeve, Nicholas Hughe, John Wacez, William Coke, William Boghewode, and others.—Dated in the said Town, on the Wednesday immediately before the Feast of St. Dunstan, 16 Edw. III." [15th May, 1342].

A fragment of the Seal remains, but the device is quite obliterated.

VIII.—"Robert Foghelere, of Kyngisbrygge, grants to Sir Roger Boghewaye, of Churletone [Charlton], chaplain, all his messuages, lands, and tenements, situated in Kyngisbrygge, between the tenements of William Crokkere, on the South, and Mariota Fogel, on the North; reserving all due and customary rents and services to the Capital Lords of the Fee. Sealed in the Presence of John Deghere, then Portreeve, Walter atte Hurne, William Cooke, John Clemente, Thomas Sunyle, William Crokkere, Henry de Falepytte, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrygge, on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 19 Edw. III." [7th March, 1344-5].

The Seal, which is fairly perfect, represents two standing figures, engaged, apparently, in conversation: the legend is illegible.

The name of the fifth Witness is very obscure: it may be Simyle, or Suvyle, or possibly Suuyle [Swilly ?].

IX.—"Roger Crokere, of Kyngisbrige, grants to Margery, daughter of ..... Perys, of Saltcombe, all that messuage and tenement situate in the Township of Kyngisbrige, on the South side of his Hall (*Aule mee*), between a tenement belonging to William Boghewode, on the East, and, on the West, a tenement which formerly belonged to John de Holedyche; To have and to hold the same for her life; paying one silver penny (*unum denarium argenti*) at Michaelmas, in discharge of all services and demands. With the said messuage he grants free ingress and egress, by means of two gates, from the King's Highway (*a Regali strato*).—Witnesses: Roger Deghere, then Portreeve, William Boghewode, John Crokere, senior, William atte Cleve, John Pledour Deghere, and many others.—Dated at Kyngisbrige, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Gregory, Pope, 21 Edw. III." [14th March, 1346-7].

This MS. is in a very bad state, and almost too tender to touch. I have, however, been able to read, though with some difficulty, every essential word, except the Christian name of Margery's father, which is hopelessly gone.

The last Witness had, apparently, two Christian names, a very rare thing at that time; or, perhaps, two surnames. Possibly, however, "John Pledour" was a *dyer* by trade.

Notes.

Remains of Sun Dial over the South Porch of Sheepstor Church.—At the end of a ramble on Dartmoor on a lovely September Sunday, the 17th, 1871, I wandered with a dear old friend into Sheepstor churchyard, a spot dear to all true lovers of the moor. A leading object for our evening's meditation was the inscribed sculptured granite stone over the south door. This sermon in stone requires no comment, as he who runs may read.

The accompanying sketch, made on the spot, is truthful as to the general characteristics of this lichenous and weather-worn relic. It tells its own story, and words are scarcely necessary to describe it as a niche with a death's head, and ears of corn sprouting from the sockets, resting on a winged hour glass, surmounted by a cap and finial. Beneath are the words, "*Mors janua vitæ*"; above, "*Et sic hora vitæ*"; and on the fillet, "*Anima resurgat.*" Mrs. Bray, in her *Traditions of Devonshire* (Vol. III., page 102) certainly erred in giving a portion of the inscription as "*Hora pars vitæ.*" The dots at the side were probably rivet holes for the plate of the sun dial.

Exminster. G. SYMES SAUNDERS, M.D.

Digitized by Google

John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., etc., etc., Author of the Introduction to Risdon's "Survey of Devon."—An inquiry which is made in your last number respecting Risdon's *Survey*, or rather respecting the Appendix by which it is supplemented, is suggestive of the desirability of putting on record some notice of the preliminary pages which form the valuable Introduction to that work. The authorship of this introductory matter is not generally known, and, but for a casual conversation which I happened to have with the writer many years ago, would in all probability have continued to remain unknown—the signature of his initials, "J: T:," being insufficient, especially at this distant date, to secure his identification.

The pages, 36 in number, of closely printed matter forming the Introduction, are entitled: "Remarks on the Present State of the County of Devon, Introductory to the New Edition of Risdon's Survey." These introductory "remarks" were prepared for this work (just previous to its publication in 1811), by John Taylor, Esq., who then resided at Holwell House, near Tavistock, and whose name will ever remain intimately associated with the early development of the mineral wealth and the mining interest of Cornwall.

The full and able Introduction to Risdon's *Survey* treats of the soil, agriculture, means of defence, and (more especially) mineral products of the county. The only part manifestly relating to the writer and his own works is the description of the canal which he cut from Tavistock to the river Tamar. Of this work, including a difficult tunnel, nearly two miles in length, Mr. Taylor was the sole engineer (see Introduction, page xxxiii.), and he had to encounter obstacles which at that early period (more than eighty years ago) the experience of others had scarcely taught the way to surmount. Mr. Taylor's work was mainly of a practical nature, but he contributed some able papers to the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, to the *Philosophical Magazine*, and to the *British Association Records*.

In 1812 he quitted Tavistock, and went to reside in London, where he soon became a valued member of most of the scientific and learned societies, being appointed treasurer of several of them, amongst which may be named the Geological Society, the London University College, and the British Association. As regards the latter body, and in consideration of Mr. Taylor's long and intimate connection with Devon and Cornwall, it may perhaps be permitted me to quote from a short memoir of him which appeared soon after his death, in 1863, from which we learn that he contributed very materially towards the establishment of that learned association which has since acquired such world-wide renown:—

"Mr. Taylor was one of the earliest and most active members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The first meeting of the first Council of that body was held at his house in Bedford Row, on the 26th of June, 1832.

"The names of those present were, Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Wm. Clift, Dr. Brown, Mr. John Taylor, Dr. Edward Turner, Mr. Vigors, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Buckland, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Scoresby.

"Mr. Taylor was then requested to undertake the office of Treasurer, which he held till Sept., 1861, when a letter was read from his two sons, requesting, on the part of their aged father, that he might be relieved from the office he had held so long. This elicited a warm and unanimous expression of respect for his character, and gratitude for his long and valuable services to the cause of science.

"We venture to add the testimony of one of the earliest and most eminent members of this great scientific body to the estimation in which Mr. Taylor was held by those most able to appreciate him:—

"'Universally respected as he was, I do not believe that any station more strikingly brought out all the finest points of his character than that of a Trustee and the Treasurer of the British Association. His former associates in the Trusteeship, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt and Dr. Peacock (Dean of Ely), as well as myself and his successor, Gen. Sabine, entertained the truest regard for him. All were convinced that to no individual was the progress of the British Association more indebted than to John Taylor.'"—(Extract from a Memoir of John Taylor, Esq., 1863.)

Only so recently as last year, the memory of Mr. Taylor was revived in the presence of a Devonshire audience, when some very interesting "Notes on Tavistock Public Library" were read at the Meeting of the Library Association held at Plymouth, by the Rev. Daniel Pring Alford, Vicar of Tavistock, a relative of the late Mr. Taylor. It was then made known that the Tavistock Public Library "was founded in June, 1799, by John Taylor," and we further learn that it was on July the 7th, 1823, that a bust of Mr. Taylor having been presented to the library by Mr. John Rundle, some time M.P. for Tavistock, it was gratefully accepted and ordered to be placed "on the centre of the bookcase," with this inscription:—

"John Taylor Esqre
The Founder of this Institution."

Towards the conclusion of the "Notes" we observe it stated that "few libraries in a town of the size of Tavistock have so long a history, and have been so well and so generously supported"—a remark which speaks highly for the intelligence of the inhabitants.

The following papers by Mr. Taylor may be of interest, as they have reference chiefly to Devon and Cornwall:—

In the *Philosophical Magazine*, 1st Series, Vol. V., page 357: "Sketch of the History of Mining in Devon and Cornwall," January, 1800. Vol. LIX., page 417: "On the Smelting of Tin Ores in Cornwall and Devonshire." Vol. LXI., pages 283, 368, 448: "Sketch of Lectures on Metallurgy delivered at the London Institution in 1823.

Digitized by Google

In the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, 1st Series, Vol. II., page 309: "On the Economy of the Mines of Cornwall and Devon." Vol. IV., page 146: "Description of the Tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, through Morwel Down, in the County of Devon."

British Association Report, Vol. II., page 427: "On the Depth of Mines." Vol. V., page 144: "On the Value of the Mineral Productions of Great Britain," 1841. Vol. X., page 106: "On the Water-power at Wheal Friendship Mine," 1841. JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

Taunton.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Cornish Martyr.—The beatification by the Sacred College of a number of Roman Catholics who suffered death during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, has revived the controversy as to whether these can strictly be called "martyrs." It is contended on the one side that they died for their faith; on the other it is submitted that they were executed for political reasons. Most of those who consider the matter without prejudice will probably agree that an element of both entered into their condemnation; and a study of one striking case, but one of which the circumstances are not generally known—that of Cuthbert Mayne, "the protomartyr of the English College," who was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Launceston—will confirm them in this belief. It may be premised that the principal sources of information available on the subject are *The Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, published in 1741, and a manuscript belonging to St. Mary's College, Oscott, quoted in the first series of *The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*, issued in 1872.

Mayne, who was born at Barnstaple, was educated as a Seminarist priest at the College of Douay; and in the summer of 1577 was acting as private chaplain to Francis Tregian, of Golden, a Cornish squire. In June of the year named, Tregian, with some of his servants, and Mayne were arrested by the Sheriff of Cornwall, and taken to Truro, "where the Bishop of Exeter examined them touching religion." Tregian was bound over to appear at the next assizes, but Mayne was "committed, as culpable of high treason, unto the Castle of Launceston, the common gaol of that county, for a Bull which was found in his custody, and by him, as they said, procured from the Bishop of Rome, concerning matter of absolution, contrary to the laws in that behalf provided." He lay in "a loathsome dungeon, scarce able at high noon to see his hands or his legs," for three months; and at the assizes he was charged with having obtained and published, "from the See of Rome, a certain instrument printed, containing a pretended matter of absolution of divers subjects of the realm"; with possessing a "certain vain sign and superstitious thing called an Agnus Dei, made of silver and stone, and hallowed, as it is commonly reported, by the Bishop of Rome in his own person"; and with "saying a certain public and open prayer, called a private mass, and therein did minister the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after a Papistical manner." With these charges, which were mainly religious, was linked one which was mainly political, that being that the prisoner, while at Launceston, "by express words in teaching maliciously, advisedly, and directly did uphold and stand with to extol, maintain, and set forth the ecclesiastical power, authority, and jurisdiction of a foreign prelate, that is to say, the Bishop of Rome, before this time usurped within this realm of England, contrary to a certain statute in the first year of the reign of our sovereign lady the Queen made and published, and contrary to her peace, crown, and dignity."

While the Queen's Attorney was opening the case for the prosecution, Sir Roger Mamwood, one of the two judges at the trial, interrupted to inform the jury that "this fellow here, Cuthbert Mayne, is, as you see, a Rome-runner, a secret traitor to the Queen and her realm, and one that goeth about to seduce the people from their obedience both to God and to their Prince, and, therefore, is to have no favour at all"—with many similar observations. A trial conducted like this could have only one end; but it was not until the sheriff had roundly told the jury their duty, that they found a verdict of guilty, and Mayne was sentenced to death "in the usual form as in cases of high treason." Owing to a disagreement between the judges who tried the case (Mamwood and Jefferies) two months elapsed before the sentence was carried out, Mayne, meanwhile, being confined "amongst condemned persons in a most miserable and horrible dungeon, his legs being laden and fast fettered continually with iron."

The day before the execution the condemned man was brought before various county justices and ministers, "when he maintained disputation with them concerning the controversy in religion from eight of the clock in the morning until it was almost dark night." It is added that "his life was offered him if he would renounce his religion; which, when he refused to do, they pressed him at least to swear upon the Bible that the Queen was the Supreme Head of the Church of England, assuring him of his life if he would do this; but, if he refused it, he must then be hanged, drawn, and quartered, according to sentence." He declined, however, avouching upon the Scriptures that "the Queen neither ever was, nor is, nor ever shall be the Head of the Church of England"; and the sentence next day (November 29th, 1577) was carried into effect. The details of the dread scene are shocking enough, though probably little differing from those which were witnessed at all similar executions; and after the manner in which the trial is reported to have been conducted, it is not wonderful to have it recorded that one magistrate addressed the dying man, while on the scaffold, as "Villain and traitor," and that another interrupted an attempted exhortation to the assembled people by commanding the executioner to affix the rope, "and let him preach afterward." But it must be confessed that some suspicion is cast upon the literal accuracy of these particulars, inasmuch as they are accompanied by an equally precise description of a "great light," the result of neither fire nor candle,

Digitized by Google

which was seen in his cell two or three nights before his execution, and an emphatic statement that "the hangman who embrew'd his hands in his innocent blood, in less than a month's time became mad, and soon after miserably expired."

The dead priest was immediately claimed as a martyr by his friends of the same faith; and Father Campion, whose pupil he had been, who was then at Prague, and who received a description of the scene from Dr. Gregory Martin, referred to him in his answer as "the martyr Cuthbert." It was only a very few years before Campion himself followed Mayne to the scaffold, and master and pupil have now been beatified together. As long as Cranmer is considered a martyr by Protestants, so long will Mayne be thought a martyr by Catholics. Perhaps the summarised account of the latter's execution given by Stow in his *Annals* will be considered by most of us as fairly representing the case: "Cuthbert Maine was drawn, hang'd, and quarter'd at Launceston in Cornwal, for preferring Roman Power." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

General Sir Hussey Vivian.—I send you a copy of an original letter of Sir Hussey Vivian's in my possession, written to the Home Secretary in 1830—when the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister—giving his advice as to the best measures to be adopted to put down the corn and bread rioters in Hampshire. It has not been published before, and as it is an addition to the history of those eventful times preceding the passage of the great Reform Bill and the Corn Laws, I send it to you for publication in the *Western Antiquary*. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

London.

"Beechwood, Southampton,
"Dec. 4th, 1830.

"My dear Sir

"I promised to let you know how I found this part of the county, and I am happy to say, at present it is perfectly tranquil,—indeed immediately in the New Forest we have never been otherwise—but if the information I get from some of the respectable farmers, with whom I have spoken on the subject, is correct, it is but a purchased peace that we at present enjoy, and one, which the success of the disturbers, in obtaining an increase of wages, almost generally, will induce them to break, whenever a rise in the price of corn or any other cause may afford an excuse, and, as a sensible Farmer said to me this morning, 'when they next do so they will do it more in earnest than they now have, for they will better know how to use their strength'—in fact it is quite impossible that things can go on as they now are, for although no doubt the wages have been too low, they are now too high, and the little Farmers generally, and many great ones refuse to assist in employing the extra population. On sixty three acres of grass land, worth about 25/- per acre, I have at present employed six men at 12/- a week, and two at 10/-; the labour being then more than double the rent of the Land, and most other Gentlemen are in the same way, and other parishes are in much the same situation also. Many of the Farmers are at the bottom of the mischief. As I came through Basingstoke I accidentally was put into a room with twenty Farmers, assembled for the purpose of meeting Mr. Le Febre respecting the formation of a Yeomanry Corps. I heard one say to the others 'We shall be Fools to form a Yeomanry for it will be running our swords into our own Breasts, it will enable the Landlords to keep up the Rents,' and others appeared to agree. In some places no doubt the Farmers will come forward, but be assured of it, the feeling of the Farmers generally is 'Down with the Rents and Tythes,' and it will be easier to get an armed Constabulary, mounted and dismounted, than good Yeomanry Corps. But something must be had and that soon, for after the events of the last month it is obvious that there at present exists no force to control the mob in case they choose to take the law into their own hands, without calling on the Military and they are too few in number to be everywhere.

"I venture then earnestly to recommend an armed Constabulary, both Horse and Foot and the formation of it should be encouraged as much as possible. The expense to the Country would be trifling; for the Cavalry, Government should find a sword and pistol only. The Infantry may be formed from the Young Men of the Towns, and with their Fowling pieces, for which they might provide Ball, they would be most formidable, and if necessary a Bayonet might easily be invented that should fix on any piece. I mention the formation of Infantry more especially, because, if ever the day comes when a peasantry assemble, ever so few of them being armed, take my word for it, a mounted force unassisted by Infantry will be entirely useless. In one instance already have the Yeomanry been obliged to retreat from flint stones out of a plantation, and the use of their pistols only enabled them to drive the mob; had there been three fowling pieces in the mob, the Yeomanry could not have beaten them. This must be guarded against, and it can only be, by having Infantry Corps, and moreover the means of transporting them on Carriages constructed purposely for carrying 20 or 30 men from place to place rapidly should be established. With such measures no apprehension need be entertained, because a mob would soon be put down; but if once they are allowed to get the upper hand and into any sort of organization, depend on it, there is a Spirit in the Country which will occasion it to fly more rapidly even than it has lately done and no man can calculate on the result. I am no alarmist, but a man must be blind to the signs of the Times not to see their design.

"Some steps also might be taken to call out the Militia if necessary. I have long felt that the organization of our Militia is a most imperfect one. It ought to be formed into Corps, a portion of which should always be out, so as to form a nucleus on which the whole or any part might rapidly be formed—say ⅛th constantly under arms—if that were the case now, there would be no difficulty and

Digitized by Google

no danger, and a system under which this might be carried into effect might easily be arranged.

"So much for the military part of the precautions which I venture to suggest. The Civil are comprized in one word, *Employment*. Employ the lower classes and there will be no danger and my firm conviction is that rather than allow matters to remain as they are, it would be wiser for the Government to borrow a large sum of money to employ the superabundant population in some Great National undertaking, such as Railroads from one end of England to the other, paying the Interest of the money borrowed out of the Poor's rate. As long as we have an unemployed and a half starved population we shall ever be subject to riot and disorder, and liberty without security is little worth. War abroad even would be preferable to war at home.

"With many apologies for having troubled you with this long statement, out of which perhaps you may glean something useful, believe me ever

"My dear Sir

"Yours very faithfully

"HUSSEY VIVIAN.

"P.S. I am well aware that there are many who object to an *armed* Constabulary, on the ground that arming civilians may teach the Rioters to do the same—there may be something in this argument, and where large numbers of persons come forward to act as Special Constables it may not be necessary to arm them, but in those parts where few only will act, they should either be armed, or an increase of the Military should take place so as to ensure them support—it will never do to bring into the Field those who support and uphold the Laws inferior in strength to those who transgress them; the Country will not be worth living in unless the strong arm of the Law is enabled at once to put down outrage and ensure protection to persons and property. I send you by this post two of our County papers in which I have marked such articles as bear on the state of the Country. If you have leisure some of them are worth your reading, they will show you what the feelings are. I have particularly marked one paragraph which I cordially believe to be the true state of the '*present calm*' as the writer calls it."

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

131.—**The North Devon Savages.**—Mr. James Greenwood, "The Amateur Casual," in a most entertaining volume entitled *In Strange Company*, published in 1883, relates that in the course of his journalistic peregrinations it was his lot, some years ago, to fall in with the "strangest of all strange company," in North Devon. He describes his adventures amongst a veritable savage tribe existing at a remote place called Nymet Rowland, about a mile from Lapford Station, on the North Devon Line. The name of the tribe is Cheriton. I should like to know if the efforts of civilization, which is extended to the far-off corners of the earth, have yet reached the savage race so near home, and if the Cheritons have now become respectable members of society? Perhaps some of your North Devon correspondents resident in that locality can inform me, through your pages, if the circumstances so graphically related by "The Amateur Casual" are in any way altered. His narrative reminds one of that other race of savages once resident on Dartmoor—the Gubbinses—which, if my memory serves me rightly, were the originals of the Cobbledicks so cleverly worked into the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's story, *John Herring*.

Mr. Greenwood's sketch reads like a romance, and we can scarcely credit that such things as he describes could exist in our day, and so near the fair homesteads of rural Devonshire. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

132.—**Snell Family.**—Can your correspondent, "Genealogist," oblige by communicating any information about the following Snells, mostly from Devonshire and Cornwall? (those to whom he referred in your November-December number are of a later date). The lads in question were matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge.

Cambridge. J. VENN.

Arthur, son of Richard Snell of Colebrooke, Devon. Matriculated 1593. Age 19.

Robert, son of John Snell of Colebrook, Devon. Matriculated 1596. Age 17.

George, son of William Snell, of Fremington, Devon. Matriculated 1600. Age 18.

John, son of Arthur Snell, of Lezant, Cornwall. Matriculated 1626. Age 16.

Robert, son of Robert Snell of Denton, Norfolk. Matriculated 1648. Age 16.

Tobias, son of Robert Snell of Denton, Norfolk. Matriculated 1649. Aged 15.

✠ ✠ ✠

133.—**Cremyll Passage.**—In topographical works of the early part of the century this name is variously given as "Crimhill" (see *Panorama of Plymouth*) and "Crimble" (see Oulton's *Traveller's Guide*). When did it take the modern form, and what is its true original meaning? HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

134.—**John Cooke.**—There is recorded in *The English Illustrated Magazine* for this month (October), in the article entitled "The Voyage of the *Pelican*," the name of one John Cooke, a member of Drake's expedition in his voyage round the world in 1577-80. Does any reader know whether this person was a native of Hartland or Holdsworthy (? Holsworthy)? WM. GREEN.

(*The Literary World*, October 15th, 1886.)

Digitized by Google

135.—**Devonshire Gleanings from "Notes and Queries."**—In Vol. VIII. of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* appears the first instalment of the above, "gleaned and arranged by W. Pengelly, F.R.S., F.G.S., etc." This valuable contribution to Devonshire literature, which occupies about 260 pages of the volume, only embraces matters which appeared in the First Series (1849-1854) of *Notes & Queries*. Has Mr. Pengelly continued these "gleanings" in very fertile fields; and may we one of these days anticipate the publication of his farther discoveries in future volumes of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association?* KEARLEY.

* * *

136.—**Nymphs-field or Nymph-hay.**—Do your readers know of any instance in which these names occur (in the field covered by your magazine) as place-names or designations of manors? Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections* has in the preface to edition 1670, page 13, the following words: [He] "could see from his howse the Nunnes of the priorie of St Marie come forthe into the Nymphhay with their rocks and wheeles to spinne." Is there any connection between the above and the names of King's Nympton and Bishop's Nympton, in Devon? If not, what is the proper derivation of Nympton in these cases? H. SHARROCK.

* * *

137.—**John Kent, Devonport.**—I have just met with a small book entitled "Supplement | To | Kent's Original | Gospel Hymns | and | Poems | Containing twenty Additional Hymns | and the whole of his Poems. | By John Kent. | London: | Printed for John Bennett | 4 Three Tun Passage Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row | 1833." The first hymn in the book is ccxl, and the numbers continue to cclix, and occupy 21 pages—3 to 23 included. To this succeeds a blank page, followed by the poems, which are all of a religious character, as may be gathered from the titles, which are, "The City of God," "Bible Nuts" (the subject being a tract of that name written by Dr. Hawker), "Harmony among the Builders of Zion," "Satan Nonsuited and the Redeemer Glorified," "An Elegy on the Death of Rev. Robert Hawker," and "Grace Triumphant" (a memorial of Jane Pitts *alias* Jane Colpoys). The poems are vigorously written, though quaint in their ideas and phraseology, and are of considerable length, occupying thirty pages. Though published in London, the dedication of the poems, addressed to "Citizens of Zion," is dated from "Devonport 9th August 1828."

What is known about this John Kent, and for what body were the "Gospel Hymns" written and compiled? ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

138.—**"Certain Godly Postylles."**—A friend of mine has discovered an old black-letter book in the hut of a navvy in the neighbourhood of Truro. The title is as follows: *Certain Godly Postylles on the Gospels*, date 1550, published by Day. Can any reader of *Notes & Queries* tell me anything about the work? I have not seen it, and am not quite sure as to the publisher. E. F. B.

(*Notes & Queries*, December 4th, 1886.)

* * *

139.—**No Place, Plymouth.**—What is the earliest date at which this name can be found? Is it likely that its situation close to the boundary between Plymouth and Stonehouse gave rise to the name, through the facility thereby afforded to objectionable characters to evade either jurisdiction by simply crossing the border. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

140.—**Cornish Parish Registers.**—There were five years ago, and probably are still, in the Probate Court at Bodmin a large number of the transcripts of these for many parishes in Cornwall, going back into the 16th century in many instances. It would be very interesting if any of your correspondents would be kind enough to make copies from time to time of these transcripts for publication in the *Western Antiquary;* they would give a great deal of genealogical information not otherwise to be obtained. When I last saw them, in 1880, they were in good order, and neatly tied up in bundles. Judging from the courtesy I received from the registrar when I wished to inspect them, I should say that he would, without doubt, further the matter *con amore*. W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

* * *

141.—**H.M.S. "Bedford."**—I shall be thankful if any of your readers can inform me of the date, between 1762 and 1804, when H.M.S. *Bedford* was at Plymouth; also any other information in reference to that ship—when commissioned, and when it ceased to exist. JNO. LANE.

Torquay.

* * *

142.—**"Priest Ham" of Launceston.**—In the pamphlet, *The West answering to the North*, containing much curious information regarding the persecution of the Quakers in the West during the Protectorate, it is stated (page 87) that "One Priest Ham at Lanceston, in his farewell Lecture-Sermon there exhorted the people to tread the bodies of the people called Quakers in the street, and taught them how to write their names in the dust." Can any of your readers tell me of any clergyman or minister in Launceston or the neighbourhood at that period, called Ham (a name well-known in the district), to whom this story could apply? It may be that it is the same violent ecclesiastic who is referred to in another part of the same pamphlet (pages 53-4), where it is stated that a Quaker, named Benjamin Maynard, "suffered six months imprisonment [at Launceston] for standing still in the steeple house, and saying nothing till the Priest, calling to the people, Friends, I hope you will stand by me for the truth, laid violent hands on him, and had almost halled [*sic*] him to the door." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

Digitized by Google

Replies.

The Origin of the Name of St. Ives (VI., 188-9).—I do not know, or so much as guess, who "Porthminster" is; so there can be nothing personal in my saying that he has made a sad mess of this matter. His only "evidence that both St. Ia and St. Ivo have been commonly regarded as titulars of the Church and Parish of St. Ives" is derived from the alleged testimony of a MS. "at Malta," which has been printed in one of the Camden Society's publications. There must be a "clerical error," and a very serious one, somewhere! For Trebigh is *not* "in the parish of St. Madron," but in the parish of St. Ive (near Liskeard), "the titular" of which *is* the Persian bishop, St. Ivo; the Preceptory of the Hospitallers was *there*, not at Penzance; and St. Ives was only a "*Capella curata*" in the Parish of Lananta (*hodie* Lelant), not an "Ecclesia" (or *Rectory*); and, as to its "glebe," it never had one at any time. So *all* the "evidence" is in favour of the venerable tradition that the "martyred princess" is the primary—nay, the only—patron of the place."

Ringmore. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

✠ ✠ ✠

Robert Bennett, M.P. (VI., page 162).—Mr. W. D. Pink is scarcely correct in stating that Colonel Bennett "disappears" after his return to Parliament with the rest of the "Rumpers," in May, 1659; for on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, 1660, the Commons "Ordered, That Colonel Bennett be likewise [with Colonel Fleetwood, the Lord Whitlock, Mr. Strickland, and Mr. Holland] enjoined to attend the Parliament forthwith" (*Commons Journals*, Vol. VII., page 820). It may further be noted that the date of his death (or, at least, of his burial) is known, for in Lawhitton church is a stone with the inscription: "Here lieth the body of Robert Bennet, of Hexworthy, in this p'ish, Esqr who was here interred on ye 7th day of July, Anno Dom. 1683; in ye 79th year of his age."

London. A. F. R.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir William Morrice (VI., page 198).—Is Mr. Edye right in thinking that "the relationship which existed between Sir William Morrice and General Monk was that of intimate friendship"? Does not Clarendon show (xvi., 162-4) that there was a business connection between them, this consisting in Morrice's management of Monk's Devonshire estate? And while not grudging to these two sons of Devon all the credit that may be their due for assisting the Restoration, I would point out that a son of Cornwall, in the shape of Sir John Grenville, afterwards Earl of Bath (eldest son of Sir Beville Grenville), had a very considerable share in the negotiations which led to Charles II.'s return. A CORNISHMAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Devonshire and Somersetshire Surnames: Paramore.—Mr. W. H. Kelland has in his reply respecting the family of Loveband of Yarnscombe, in the November-December number of the *Western Antiquary*, referred to a marriage between that family and the well-known and much respected West Somerset and North Devon family of Paramore. Probably Mr. Kelland and many of your readers may be unaware of the origin of the surname of Paramore, which is peculiar to North Devon and Somerset. More than six hundred years ago, in the time of Henry III., the manor of Hollacombe, or Holcombe, in the parish of Winkleigh, co. Devon, was granted by the king to Wormund de Portu Mortuo. Portu Mortuo may possibly have been the Latinised form for Morthoe, a parish near Ilfracombe. The surname of Portu Mortuo became corrupted to Paramore, and Hollacomb was for a long time known as Hollacomb-Paramore. Wormund de Porremore—*Rotuli Hundredorum, temp.* Edward I. (Hundred of Winkleigh). Wormundo de Portu Mortuo is referred to in the *Testa de Nevill, temp.* Henry III., in connection with a place called Seleda, in the manor of Tauton (North Tawton. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish Tokens (VI., page 190).—The token found at Mevagissey can hardly be called a tradesman's token, as it bears the arms of the Bonythons, as will be seen in an account of the family in Vol. I. of the *Western Antiquary*. It may perhaps commemorate some event in the life of the said James Bonython. Doubtless Mr. John Langdon Bonython, of Adelaide, South Australia, will be able to throw some light on this interesting old relic of a member of his family. He may, also, be a little sorry it has been presented to the museum, as he is collecting everything he can in connection with the Bonythons.

Teignmouth. EMILY COLE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Rare = Underdone (VI., page 104, query 70).—In connection with this subject the following quotation from the journal of the poet Longfellow may prove interesting: "In the rhymed rules of the English 'Beef Steak Club,' 1784, is this line, 'The lean should be quite rare, not so the fat.' *Now* an Englishman would say *underdone;* only an American says *rare*." F. B. J.

✠ ✠ ✠

Dartmoor Crosses: Direction of their Arms (VI., page 194, query 123).—Canon Isaac Taylor says in an interesting article, "Domesday Survivals," in the *Century Review* for December, 1886: "The way in which the ministrations of the Church were frequently supplied is shown by the names of several Hundreds and Wapentakes, such as Staincross (Stone-Cross), Ewcross (Yea-Cross), Buckrose (Beech-Cross), and Osgodcross, which were originally preaching Crosses where the people came together at the great Church festivals, afterwards becoming trysting-places for assemblage in arms when invasion threatened, and moots for the hundred-courts of Civil Jurisdiction." G. T.

Exeter.

Digitized by Google

Dr. Arthur Bury (VI., page 180).—I have an Exchequer paper with Dr. A. Bury's signature. It is a receipt for a certain sum due to him, and begins thus:—

"The 7th Day of May 1694.

"Received by me Arthur Bury Doctor in Divinity Rector of Exeter Colledge in Oxford."

The date proves he was still rector of the College until January, 1695, when, as already stated, Sam. Conant was elected in his place.

An extract from Vol. V. of the *Report of the Royal Commissioners* may be of some interest. "Date about March, 1695. Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, in a letter to Mr. Richard Coffin, after a visit of London, says. 'While there I met my old friend and relat Mrs. Bury. The Bishop of Exeter having at last driven her husband out of the College, he hath settled himself in London.'" I only quote this part to confirm the date of Dr. Bury's leaving the college. EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

* * *

"Nayling" (VI., page 198).—Under the above head Mr. Strother asks me to "explain how it is that the Catechism (of the Council of Trent) apparently says one thing, and the Council itself quite another, on this point of anointing with oil." If Mr. Strother had referred to the Acts of the Council, instead of trusting to Bishop Wordsworth's inadequate—not to say garbled—quotation, he would not have needed this explanation. The Council of Trent, Sess. xiv., c. 3, says:—

"Declaratur etiam, esse hanc unctionem infirmis adhibendam, illis vero præsertim, qui tam periculose decumbunt, ut in exitu vitæ constituti videantur, unde et sacramentum exeuntium nuncupatur. Quod si infirmi post susceptam hanc unctionem convaluerint, iterum hujus sacramenti subsidio juvari poterunt, quum in aliud simile vitæ discrimen inciderint."

This passage is paraphrased by Bishop Wordsworth thus: "The Church of Rome prescribes, in the Councils of Florence and Trent, that the anointing should not take place—*except* where recovery *is not to be looked for*, and therefore she calls this anointing '*extreme* unction' and 'Sacramentum *exeuntium*.'"

But the Council of Trent distinctly contemplates the recovery of the person who has received extreme unction, while it insists upon the administration of it to those whose recovery seems hopeless. The second chapter of the same Session enumerates among the effects of this sacrament, the healing of the body—"sanitatem corporis interdum, ubi saluti animæ expedierit." The passage in the Council of Florence, to which Bishop Wordsworth probably refers is: "Hoc sacramentum nisi infirmo de cujus morte *timetur*, dari non debet" (*Decretum pro Armenis*).

Every Catholic priest has met with cases apparently hopeless, in which, after receiving the sacrament of extreme unction, the patient has rallied in a wonderful way, and often completely recovered. Protestant medical men have told me that they have often observed that the patient has rallied in this way, and they have put it down to the soothing effect upon the mind. We Catholics may be allowed to regard it as something more than that. But Bishop Wordsworth is perfectly correct in stating that the Church of Rome "regards it as a *sacrament* for conveying grace to the soul." And this we consider far more important than the healing of the body.

I do not think Mr. Strother would consider it fair to say that in the fourth century "it was a great point to baptise the sick just before death," although it was an abuse that frequently happened. So I cannot allow that the "abuse" condemned in the Catechism of the Council of Trent was a "custom," fairly attributable to the middle ages. W. R. CANON BROWNLOW.

St. Marychurch, Torquay.

* * *

Napoleon at Plymouth (VI., page 198).—I send herewith a copy of a letter, now in my possession, written by the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, perpetual curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, to his friend, Mr. Samuel John, a solicitor. The letter contains a graphic description of the appearance of the emperor and of the scene in the Sound, and is probably one of the very few remaining personal narratives having reference to this extremely memorable occasion. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

"Fore St. Stonehouse, Tuesday

"My dear Friend

"The mail coach was empty, the tide when we arrived at Torpoint favorable, and at a ¼ past six yesterday evening, I saw standing alive under the protection of our glorious Flag amid thousands of spectators, so thick together that the sea appeared literally like dry land—Napoleon Buonoparte. The rush of ideas that overwhelmed my mind at the moment he appeared on the side of the ship can be conceived, but not enumerated or delineated. He stood uncovered in full dress, on the step of the gangway, his Marshalls in a compact circle behind him all uncovered, certainly a most majestic figure. He stood there ten minutes, then bowed and retired. We again saw him at the cabin window very plain. He is very stout, firm and athletic, inclining to corpulence, but the prominence of his belly is partly owing to the shape of his coat, which is not more than six inches deep on the breast, and then slopes off, more like the lappells of a coat, than a coat. He has the handsomest legs I ever saw. He is like the profile in my box and on his large silver coin. The scene itself was interesting, the sea covered with boats and the breakwater with hundreds of people standing upon it, it being then low water, but I could look upon nothing but him, whose Bust must fill so conspicuous a nich in the History of the World.

"So great in intellect, so mean in heart,
The mighty and yet paltry Buonoparte.

You see he makes me poetical. They say that when he first came on board he went immediately to the cabin,

Digitized by Google

shut the door as if of his own state room and in an hour's time sent and invited the Captain to breakfast with him. As to the probability of your seeing him, all I can say is, and communicate the same to Captain Coffin, use your own discretion. The people here know nothing. Lord Keith of course will not communicate anything. Buonoparte appears regularly at half past five or six o'clock on deck, but so little is known, that Lord Mount Edgcumbe and a party rowed off understanding that he would not appear, and in about half an hour he came upon deck. The *Northumberland* is not yet come round. Again I say use your discretion. People here know nothing. At a naval station all intended plans are secret. I put this in the post before I can set out on his commission. The *Bellerophon* lies within the Breakwater about a mile, which at sea seems a short distance. Buonoparte was dressed in blue coat, red cuffs, white breeches and white silk stockings, his hat in one hand, his glass in the other. How odd that after such fatigue he should be fat and well. If Buonoparte should sail tomorrow I will send a letter to be left for you at post office, Truro. This might be of use.

"Mr. Samuel John
"Penzance."

The letter is not signed, but endorsed: "Aug 1815 Mr Le Grice from Stonehouse with Description of Bonaparte" [*sic*]. The post marks are not legible; the postage was 10d.

Napoleon surrendered himself to Captain Frederick Lewis Maitland on board the *Bellerophon*, on 15th July, 1815; that ship arrived in Plymouth Sound on 26th July. The emperor was transferred afterward to the *Northumberland*, and, under the care of Sir George Cockburn, sailed for St. Helena on 8th August. It ought therefore to be possible to fix the exact date of the Monday evening when Mr. Le Grice saw the emperor on the deck of the *Bellerophon*. It is disappointing to notice that in such a work as Llewellynn Jewitt's *History of Plymouth* there is no proper account of the emperor's stay at Plymouth; what is said on pages 388-91 is entirely deficient in dates, and is quoted second-hand from a description of Sir Charles Eastlake's picture.

✠ ✠ ✠

Shindle (VI., query 87, page 131).—The enquiry of your correspondent respecting the meaning of this word in the sentence quoted by him, might be answered in one line; but, although obsolete, there is so much of interest in the consideration of it, and of a term allied to it and still in common use, that it must plead as my excuse for troubling you with a more extended notice.

The word "shindle" is absent from ordinary English dictionaries of words in present use, although Ash's work (1775) contains it as "*Schindel.* A thin board to cover houses; a kind of slate." Halliwell renders it as "the thin cleft stone of which they cut slates," but adds no note as to whether it was restricted to any particular locality.

"Shingle," however, is common enough in all reference works, and the meaning attached to it by Latham is the customary one—"thin board to cover houses; sort of tiling." Skeat (*Etymological Dictionary*) asserts this word to be a corrupt pronunciation of *shindel* or *shindle*, and to signify "a wooden tile." This is the German *schindel*, from *scheiden*, to divide or separate = splitting into thin laminæ; hence *schindeldach*, a shingle roof. Notwithstanding this, we find the term "shingle" in common use at a very early period, while "shindle" is rare. An example of its employment in the 12th century is given by Ellis (*Specimens of Early English Poetry*, I. (1811), 87; spelling modernised):—

„ The *shingles* all
Of church, cloister, bowers and hall."

In *Piers Ploughman* (13th century) we find:—

"In thi *shyngled* ship
shul ben y-saved" (Edition by Wright (1856), I., 168);

that is, a ship made of boards overlapping—at a later period known as "clincher [pronounced clinker] built." In *Prompt. Parv.* (1440) it is "*schyngyl*, or chyngyl, hyllynge of howsys"; in *Manip. Vocab.* (1570), "*shingil*"; and in Barrett's *Alvearie* (1580) "a *shingle*, a slate to cover houses withall." The sole early instances of "shindle I have been able to find are contained in the *Nomenclator* of Higins & Fleming, published in 1585 (quoted in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, I. (1850), 426):—

"Scandulæ. Oke laths, slates, or *shindles* of wood serving in steede of tyles to cover houses.
Lamina. A *shindle* or slate; a thin planke or boord sawne."

Both terms were used indiscriminately for tiles of wood or of thin stone for roofing purposes, and the former for covering spires or the sides of houses; also for boards, when employed to overlap each other, for ships, roofs, etc. A local interest is attached to the rarer form of the word, in the following extracts taken from the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of East Budleigh:—

"1664.	Itm for 2 thosands of Shundells ...	00.16.00
1670.	ffor to hondred of Shendels	00.02.0
1687.	for 400 of Shindles	00.04.00
	for a man & 2 horses to fetch them at Sidmoth	00.01.06
1695.	ffor Shindles and Lime	00. 7. 3
1705.	Nyne Thousan of Shindels	5. 0. 0
	for Carriage of ye Shindels	1.12. 6
1755.	To 2½C Shingle	2. 3
1763.	To wt Paid for fiue hundred of Slat	0. 4. 6."

From this latter date the word "shindle" disappears from the accounts, and is replaced by "slat" or "slate." An old inhabitant of the parish informs me that the former term was applied to rag slate, with which the church roof was formerly covered, and this continued to be employed till 1830, when Welsh slate was substituted, as being lighter and more durable. In *Brice's Weekly* [Exeter *Journal* of June 28th, 1728, is an advertisement containing this paragraph: "A very good new built Brick House cover'd with *shindles*."

Digitized by Google

A perusal of the foregoing will, I think, show that the term quoted by your correspondent was meant to signify the thin stone or rag slate utilised for building purposes. Further than this, as it does not appear to have been in frequent use throughout England generally, whereas it was common in Devonshire, at all events in this part of the county, there appears to be fair reason for claiming it as an obsolete Devonshire word. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cordwinder = Cordwainer (?) (VI., pages 131 and 163, query 83).—Am I to understand the explanation given at the last reference by "G.T., Exeter," was intended merely as an explanation of the commonly occurring word "cordwainer," or does that correspondent agree that "cordwinder" is another form of it? I want to know if "cordwinder" is the correct reading of the inscription I spoke of, and if so, whether it is or is not equivalent to "cordwainer." RAMBLER.

✠ ✠ ✠

Derivation of Horrabridge (VI., page 193, query 121).—It may be of interest to your correspondent to point out that Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's laborious work on the *Register of Bishop Stafford* shows how the name of this place was spelt in 1395-6. The reference given (page 135) is: "Indulgence to the Faithful contributing 'ad reparationem et sustentacionem pontis vocati Horebrygge inter Barum et Plymouth.'—2 Feb., 1395-6, i., 7 b." Whatever the derivation, I would point out that the above might have been pronounced just as at present.

HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠

Narrative of a Spectre (VI., 36).—As the Rev. W. Everitt has not alluded to the fact that this most remarkable narrative had been printed previously, I presume he is not aware that the eccentric bookseller-author, John Dunton, made use of it, *in extenso*, in his *Athenianism* (8vo, 1710, pages 351 *et seq.*) for the purpose of adding weight to a "Letter to Four Dissenting Parsons accus'd of Adultery, persuading them to make their Repentance as publick as their Crimes." In that "Letter," the case of Bishop Atherton, executed in Dublin, Dec. 5th, 1640, was especially offered for the consideration of the "four Parsons," with reference to the "Penitential Christian Carriage" of the culprit, by which "the Hearts of his Enemies were mov'd so that such as hated him in his Life, now lov'd him at his Death"; indeed, as Dr. Barnard (who was the bishop's spiritual comforter from the time of his sentence to that of his execution) said, "I believe these many Years there hath not been any that left the World with so many Tears and Cries of the Beholders."

Dunton's allusion to this event appears to have moved the then possessor of the manuscript which forms the basis of Mr. Everitt's interesting communication to send it for publication, and, accordingly, it appears, as "Project XVII.," with the following title:—"The Apparition-Evidence: *Or, A miraculous Detection of the unnatural Lewdness of Dr.* John Atherton (*formerly Bishop of* Waterford *in* Ireland) *by a Spectrum* (*the same Prelate whose extraordinary Penitence I recommended in the* Eleventh Project *of this Book to the four dissenting Parsons accus'd of Adultery,*—) *attested by Sir* George Farwell, *Knight, the Reverend Mr* Buckley, *and other Persons of Quality, who heard the whole Examination: Intermix'd with a* Prophetick Account *of* the manner *of Bishop* Atherton's *untimely End many years before he was Executed:—The Whole being an* Original Manuscript, (*and very great Rarity*) *never printed before.*"

In his prologue, or preface, Dunton says that since he wrote his former remarks there was sent to him, "by a Citizen of great Integrity now living in London," this *Apparition-Evidence;* and, he adds, "as 'twas sent to me on purpose to be publish'd in this *Work*, I'll here print it without the Addition or Alteration of one Word." The story then proceeds in the words already before the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, some few discrepancies between the two narratives being observable; as, for instance, the passage wherein the narrator (according to Dunton's copy), enumerates his witnesses, and mentions that "Mr Buckley, then a Minister near Taunton (afterward when I was of *Kingsbridge*, he was Rector of Thurlstone in the South Hams of Devon) heard the whole Examination"—the word "Kingsbridge" becomes "Knightsbridge" in Mr. Everitt's reprint, and the punctuation of the sentence is altered so as to change the sense. Dunton's version concludes in this wise: ". . . if any one doubt of the Truth of this Narrative, as I think no Man can in his right Sense, (being so well attested by Sir *George Farrel*, the Reverend Mr *Buckley* and other Persons of Quality) if any are so CURIOUS to see the Original Manuscript, if they 'll repair to my worthy Friend Mr. *Daniel Waghorn* in *Noble-Street* they may there know by what credible Hand this Narrative (or *Apparition Evidence*) was sent to me and where the *Original Manuscript* is now reposited." The name of the Rev. John Quick does not occur in Dunton's version; and I believe that it is publicly connected for the first time with this story by Mr. Everitt. This John Quick was a native of Plymouth, who, according to Wood, became a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1653, aged 17 years or thereabouts, took one degree in Arts in October, 1657, and departed without completing his curriculum. He seems to have been ejected in 1662 from a living in Devonshire—probably Kingsbridge—on account of nonconformity, and afterwards from a living in or near London, in which city he was living in 1694 and officiating as the minister of a Presbyterian congregation. He was the author of several minor theological works, and of a curious tract entitled, "Hell Open'd; or the Infernal Sin of Murther Punished. Being a True Relation of the Poisoning of a whole Family in Plymouth. By J. Q., Minister of the Gospel," 1676.

The Atherton narrative presents some points of curious interest for the consideration of enquirers into demonology and folk-lore. Among them may be instanced the ability

Digitized by Google

and will of the apparition of Mrs. Leaky to raise tempests and make wrecks; the "creepy" circumstances attendant upon the first interview of the "Dr. of Physick" with the ghost in the likeness of "an ancient gentlewoman," which resulted in his falling into discourse with her, and observing at last, "that, in speaking, she never moves her Lips, and, in seeing, never turns her Eye-Lids nor her Eyes"; the ghostly repetition of a deed of murder (accompanied with all the details of the former crime) upon the person of a descendant of the third generation; and especially the vision beheld *in the looking-glass*, by "the old beldame's" daughter. A curious article might be compiled by separating and analysing the incidents that have been treated collectively by the Rev. John Quick, which, after slumbering so long in Dunton's forgotten book, have thus found a fitting place in the *Western Antiquary*.

Exeter. ALFRED WALLIS.

[*Other* "REPLIES" *are in type, but held over owing to pressure on our space.*—EDITOR.]

Reviews.

London (*Historic Towns*). By W. J. LOFTIE. London: Longmans, 1887.

THE author of this useful handbook, whose *History of London* is so well known, has succeeded in giving, in a little over two hundred pages, an epitome of the most interesting passages in the history of the City of London, which will be certain to find favour. The work does not profess to be a complete history of London, or even of the City of London itself, as distinct from "Greater London," but the object of the author "has been rather to apply to the more obscure parts of London history the discoveries which have recently been made, and to show the importance and, indeed, the interest of municipal history as it may be studied in the greatest city of the world." Mr. Loftie is an acknowledged authority upon the subject he treats, and his work therefore bears the stamp of that authority; hence it will become a valuable text-book for those who may seek information, not only as to the growth of London itself, but also as to the influence it has borne upon the trade and commerce of the kingdom and of the world. The first sentences in the volume are of interest to west country readers: "The greatness of London is partly owing to its geographical situation and partly to its political freedom. Neither, by itself, would be sufficient to account for its early and lasting prosperity. Bristol was for centuries almost, if not quite, as well situated. Plymouth still enjoys unexceptional facilities for the cultivation of foreign trade. But London, though such kings as Henry III. or Charles II. occasionally interfered with her freedom, was always able to compete successfully with cities where a lord of Berkeley or a prior of Plympton could fetter enterprise and tax profits. London had no overlord but the king, and may be described as 'a free imperial city,' a city which bore rule over its own subject district and was not itself controlled by any external power. We may perhaps reckon Southampton or Liverpool to be equally well placed, we may find York or Winchester of earlier importance, but London has distanced all rivals in the race for fame and wealth, and rises, without peer, above the cities of England and of the world."

In our last number we mentioned the towns which it was intended to include in this admirable and useful series, and expressed our regret, which we now repeat, that Plymouth, with its interesting historical associations, was not of the number.

"*Astrology Theologized.*" *The Spiritual Hermeneutics of Astrology and Holy Writ; being a Treatise upon the influence of the Stars on Man, and on the Art of Ruling them by the Law of Grace.* (Reprinted from the Original of 1649) with a Prefatory Essay on the True Method of Interpreting Holy Scripture, by ANNA BONUS KINGSFORD. Illustrated. London: Redway, 1886.

Of the many works of occult literature published by Mr. Redway, this appears to be by no means the least interesting. It ascends into heights to which we cannot aspire, and descends into depths we may not reach; nevertheless, we cannot fail to be impressed with the powerful reasoning which inspired the writer, and the remarkable ingenuity with which he has wedded the science of astrology to the universally accepted theology. The writer of the original work, Valentine Weigelius, has evidently given us the results of his own experience and deep research; he tells us in simple language what astrology is, as the "light of Nature"; he defines the three parts of man—spirit, soul, and body; discourses of the microcosm and many other kindred matters, leading up to a theology of a high order, by no means at variance with the teachings of Holy Writ. It is impossible for us to enter into a critical exposition of the work, much less to attempt, in the small space we can accord, a faithful summary of the doctrines enunciated; suffice it to say that the talented lady who has penned the prefatory essay has commented at length, and with considerable skill, on the remarkable book which is the subject of her studies. This introductory essay of Dr. Anna Kingsford, as usual with all her writings, bears evidence of deep thought and strong conviction. The work raises astrology from the region of improbable conjecture and extravagant speculation to a dignified position in the realms of the occult sciences.

Mazarin. By GUSTAVE MASSON. (The Home Library.) London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1886. 3/6.

The history of Cardinal Mazarin, which is here so eloquently told by Gustave Masson, is the necessary sequel to that of Cardinal Richelieu, a previous work by the same author contributed to the "Home Library." "The two works," says the author, "supplement and complete each other, because they unfold one definite, uniform system of

Digitized by Google

policy, aiming at the same object, begun with genius and unflinching severity by the Bishop of Luçon, and carried out with astuteness and skill by his adroit and unscrupulous successor." There are few periods in French history which give greater scope for graphic writing than that embraced by the story of the ministry of Cardinal Mazarin (1643-61), from the day when Louis XIV., then aged five years, ascended the throne, to the marriage of the king with Henrietta of England. The book is full of historical incidents of the first importance, and there are not wanting romantic passages which add a zest to the story. The book is, of course, written with a religious object, and the author has admirably succeeded in setting before his readers the aspect of the religious life of the times which are included in the scope of his work, and of the influence exerted upon contemporary events by the administration of what he calls "the mitigated form of despotism pursued by the two cardinals." Lengthy comment on the work is needless; it is fraught with the records of stirring times, it is admirably compiled, and bears the stamp of the authority of that widely known society which has given to the world such a multiplicity of valuable literature. The "Home Library" is a most useful series of books, chiefly illustrative of church history, and specially, but not exclusively, adapted for Sunday reading.

Lunar Science: Ancient and Modern. By the Rev. TIMOTHY HARLEY, F.R.A.S. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1886.

We were acquainted with Mr. Harley's *Moon Lore*, published by the same enterprising firm, some year or two ago, and can therefore cordially welcome this companion volume. It is not by any means to be classed as a scientific treatise, although its title might lead to that supposition; it is rather a popular dissertation upon a most interesting subject, a perusal of which will lead to a fuller investigation on the part of those who, by its means, acquire the rudiments of lunar lore. The author writes very pleasantly, almost poetically, and has a happy manner of imparting information so as to enchain the attention of his auditors without mystifying them with abstruse speculations, pet theories, or elaborate scientific details. Appended is a valuable list of books bearing on the subject.

The Victorian Half Century. A Jubilee Book. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. With a Portrait of Her Majesty. London: Macmillan, 1886. 1/-

This Jubilee Year will doubtless see "Jubilee Books" springing up like mushrooms on all sides, whilst the schemes for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's auspicious reign will be as plentiful as blackberries in autumn. But we feel sure that no more acceptable volume will find its way to our shelves than the popular shilling book now before us. The talented authoress has, with true womanly tact and discrimination, given a brief *resumé* of Victoria's reign, which will be welcomed by all loyal hearts, and particularly by the "women of England." The preface informs us that "the following brief outline of the events, domestic and public, of the last Fifty Years, may at least claim the credit of perfect accuracy, having been revised by the best authority," and apart from this authoritative statement there are outward and visible signs of deep interest throughout the volume, an interest which will awaken the heartfelt love and sympathy of our race for the royal lady who has for fifty years presided over the destinies of this great nation. Miss Yonge's fame as an authoress would, however, be a sufficient guarantee for the value and interest of this jubilee book, a copy of which ought to be in the hands of all young persons of both sexes who desire to know anything of the contemporary history of their own country.

Halifax, and its Gibbet-Law placed in a True Light, &c., &c. Reprinted for J. HORSFALL TURNER. Idel, Bradford, 1708-1886.

This reprint of a scarce and curious little volume, for an original copy of which no less than four pounds have been paid, is exceedingly interesting, and we are glad that Mr. Turner has had the courage to produce it. It contains much out-of-the-way lore, and should find a place in the collection of every antiquarian reader or student. Besides the history of the gibbet-law the volume contains a description of the town and its surroundings in the early part of the 18th century, a catalogue of Halifax vicars, and, as a strange appendix to the last, a list of such persons as have been beheaded there, taken from the Register Books at Halifax. It contains several illustrations.

English Men of Letters: Johnson. By LESLIE STEPHEN. London: Macmillan, 1887. 1/-

There is no need to commend this admirable series to the reading public, but inasmuch as the publishers have taken a new departure in commencing the issue of this useful library in popular shilling volumes, we must commend their decision, and congratulate them upon their enterprise. Thirty-six volumes of the series have already been issued in the first form of publication, and they now intend to re-issue the whole set in monthly volumes at one shilling each, which will still further popularise what has been one of the most successful literary ventures of recent years. The volume before us is delightful reading, and we can only re-echo the words of a recent reviewer that they are "enjoyable and excellent little books." We look with interest for other companion volumes.

English Worthies: Ben Jonson. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. London: Longmans, 1886.

Every reader knows the admirable series of biographies edited by Mr. Andrew Lang. This, the latest volume which deals with rare Ben Jonson, will be heartily welcomed, as it contains a brief epitome of all the most interesting incidents in the career of that remarkable man, and many choice quotations from his writings. A critical review of such a book seems unnecessary; we can only give it our hearty commendation, and promise those of our

Digitized by Google

readers who have not yet seen it a rare treat when they have taken our advice and become possessed of a copy. Every page teems with appetising food for the mind.

Some Essays of Elia. By CHARLES LAMB. With Illustrations by C. O. MURRAY. London: Sampson Low.

An illustrated edition of Lamb's inimitable essays is at last a reality, and well has the illustrator acquitted himself of his delightful task. Especially has the artist caught the spirit of the author in that droll story entitled "A Dissertation upon Roast Pig." We say this, not because we would compare any other portions of the work unfavourably with this, but simply that Lamb has here given such scope for the pencil of a Leech or a Dalziel, and Mr. Murray has evidently a touch of the genius of both these illustrators. Lamb's *Essays* are always a treat to peruse, but they have an additional charm when accompanied by the happy sketches which abound in this handsome volume. The publishers, too, leave nothing to be desired in the general appearance of the book.

Sketches in Prose and Verse. By F. B. DOVETON. London: Sampson Low & Co.

This book should especially interest west-country readers, as the author is a west-countryman, and some of the most charming bits in this altogether charming volume are descriptive and in praise of Devonshire. "Dartmoor in June," "At Chagford" (Devon), "The Devon Mystery," "Dartmoor," and "Lidford Cascade," all have local interest. Apart from this, the book is a very desirable one, being bright, sparkling, tender and humorous, by turns; wit and pathos are adroitly blended, and captious indeed would be the critic who fails to find in its pages at least something to suit his taste. To lovers of nature we especially commend it.

Wellerisms from "Pickwick" and "Master Humphrey's Clock." Selected by CHARLES F. RIDEAL, and Edited, with an Introduction, by CHARLES KENT. London: Redway, 1886.

A happy thought inspired the compiler of this little volume, to give us all the quaint and original sayings of the two Wellers, those inimitable creations of our beloved Dickens. Every page brings up before us the familiar colloquies and smart sayings of the redoubtable Sam and his equally versatile parent, and we are carried back to the days when we received our first revelation of the delightsome *Pickwick Papers*. This book contains a fund of humour rarely to be found in such a small compass, and we trust all admirers of Dickens (and they may be counted by millions) will help to swell its circulation.

"The Chimney-piece of Bruges," and other Poems. By CONSTANCE E. DIXON. London: Elliot Stock.

The first poem in this volume is both powerful and tender, and at once enlists the sympathies of the reader in favour of the artist hero and his ill-fated bride. It is wonderfully graphic, too, and one seems to see whilst reading the quaint old town of Bruges, the mellow sunlight on its carved doorways, the swift waters of its canal, and the picturesque dress of the burghers. The characters, also, are well drawn, and in keeping with the spirit of the fine poem. The other poems are slight, and have less promise than the one first noted.

Matrimonial Ceremonies Displayed. Collected from the papers of "A Rambling Bachelor." London: Printed for H. Sargeant, 1886.

We have here much curious information on marriage ceremonies and customs as used in all parts of the world—from the ancient rites observed by the Jews, down to those of savage nations and tribes in modern times. We have met with much similar information elsewhere, in a curious and somewhat scarce work by Lady Hamilton; but whether the author of this book is under any obligation to that lady, or whether the work before us is original or a reprint of some older work we are not told. Certainly it is not a work for general and indiscriminate circulation.

Illustrated Handbook of Victoria, Australia. Melbourne, 1886.

A souvenir of the late "Colonial and Indian Exhibition," the design of which is to bring before the people of the mother-country some information respecting one of the most extensive and prosperous of her colonies. The letter-press consists of a series of essays showing the origin, growth, and present resources of Victoria, and the work is illustrated by a large number of very excellent views of places of interest in the colony. We have views of Melbourne in 1840 and again in 1875, besides scores of sketches of prominent buildings in the various cities and towns in the colony. The work has been gratuitously issued by the Commissioners for Victoria in connection with the late exhibition.

Last Words about the British Navy in the Present Year of Grace. By an Undistinguished Naval Officer. Devonport: Swiss, 1886.

This volume forms the third part of the author's work on the subject, and it appears to be a critical retort to a severely adverse attack upon the former volumes of the work by "A Lieutenant, R.N." Not having the opportunity of examining the previous volumes, we are not in a position to judge as to the respective merits of the rival works; but from the extracts given in the book before us, and from the manner in which those extracts are introduced and answered by the "Undistinguished Naval Officer," we are of opinion that neither lacks the power to talk like a "sea-lawyer," or to belabour his adversary in thoroughly nautical style. As to the merits of the controversy we are not in a position to judge.

A Life's Idylls, and other Poems. By "HUGH CONWAY." Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

Admirers of the late Mr. Fargus (and they are not few) will be interested in the dainty little volume of poems now given to the public. They are of a kind to

Digitized by Google

move the hearts of the many, for they sing—very sweetly and pathetically—the every-day themes of love, waiting, sorrow, and rejoicing. The irony of fate has seemingly been exemplified in the case of this writer, as in that of many others; that is, if we may take two of the early poems, "Work" and "Lost," as phases of the author's own life, and not mere threads on which to string poetic thoughts. "Sintram" is a fine, manly poem, breathing words of cheer for the weary and despondent, and commends itself to us as being one of the best in the collection.

Ghosts and Glamour. By JOSEPH LEECH. Bristol: Arrowsmith. 1/-

This is another booklet of the gruesome order, which, for some inscrutable reason, the writers for this little series of books affect. The stories are as blood-curdling as the most inveterate ghost lover could desire, and are, moreover, well and graphically told. We wish, however, that tales of a kind calculated to interest others besides lovers of the occult would appear in the series known as the "Bristol Library," and which the issue of *Called Back* brought into notoriety.

"Seymour's Inheritance," and other Poems. By JAMES ROSS. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

We have previously noticed Mr. Ross's poems, which are here issued in collected form, making a handsome little quarto volume. The author has great facility in versification, and his themes are generally well-chosen. The poem which gives its name to the volume is a short story in blank verse, and the author says that it is the first of a series which he intends to issue in the same style. We heartily wish him success in his praiseworthy efforts; and if anything can add to the charm of his work it is the tasteful way in which it is printed by Mr. Arrowsmith, for it is a treat to turn over the leaves.

Tales of the Caliph. By AL ARAWIYAH. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1887. 2/-

At the very first pages of this little book of wonder-stories we are transported to the glowing East, and lose our sense of English fog, cold, and prosaic dulness, in the marvellous pictures unfolded to us in this series of oriental tales. We predict that "grown-ups" will enjoy the adventures of the sage and daring Caliph, as well the juveniles, though perhaps in a lesser degree. These tales are redolent of the aroma of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, which have not lost their charm for English readers, and, it may fairly be predicted, never will.

OTHER works received, to be noticed in our March number: *Edgar Allan Poe; His Life, Letters, and Opinions.* By JOHN H. INGRAM. New Edition. London: W. H. Allen, 1886.—*The Life of Philippus Theophrastus, Bombast of Hohenheim, known by the name of Paracelsus, and the Substance of his Teachings.* By FRANZ HARTMANN, M.D. London: George Redway, 1887.—*The Mysteries of Magic: A Digest of the Writings of Eliphas Lévi.* With Biographical and Critical Essay. By ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE. London: Redway, 1886.——Also from the S.P.C.K.: *Josiah Hunslet's Reward.* By Rev. E. N. HOARE.—*Everingham Girls.* By M. BRAMSTON.—*Wrought by Prayer.* By C. E. SMITH.—*Jack Dane's Inheritance.* By F. B. MILNE.——From Elliot Stock: *Modern Methods of Illustrating Books.* (Book Lover's Library.) By H. TRUEMAN WOOD. &c., &c.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

MONTH by month come the two welcome publications of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, *The Century* and *St. Nicholas.* The former maintains its high reputation both for the quality of its literary matter and the perfection of its illustrations. In the number for January the life of Abraham Lincoln is continued, embellished with many portraits and sketches; there is also a valuable article on "French Sculptors"; another on "Comets and Meteors"; and many other matters of general interest. An excellent portrait of George Bancroft forms the frontispiece to the part. *St. Nicholas* is designed for younger readers, and ought to be a prime favourite, as it certainly bears the palm amongst both English and transatlantic juvenile journals.

Once on a Time, the Christmas Annual for 1886 of the *Western Figaro*, is far and away the best that has ever been issued from the Parade Printing Works, and we are safe in saying that, both in the matter of illustrations, as well as in that of its literary contents, it beats anything that has ever emanated from the Plymouth press. The stories and verse are full of smart things, the sketches are inimitable, and the general effect admirable. The editor, Mr. G. V. Keast, has contributed many of his best productions to this welcome annual.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement-supplement which appears with the present number. The catalogue of books issued by Mr. C. Elkin Mathews, of Exeter, contains many rare and curious books relating to the three counties included in the scope of our journal, and we have no hesitation in commending it to the favourable notice of our subscribers.

ON our outer cover will be found an advertisement of Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, Exeter, who have purchased the small remainder of Dr. Jago's *Glossary of the Cornish Dialect.* This work ought to be in the library of every Cornishman, as well as of those who make a study of philological matters.

A CORRESPONDENT who is interested in genealogical researches has arranged for an investigation amongst the wills in the Probate Court at Blandford, in Dorset, and is desirous of being placed in communication with any others of our subscribers or readers who may be willing to join in the search. An advertisement appears on the second page of the wrapper, and we shall be very pleased to forward any letters that may be sent to us on the subject.—EDITOR.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE are indebted to the writer of the interesting article on Colan Church (Mr. A. J. Jewers) for the well-drawn sketch which appears in the present number. The portrait of the late Earl of Iddesleigh is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, supplied to us by the English and Foreign Electrotype Agency, and is considered an admirable portrait of this lamented and highly-esteemed Devonshire worthy. We hope in another number to furnish some biographical details of the deceased nobleman, but in the meanwhile would commend to our readers a popular biography just published by Mr. Eland, of Exeter.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JOHN MUDGE M D.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 10. MARCH, 1887. Vol. VI.

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS,

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART II.

IX.—

JAMES YONGE, F.R.S., was the son of Mr. John Yonge, a surgeon of Plymouth, and was born in that town on the 11th May, 1646. When nine years of age he was placed at the Grammar School, under Mr. Horsemann, where he remained for two years, passed through the usual preliminary course, and began to read Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In 1657, ere he had attained his eleventh year, his father apprenticed him to Mr. Silvester Richmond, surgeon of the *Constant Warwick*, a ship of 39 guns and 150 men. During the three years he remained with her he saw much active service. In 1660-1 the *Constant Warwick* formed one of the fleet which conveyed the Princess Henrietta to France, and whilst she was so engaged James Yonge was left at Portsmouth. He remained there about two months, and applied himself to the study of botany and the vegetable *materia medica*. In May, 1661, he was appointed surgeon's assistant to the *Montague*, 64 guns and 250 men, one of the fleet then lying in the Downs under Lord Sandwich. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers, and he gives in his Diary a painfully detailed account of the menial duties he was called on to perform, and of his sufferings, more particularly after a battle. He went down, he says, to dress the wounded, who were placed on heaps of clothes, to make it soft for them. 'Here he had not only to dress wounds, but to perform all those duties which now devolve on nurses and surgery attendants. To boil gruel and make barley water, to prepare fomentations and poultices, to wash and dry bandages and rollers, administer glysters, make the hammocks, shave and trim anyone requiring it—were the duties, besides the ordinary business of the surgery, which it fell to his lot to perform while surgeon's assistant to the *Montague*. His slavery, as he not inappropriately calls it, was uninterrupted: he had to perform all the drudgery, and was so miserable that he often wished for death. Meanwhile, he received neither line nor money from his father. The fleet proceeded to Lisbon, remained there a considerable time, and having received Catherine of Braganza on board, set sail for England, which was reached in the beginning of May, 1662. Mr. Yonge was then discharged, for a time, from the service of the navy.

At the end of May he proceeded to London, with the view of improving himself in surgery, and spent four months with Mr. Clark, a surgeon apothecary at Wapping, there learning the art of dispensing, and practising surgery among the inhabitants of the district. He acknowledges that in this situation he learned a good deal.

Mr. Yonge returned to Plymouth in Sept., 1662, and bound himself to his father for seven years. The apprenticeship lasted, however, for a short time only. He complains that he had nothing to do but write letters; his father, moreover, treated him with great cruelty. He was extremely unhappy, and once more longed for death. In February, 1663-4, he was engaged by his father to go as surgeon of the *Reformation* to Newfoundland. He returned in September, and in March following sailed in the *Bonaventure* for the West Coast of Africa; then went up the Mediterranean, and returning to England again received a temporary discharge from the service. On the 21st December, 1665, he sailed in the same ship, but ere long the *Bonaventure* was captured by two Dutch vessels. The whole crew were taken on board the Dutchmen, and shackled two and two. In

Digitized by Google

this state they remained day and night for seven weeks. The ships—Guinea traders—sailed immediately northward, and round Scotland, to avoid English vessels. Arriving at Amsterdam in July, 1666, they were confined in the West India packhouse—a place far too small—in a loft or upper apartment, where there were already 150 prisoners—sailors of the English fleet who had been captured in the great fight off the Galloper. The heat was intense and stifling, and the smell most offensive; the beds consisted only of coarse canvas bags filled with husks of hemp seed, without any coverings. After the lapse of three weeks they were removed, chained in a line, to Rotterdam. Sixteen of the number, among whom was Mr. Yonge, were taken to the Prinzen Hoeff and placed in a dark room, 22 feet long by 14 broad, with windows trebly grated, and enclosed by a wall so high that they could not see the sky. Neither bedding nor straw was allowed them; their daily allowance of food was one pound of coarse rye bread, two ounces of butter, and a quarter of a pound of cheese. Mr. Yonge was deprived of his books and writing materials, and his money, with which he had hitherto purchased tobacco—his only luxury—was exhausted. Fatigue, confinement, want of air, and bad food were followed by their usual effects: in August, Mr. Yonge was attacked with autumnal remittent fever, in consequence of which he was removed to hospital. Recovering, he attempted to escape, but failed, and was taken back to prison, where he found most of his comrades suffering from the disease of which he was convalescent. He now got out on parole, and attempted to resume his studies. Fortune, which had hitherto frowned, now began to smile upon him; there was in prison at Harwich a relative of the secretary to the Dutch admiralty, who had made application to be exchanged against any English prisoner. Mr. Yonge was the person fixed on, and a passport was given him to return to England, in order to restore the young Dutchman to freedom and to Holland. He accordingly came to Sandwich, and passed through London to Plymouth. There he remained from April, 1667, till the following year, partly in practice, by which, as he says, he made a little money to maintain himself, and partly in study. In February following he sailed once more to Newfoundland, and in the course of two years seems to have made two voyages to that country. Mr. Yonge finally returned to Plymouth, 29th September, 1670.

He now took leave of the sea and settled in his native town. In his Diary he pauses at this period to thank God for his goodness to him, for which he says:—

"I have to thank him. I beseech Him to give me as good success in my designs ashore. I hope it will be more quiet and less dangerous, for surely the dangers of the sea are equal to those of the poet in his tragedy.

"'Qui vultus Acherontis atri
Qui Styga tristem non tristis vides
Audesque vitæ ponere finem
Par ille regi, par superis eris.'"

Mr. Yonge was in his twenty-fifth year when he settled at Plymouth, and he obtained, for a beginner, a considerable amount of business. An accident did him good service at starting: a man fell from the topmast of a ship and fractured his skull from the crown of his head to the ear, yet under Mr. Yonge's judicious treatment he perfectly recovered. About this time, also, he succeeded in obtaining the notice and patronage of Lord Mount Edgcumbe and Mr. Henry Ford, the Commissioners of the Western District. Seeing, as he thought, a reasonable prospect of eventual success, Mr. Yonge now determined to marry, and in March, 1671, he was united to Miss Jane Crampphorne, of Buckland Monachorum, a lady of very respectable family and connexions, whose mother had a near relation married to Sir Thomas Clifford, of Chudleigh, the High Treasurer of England.

In consequence of the war with the French and Dutch, a naval hospital was about this time established at Plymouth, and to it Mr. Yonge, through the influence of the High Treasurer, was appointed surgeon. This proved a source of steady professional income. Mr. Yonge had five shillings *per diem* as constant pay, threepence was allowed for

Digitized by Google

medicines for each patient, and two shillings and sixpence daily for each hospital mate. In the winter of 1672-3 the hospital was quite full; spotted fever was then prevalent, and with it Dr. Yonge is said to have been twice attacked—on one of these occasions so severely that he narrowly escaped with his life. In 1674, Mr. James Pearse, the Surgeon-General to the Navy, appointed Yonge his deputy at Plymouth—an office which brought him no inconsiderable accession of emolument.

Mr. Yonge visited London in 1678, in company with Mr. Spark, then M.P. for Plymouth. During his stay he was introduced at a convivial meeting, by the Surgeon-General, Mr. Pearse, to Dr. Short, Mr. Hobbs, and some others of the early Fellows of the Royal Society.

"We talked warmly," writes Mr. Yonge, "of many things. At last talking of the restrictive liquor of Mr. Denys now called the Royal Styptic, we discoursed of other things to stop hemorrhage. I quietly allowed each to give his opinion, when I demanded if they knew a thing that could incomparably stop hemorrhage of a wound, and that without any manifest stypticity, sharpness, etc., but was one of the highest balsams, and should restrain the bleeding and digest together; secondly, if they could cure amputated limbs by consolidation. They confessed their ignorance and laughed at the second as impossible, but I so explained and discovered myself that they were extremely satisfied, and Mr. Pearse gave me thanks and asked me to write more on it. So I wrote my Currus Triumphalis de Terebintho, which passed the approbation of the whole of Gresham College"—or, in other words, of the Royal Society.

The *Currus Triumphalis* is full of originality, it contains many most important practical suggestions, and notwithstanding the quaintness of its phraseology and the vast improvements which surgery has since undergone, may still be read with interest and instruction. He gives a full account of turpentine as a means of arresting hemorrhage, distinctly describes the flap operation in amputation, and shows that he was familiar with a contrivance analogous to the tourniquet, for the arrest of hemorrhage during operations.

Mr. Yonge now became a person of importance in his native town, and was called upon to fill in succession the highest offices in it. He was elected a member of the common council of the borough in 1679, churchwarden of St. Andrew's in 1682, and alderman and mayor of Plymouth in 1694. He was appointed surgeon to Lord Bath's regiment of militia in 1685, but he relinquished that office in 1689, the duties proving incompatible with his rapidly increasing professional engagements in Plymouth. A more suitable office, however, awaited him. In 1692, Mr. Yonge was appointed surgeon to the new dock at Hamoaze, and in consequence of this appointment he visited London. Whilst there he attended Dr. Tyson's anatomical lectures at Surgeon's Hall, dined at the public dinner given by the company, was made free, and without examination admitted a member—an honour which he distinctly tells us had never been thus conferred on anyone. From numerous persons, distinguished for professional and scientific knowledge, he received the most marked attentions. Among these it will suffice to mention Dr. Edward Browne, Dr. Grew, Dr. Hooke, Dr. Lower, Dr. Tyson, Mr. Hobbs, the surgeon, and Mr. Charles Bernard.

It may perhaps excite surprise that a surgeon from a remote part of the kingdom, paying but a short visit to London, should have received such marked and honourable attentions from the most eminent characters of the day. Mr. Yonge, however, was known to be a man of no ordinary character and attainments. His *Currus Triumphalis* had, as we have seen, received the approval of the Royal Society, and some other publications of a highly meritorious character had by this time emanated from his pen.

In what year he began to practise as a physician is uncertain: we know that he possessed a license from the bishop of the diocese to act in that capacity, but in 1702, being again in London, he was induced to present himself before the Royal College of Physicians for examination as an Extra Licentiate. Of the examination he underwent on this occasion (23rd May, 1702) he

Digitized by Google

has left a detailed account. For a copy of this interesting and probably unique document, as well as for much other valuable information, I am indebted to the kindness of a direct descendant of the subject of this sketch, the late James Yonge, Esq., M.D., Oxon., and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, who died at Plymouth in Jan., 1870. Dr. Yonge—for so we must henceforward call him—was solicited by his friend, Dr. Charleton, a very influential fellow of the college, to enrol himself among the *permissi extra urbem* or extra licentiates of that learned body. Of the president, Sir Thomas Millington, and of Dr. Charleton and Dr. Torlesse, two other of his examiners, he speaks in terms of the highest respect and kindness. His estimate of Dr. Samuel Collins, the author of a well-known work on anatomy, is not so favourable. All, however, complimented him on the appearance he had made, and treated him, he says, quite as their equal. Dr. Yonge's answers prove him to have been a man of much originality, of deep thought, and thoroughly versed in the practice of his art.

In November of the same year (1702), being once more in London, Sir John Hoskyns, Vice-President of the Royal Society, gave instructions to Mr. Houghton to bring Dr. Yonge to dine with the society at Pontacks. He went accordingly. Dr. Hooke told him he must become a fellow, and added that it was an honour seldom offered and seldomer refused. Dr. Yonge acquiesced, and was duly elected and admitted, 3rd Nov., 1702. He made several communications to the society, which are to be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In 1703, being then in his 57th year, and having, as he says, obtained a good estate and more professional employment than he desired, Dr. Yonge, anxious for relaxation and ease, declined public business. His patients, in this his last year of practice, amounted to 444, out of whom 14 died. Thenceforward he lived somewhat retired, though not without usefulness. In 1707 he embalmed the body of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who had lost his life in the wreck of the *Association* off the Scilly Isles, and whose body was brought to Plymouth nine days afterwards, for that purpose. This would seem to have been the last strictly professional duty which the doctor performed.

Dr. Yonge died in 1721, and was interred in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription:—

"Here underneath
lyeth buried the Body of
James Yonge, Physitian
Fellow of the Royal Society
He was once Mayor of this his native town
And died the 25th day of July 1721
in the 76th year of his age.
And by him his beloved wife Jane
who dyed Novr 25 1708
in the 60th year of her age
after having lived near
40 years in wedlock and
borne nine children."

Besides the *Currus Triumphalis*, and the papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Dr. Yonge was the author of

Some Considerations touching the Debates concerning the Newfoundland Trade. 4to, 1670.

Wounds of the Brain proved Curable. 12mo, 1682.

Medicator Medicatus. 8vo, 1685.

Sidrophel Vapulans. 4to, 1699.

Several Evidences which have not yet appeared in the Controversy on Eikon Basalic. 4to, London, 1703.

I am indebted for most of the above account of Dr. Yonge to an interesting article in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* for April, 1849.

X.—James Yonge, jun., M.D., was born at Plymouth, and was the son of Dr. James Yonge just mentioned. "Having travelled and studied in foreign countries for improvement in his profession," and taken his degree of Doctor of Medicine at a continental university, he returned to his native town, where he seems for a time to have practised his profession. He was certainly settled there in 1703, as we learn from the following passage in his father's Diary:—

Digitized by Google

"In the beginning of this year [1703] the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded turned out R. Berry who was surgeon to the hospital here, and offered me the employment, or if I would not they offered it my son. I refused both, being myself resolved not to engage in publique employment of any sort, and my son I thought too young and unskillful for the undertaking, beside the hazard, but recommended W. Wyatt and P. Winston, who had served me in that employment, which was accordingly."

Dr. Yonge was twice married—first, to a daughter of the Rev. —— Kendall, of Llandlivery, co. Cornwall; secondly, to Mary, the daughter, coheiress, and eventually sole heiress, of William Upton, Esq., who brought him the Postlinch estate, where he built the mansion and removed thither. He died in 1754, and was buried at Newton Ferrers.

(To be continued.)

* * *

NOTES FROM SOMERSET PARISH REGISTERS.

BY ERNEST E. BAKER.

"I am not of their garbe which writing nothing thinke it enough to purchase to themselves the repute of great Schollers, if they can shake their head and play the malicious Critickes in the workes of others."—WM. FOSTER, 1631.

THE cobwebby, dusty, and not infrequently damp and mouldy contents of the sometimes oak and sometimes iron parish chests in out-of-the-way villages near the coast, in that county which to Londoners is still thought to be benighted —Somersetshire, have been our study of late, and from them we have made extracts and notes of the most striking entries. In these chests we have, as a general rule, come across a heterogeneous collection of volumes and papers, neglected registers, books of accounts of churchwardens who have long since joined the majority, and of overseers of the poor who ignored the rudiments of spelling and whose caligraphy would be the laughing-stock of the overworked Board School children of the 19th century. Forms of prayer for victories and other incidents, vouchers, licenses, and divers other papers forming, as a whole, a deeply interesting—albeit, for the most part, a disregarded—working in the archæological mine.

Sometimes in the vicar's comfortable study, but more frequently in the chilling vestry adjoining the void church, where, with empty pulpit and deserted pews, silence reigns supreme, and the spider has it all his own way until next cleaning day, have we looked through the records of many a village, and oft-times without meeting with much worthy of passing notice, for the rude forefathers of the hamlet were born and married, and eventually slept, regardless of all events which occurred outside their own parish.

Very early registers are scarce indeed, and we understand that there are only forty in existence dated before 1538, the earliest we have met with is dated 1542. It is "The Register of the Chappell of Kenn for wedings beginning the XXV daye of November anno domini 1542." The registers throughout the kingdom were formerly very much tampered with, and were also, for the most part, kept in a very slovenly fashion; even so late as the end of last century but little regard was paid to the regularity of the entries, and, in many instances, whether the christenings, marriages, and deaths were entered at all was seemingly nobody's business and a matter of little consequence. In the register book of Hutton, for as recent a year as 1800, there is an entry crossed through, and a side note informs the reader that the registers of another and an adjoining parish being kept there, the wrong book was sent to the wrong parish on the occasion of a marriage. A most glaring case of careless omission also occurs in this parish, for from the year 1781 to 1788 all the entries were made on loose scraps of paper, which were never transcribed; these, however, or a great many of them, were preserved, and they were afterwards stitched into the register, and now testify to the culpable carelessness of a former vicar or his clerk. We think it a fair assumption that the clerk carried about these scraps of paper until he had his trouser-pocket full, when he gave them, or as many of them as weren't worn out and he could find, to his wife to sew into the book. In nearly every

Digitized by Google

parish many gaps occur in the books, from the commencement of the Civil War in 1642 up to the execution of Charles I. in 1649, and from thenceforth to 1653, in which year it occurred to Cromwell that the registers should be properly kept. The Banwell parish clerk made a memorandum accounting for the default, as follows:—

"Through the troubells of the tymes and negligence of the Clerk Littell or nothing hase bin Registed since the year 1642 Untill an Acte of Pa'lm't bearing date the 24 of August 1653 in which sayd Acte Registers was chosen in every p'ish and for Banwell was elected and chosen by the P'sh'ers alsoe with the consent of Mr. Robert Morgan and William Cole Esquire to justices of the peace for the county of Somtt Gyles Hemin Junior And sworne at Wrinton Before the sayd Justices."

In pursuance of the same Act a registrar was also appointed at Worle, as the register testifies as follows:—

"Thomas Starr of the pish of Worle being chosen and presented unto us by the P'ishioners there to bee p'rish register of Worle aforesaid is by us approved & sworne in the sd office and appointed to have the keeping of the register booke accordinge to the Acte of Parliament in that behalfe made.

"Given under our hands this twenty fourth day of Aprill 1657.

"Wm Cole
"Tho Baynard."

Messrs. William Cole and Thomas Baynard were two county justices of the peace, we find.

Truly those were troublous times, and not only the churches themselves suffered but their muniments, in many instances. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, in the later times of the Grand Rebellion, says that at Litchfield they, the soldiers, demolished all the monuments, pulling down the curious carved work, battering in pieces the costly windows, and destroying the evidences and records belonging to that church. He then further states that they stabled their horses in the sacred edifice, and every day hunted a cat with hounds round it and baptised a calf in the font.

In Bleadon the clerk was afraid of petty thieves, so he wrote on the cover:—

"To Bleadon Parish this doth belong
And they that Take it doth Them Wrong.
Wm Ber Feb 4 1732."

His successor was extremely careless—culpably so; in 1754 there is a direction to "Turn over 5 leaves to marriages"; in 1774, beneath two entries is written: "To be inserted above in their proper places"; again, in 1779 a set of entries were "To be inserted in their proper place above"; and finally, among the baptisms of 1810 he wrote: "The two last names Sarah & Mary Ann I entered amongst ye Burials in mistake."

Congresbury, whose books have been considerably mutilated by the binder cutting down the leaves, furnishes a few examples of irregularity. In 1644 there are two vague entries:—

"Maudlin the daughter of —— was baptized the 26th day of October."

"Ephraim, the sonne of Arthur and —— Irish was baptized th —— day of the month of ——."

Exceedingly gratifying entries these for the pedigree hunter, and satisfactory for the heir proving his title to an estate in Chancery!

In a space under the entries of the same parish for 1651 is written:—

"Joseph Short, my hand
When this you see
Remember me 1671 anno dimi."

This same Joseph discovered afterwards that no note had been made of his birth, so among the births of 1659 he interlined:—

"Joseph Shortt was born January 7th, and this is his hand in 1675."

The vicar of this parish was evidently ousted and turned out of his living during the Rebellion, although we can find no record of such actually being the case; for upon the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, the registers, which had been in the hands of the Commonwealth-appointed registrar were restored to him:—

"June the third 1660 this our parish register of Congresbury was put into the hands of Christopher Sadberry, Vicar of the sayd parish, bye ye Churchwardens, William Hort and Henry Neads the younger, to be kept."

In 1759 the then vicar, thinking that the register of baptisms had not been kept in a manner that reflected credit either on him or on his parish, made a fresh start, ruled some few rather crooked lines, and headed his new

Digitized by Google

work thus: "Baptisms for 1759 designed to be a little more regular from a wretched irregular condition." He meant well, but he didn't carry out his good intentions for long: the irregularity he grumbled at soon gained the mastery, and chaos once again reigned supreme.

Worle Parish has two pages at least cut out or abstracted from its early register. This circumstance recalls the lines of Crabbe, which in many cases were, unfortunately, only too truthful:—

"Should Registers, Deeds, and such matters refractory
Stand in the way, ...
One snip and the urchin hath never existed . . . .
Quick, the sheers at once, nullify bridegroom and bride—
No such people have ever lived, married, or died."

(To be continued.)

✠ ✠ ✠

THE GILBERTS OF DEVONSHIRE.

BY W. D. PINK.

NO family is more honourably or intimately connected with the early stages of American discovery than the Gilberts of Compton, in Devon. Side by side with the illustrious Ralegh, Drake, Cavendish, Hawkins, and others, the names of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his brothers will ever stand conspicuous. It has been justly remarked that the "noble attempt to possess and people the remote countries of America," though first *accomplished* by Ralegh, was in reality *projected* by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, of whose grand and ambitious views and purposes Ralegh was but executor, and who, therefore, at the least, is entitled to share with his half-brother in the honour of laying the foundation of the trade and naval power of Great Britain.

I do not know if the pedigree of this eminent family has ever been exhaustively worked up. The particulars given in Burke's *Landed Gentry* are exceedingly meagre, and, I suspect, in some points inaccurate. The following notes of members of the family whose names appear in connection with American colonisation may interest some of your readers, and possibly elicit further information than is within my reach.

I.—SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, "that high attempting spirit and skilful mathematician and hydrographer," second or third son of Otho or Otes Gilbert, of Compton, by his wife, Katherine Champernon (who married secondly, Walter Ralegh, of Fardell, near Plymouth, and was mother of the renowned Sir Walter Ralegh). He was born in 1539; M.P. for Plymouth, 1571; knighted at Drogheda by the Lord-Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, 1st January, 1570. He published in 1576 his learned and ingenious *Discourse to prove a passage by the North West to Cathaia and the East Indies*, and obtained from Queen Elizabeth on June 11th, 1578, letters patent to discover and take possession of all remote and barbarous lands, unoccupied by any Christian prince or people, "for himself and his heirs for ever." He sailed from Plymouth upon his last expedition, June 11th, 1583, and on the 5th August "took seizen of New Found land and the adjacent territories for the Crown of England by the ancient ceremony of cutting turf or rod, and his first act was to establish publick worship according to the Church of England," He was lost in the *Squirrel*, September 9th, 1583. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Agar, of Agar, in Kent, by whom he is said to have left nine sons and one daughter.

II.—ADRIAN GILBERT, who is described as "of Sandridge, Co. Devon," was a brother of Sir Humphrey. In 1583—the year of his brother's decease—he obtained from Queen Elizabeth a patent for the discovery of a north-west passage to China, to remain in force five years, by the title of "The Colleagues of the Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-west Passage." He is usually styled a knight, but when knighted I do not know; if at all, it must have been after 1597, in which year he was M.P. for Bridport as "Adrian Gilbert gent."

III.—SIR JOHN GILBERT, another brother of Sir Humphrey, and seemingly the eldest, is named with his brother in connection with American discovery as early as 1566. He was knighted at Westminster by Queen Eliza-

Digitized by Google

beth in 1571; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh, of Ashton, Knt., and is said to have died without issue, but at what date is not recorded.

IV.—Otes Gilbert, also named in 1566, was probably another brother.

V.—Bartholomew Gilbert sailed from Plymouth on May 10th, 1603, in the bark *Elizabeth*, to search for the lost colony of Sir Walter Ralegh. He went first to North Virginia and afterwards, in 1605, to South Virginia, where he was killed by Indians, most likely in the present Accomac County. He was probably either a son or nephew of Sir Humphrey.

VI.—Sir John Gilbert, usually stated to have been the eldest son of Sir Humphrey, though some authorities describe him and his younger brother, Captain Rawley Gilbert as "*nephews* of Sir Humphrey and Sir Walter." He was a member of the Virginia Council in England in 1606, and apparently the Sir John Gilbert knighted before Cadiz by the Earl of Essex in 1596. Died in London, 5th July, 1608, and was brought to his mansion house at Compton and buried at Marldon Church, 19th July. "He practiced arms agreeable to the brave spirit of his ancestors; was held an Expert and ancient soldier even in his younger years wherein he expired; was taken away when he gave not only hope but full assurance of great sufficiency to do his prince and country service." He seems to have married a daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, although that marriage is sometimes assigned to a son of his brother Raleigh.

VII.—Raleigh Gilbert, the brother of the last, and either son or nephew of Sir Humphrey, sailed from Plymouth, 31st May, 1607, for North Virginia, but was recalled to England by the death of his brother, Sir John, in 1608, whom he appears to have succeeded in the Compton estate, and where he was living in 1620. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Kelley, of Devon, by whom he had issue, in 1620, Humphrey, aged 5; Raleigh, aged 3; Agar, aged 3; Ferdinand, aged 2; Amey, aged 1½ years; also, it is said, another and elder son, John, age not recorded, but who, I think, is confused with the last mentioned Sir John Gilbert.

VIII.—John Gilbert, a member of the Virginia Company in London in 1612, having adventured therein the sum of £62 10s. (equal to above £400 at the present time). I do not know his kinship to the last.

Besides these, we have also named in connection with American discovery a Richard Gilbert, who "remained one whole year in Virginia" in 1585, and a Dr. William Gilbert, of Colchester, early in the 17th century, who may or may not have been of the same family.

* * *

"THE OLD SOUTH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT."

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

THE breaking out of the war generally known as "the War of the Austrian Succession" caused considerable augmentations to be made to the British army, and amongst them a regiment of infantry called the 57th Regiment of Foot, numbering 815 officers and men, and commanded by Colonel John Price. This regiment, which was raised early in 1741, still exists, and has seen considerable service during the 146 years of its existence, principally in North America and the West Indian Islands, in protecting the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

The first active service of the 57th was the rising of 1745. It formed part of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope's force at the disastrous battle of Preston Pans (21st September). On this fatal day the regiment numbered 580; what its casualties were is not recorded, except that nineteen of its officers were captured and both the colours lost. In 1747 the 57th proceeded to Jersey. In consequence of the termination of the war in 1748, several regiments were disbanded; this caused the numerical titles of several regiments to be changed, and the 57th became the 46th, by

Digitized by Google

which title the regiment was known till 1881. In 1749 the regiment was moved to Ireland. The regimental facings are mentioned in 1751 as being yellow.

War breaking out with France, the 46th proceeded to North America in 1757, and formed part of a brigade commanded by Major-General Abercromby. In the following year the 46th was present at the attack on Ticonderago, an attack which was repulsed with very great slaughter, and in which the regiment lost heavily, seven of its officers being killed. In 1759 the 46th distinguished itself at the siege and capture of Fort Niagara. In 1760 the grenadier company of the 46th distinguished itself at the capture of Fort Levi, on L'Isle Royale. In 1762 the 46th took part in the reduction of the Havannah. In 1767 the regiment returned to Ireland. In 1776 it embarked for America, and took part in the reduction of Long Island. In 1777 it was engaged at the battle of Brandywine, where it sustained but trifling loss. In the same year, the light company of the 46th formed part of a body of troops which surprised and nearly annihilated a detachment of the enemy. It was this affair which gave the 46th regiment *red* feathers, a distinction which it bore until quite recently, and the origin of which was as follows. The Americans having vowed vengeance for the above attack and that they would give no quarter, the soldiers engaged declared that to prevent anyone not engaged in the action from suffering on their account they had stained their feathers red, as a distinguishing mark.

In 1778 the 46th took part in the capture of St. Lucia, where the flank companies highly distinguished themselves. In 1782 the 46th was called the 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, and its connection with Devonshire lasted 99 years. In 1795-6 the 46th was engaged in suppressing an insurrection in the Island of St. Vincent; it was engaged with the enemy on thirteen different occasions, and was reduced by war and sickness from 520 men to 120 men. Towards the close of the last century it became extremely difficult to obtain recruits; in 1799, however, matters began to mend, and militia men flocked to the army. Within four months the embodied militia gave to the regular army 25,000 volunteers, of which 694 men joined the 46th. In 1805 the 46th was engaged in the defence of the Island of Dominica against the French, where its good conduct and exemplary valour were rewarded by the royal authority to bear "Dominica" on the regimental colour and appointments. In 1809 the flank companies of the 46th were engaged in the capture of Martinique, the conduct of the grenadier company being specially mentioned in despatches. In 1829 the establishment of the regiment was reduced to 799 non-commissioned officers and men.

The 46th took part in the Crimean War, and was engaged at the siege of Sevastopol, where its bravery and endurance added "Sevastopol" to the regimental colour.

In 1881 the 46th suffered like all our famous old regiments. The yellow facings were changed to white, and the historic old number abolished. The old 46th South Devonshire Regiment was joined to the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry, and became the second battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The establishment of the second battalion at this time was 894 men, and the honours of the 32nd Light Infantry —"Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthez," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," and "Lucknow"—were added to "Dominica" and "Sevastopol."

The second battalion took part in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. It landed 852 strong, and was attached as divisional battalion to the first division, under Lieut.-General Willis. It was engaged at the Battle of Kassassin on the 28th of August, where it numbered 611 bayonets and did good service. It was also present at the battle of Kassassin Lock on the 9th of September. At Tel-el-

Digitized by Google

Kebir it formed, with the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 4th Provisional Brigade, the 4th Brigade, under Sir Evelyn Wood, being detained at Alexandria. It supported the Highland Brigade, and its casualties were one officer and five men wounded. About the end of this year the regiment was granted a rose as regimental badge, together with the words, "Egypt, 1882," and "Tel-el-Kebir," to commemorate the services of the second battalion. Private John Harris, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, obtained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. He served in the Mounted Infantry, and was wounded at Kassassin on August 28th, in carrying Lieutenant Edwards, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the rear. In a return made in August, 1883, of the troops in Egypt, the battalion is returned as numbering 794 men, of whom 133 were sick. About this time the honours on the regimental colour and appointments had "Dettingen" added to them, in memory of the services of the 32nd in 1743. The battalion continued in Egypt, and took part in the late Egyptian campaign of 1884-5. It formed part of Major-General Earle's force, and its services were rewarded by "Egypt, 1884-85," being blazoned on the regimental colour. The battalion returned recently from Egypt, and is now stationed at Devonport.

The history of the South Devonshire Regiment has been told; though it bore no part in the great European wars that have taken place during its existence, like the North and East Devonshire Regiments, it has ever served with honour and distinction before the enemy, in a manner worthy of British soldiers and the great county whose name it bore for so many years.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Three Towns' Almanack for 1887, published by Messrs. Wood & Tozer, Devonport, is, as usual, replete with all kinds of information. Its chief feature, as in previous years, is the daily record of local events occurring during the previous twelve months. The almanack is now in its fortieth year of publication, and well sustains its olden reputation.

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

X.—"THOMAS WODYA grants to Robert de Malstone a plot of ground in Seynsmor, 32 feet in length by 16 feet in width, as indicated by boundary stones; To have and to hold the same, with right of free ingress and egress, and with all other appurtenances, to the said Robert and the heirs of his body, for ever. An annual rent of one peppercorn was reserved, to be paid to the Grantor, his heirs and assigns, at Michaelmas, in full discharge of all demands. If the said Robert should die, leaving no lawful issue of his body, the said plot of ground was to go to the said Robert's nearest heir (or heirs) in blood, who were to hold the same in undisturbed possession for a term of a hundred years after the said Robert's death, and pay the aforesaid rent. In case (*quod absit!*) the said Robert should die, leaving no heir or heirs of his body, then, on the completion of the term assigned in favour of the other heir or heirs in blood referred to above, the plot of ground was to revert to the Grantor and his heirs.—Witnesses: Thomas Grymestone, Walter Waseborne, John Faleputte, William atte Slade, Andrew Forlunge, and others.—Dated at Come, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael, 23 Edw. III." [5th October, 1349].

Wodya's Seal remains in fairly perfect condition. The device is, probably, intended to represent the *crest* of the antient Devonshire family of Wood, *vis.*, "a demi-savage man, wreathed about the temples ppr.; in his left hand, a club guttée de sang; in his right hand, an oak tree eradicated and fructed ppr. (Burke's *General Armoury*).

Malston is in Sherford; Washbourne, in Harberton; Fallapit, for centuries the seat of the Fortescues, in East Allington; Slade, in Charleton; Combe, in West Alvington. Furlong is still a local name.

XI.—"Walter atte Hurne grants to Roger Deghere, of Kyngisbrigge, all the messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services, in the Townships of Kyngisbrigge and Dodebroke, which otherwise he had granted to

Digitized by Google

John Wace and the heirs of his body, and on which he had entered again, in consequence of failure to pay him the rent secured to him by a certain Indenture. He reserves for himself, and his heirs or assigns, a rent of 55*s.* sterling, payable in equal portions on the four principal Quarter-Days, in discharge of all services and demands. And, if the said rent were in arrear on any Quarter-Day, it would be lawful for him, his heirs and assigns, to enter and hold all the said messuages, etc. In case of the death of the said Roger, his heirs and assigns, all the said messuages, etc., were to pass to Richard Deghere, and the heirs of his body; and on the death of the said Richard, and the heirs of his body, all the said messuages, etc., were to revert to the said Walter, his heirs and assigns.—Witnesses: Ralph Richarde, then Portreeve of the Township of Dodebroke, Robert Come, then Bailiff of the said Township, John Toker, then Portreeve of the Township of Kyngisbrigge, John Velda, then Bailiff thereof, Walter Dabera, Roger Efforde, John Boys, and others.—Dated at Dodebroke, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, 44 Edw. III." [9th December, 1370].

The Seal is circular and in good condition; the device, apparently a trade-mark; the legend: "S. JOHAIS WISE."

XII.—"*An Indenture made at Kyngisbrigge, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin*, 45 *Edw. III.* [*27th November*, 1371], *between Roger Deghere, of Dodebrok, of the one part, and John Wace and Richard Deghere, of the other part*,—Whereas Walter atte Hurne, of Kyngisbrigge, granted to the aforesaid John, and the heirs of his body, all his messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services, in the Townships of Kyngisbrigge and Dodebroke, except two messuages in Dodebroke, of which one is situated on the east of the House of Henry de Falepytte, and the other on the east side of the House of Robert Wyot; except, moreover, a certain undivided piece of land at Shurteslatte, lying to the east of the road leading from the said Township of Dodebroke to Shyndelamylle, all which the said Walter gave, formerly, to the aforesaid Richard and the heirs of his body. He was to pay to the said Walter, for his lifetime, 14*s.* sterling; and, after the death of the said Walter, to the Capital Lords of the Fee the due and accustomed rents and services. And whereas, afterwards, the aforesaid Walter granted all the said messuages, etc., to the aforesaid Roger and the heirs of his body,—Know all men that I, the aforesaid Roger, knowing the intentions, from first to last, of the aforesaid Walter, my Uncle, and the danger which will be incurred by anyone who shall presume to contravene them, have examined all the grants referred to above, as well as a Deed executed in favour of my cousin, John Wace, as follows,—Know all men that I, Walter atte Hurne, have granted, etc., to John Wace, of Kyngisbrigge, all my messuages, etc., in the Townships of Kyngisbrigge and Dodebroke, to have and to hold, etc. And if the said John shall die, leaving no heir of his body, then all the said messuages, etc., shall pass to Richard le Deghere and the heirs of his body, to hold from me and my heirs and assigns for ever. And if the said Richard shall die, leaving no heir of his body, then all the said messuages, etc., shall pass to a certain John le Crokere and the heirs of his body, to hold from me, etc. And if the said John shall die, leaving no heirs of his body, then all the said messuages, etc., shall pass to Roger le Deghere and the heirs of his body, to hold from me, etc., paying yearly to me, whosoever of the above-named persons shall enjoy the said land, etc., 50*s.* sterling, during my life, at the four Quarter-Days, in equal portions; and after my death giving security to my heirs and assigns for the amount due to the Capital Lords of the Fee, and no more.—Witnesses: Roger Nordone, then Portreeve of the Township of Kyngisbrigge, John Lombe, junior, then Portreeve of the Township of Dodebroke, Richard Alrede, Geoffrey Raufe, William Wolstone, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, 35 Edw. III. [8th November, 1361].—Now I, the said Roger, and my heirs, do, by these Presents, ratify and confirm the status of the

Digitized by Google

aforesaid Richard and John in respect of the said tenements and their appurtenances, in all respects; I have surrendered also to the said Richard and John, and the heirs of their bodies, all my rights and claim in and to the said tenements for ever. And we, the said Roger and the said Richard and John do, by these Presents consent, in accordance with the Will of the aforesaid Walter, our Uncle, that if one of ourselves, or any other person, being in possession of the aforesaid tenements, shall alienate the same in fee-simple, and so disinherit one or other of the aforesaid heirs, then it shall be lawful for the person to whom the said tenements ought in law to descend or pass, in accordance with the Deed of the said Walter in favour of the said Richard and John, to enter forthwith upon the said tenements and to hold the same: and if that person fail to enter thereon, then the next to him in order shall be at liberty to do so; and so on in the case of all of them, one after the other, in case of failure to enter on the part of any one. And we, the aforesaid Roger and the aforesaid Richard and John, have appended our Seals to this Indenture.—Witnesses: Richard Herynge, then Portreeve of Kyngisbrigge, Walter Gova, then Portreeve of Dodebroke, Walter Dabera, Ralph Rycharde, John Leckyngtone, Roger Perkyn, John Cooke, John Lombe, junior, John Cooke, John Jaycoke, John Crakya, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, the day and year above mentioned."

There were two seals, but both have been removed.

These somewhat complicated provisions seem to have resulted in legal proceedings of which a memorandum was endorsed on the Deed. Unfortunately, this has been all but destroyed by damp. It appears that John Wace, junior, was charged with breaking into the enclosure of Walter atte Hurne, and taking and carrying away the grass therefrom; but what remains of the endorsement is not enough to show what actually took place.

Wolston is in the parish of Loddiswell.

Notes.

A Notorious Punster.—There is a letter in Vol. I., page 325, of *Traditions and Recollections*, by the Rev. R. Polwhele, from Major Drewe to Captain C., in ridicule of Lieutenant R., a notorious punster. The letter is not dated, but in a short note of three lines, dated Exeter, 1792, at page 321, E. Drewe writes: "Dear Polwhele, Herewith accept the 'Wasp Petition' and the 'Punning Will.' If any miscellany you may think these papers worthy of a place, they are at your service. Ever yours, E. Drewe." It appears that sometime before his death Lieutenant R. had sent for his lawyer, who being seated, with all his implements ready to execute the will, the punster began in his usual strain, thus:—

"'As my opinion is *well founded*, that as I am not *well* I shall be *found dead*, and as I have *slighted* the *Gospel* which, when a boy, with my *slight head* I used to *go spell;* for which I fear that my *soul* will *flounder* in Erebus; and that it will *plaice God* to *goad* me with his *displeasure*, unless my *dice* I *play sure*, and am *willing* to trust my *will* in your hands.—I desire Mr. *Morgan*, as you wish for *more gain*, that you will write without preamble what I *dictate;* and I will beg as a witness my friend *Dick Tate. Ha Dick.*' Here our friend was stopped from proceeding by an immoderate fit of laughing, which was occasioned by his finding a wonderful analogy between the question *Ha Dick* and the name of a sea-fish called an *haddick*." Passing over some of his puns, we come to his last: "'And as in this worldly lottery I have had a *lot awry, as we go* I beg to speak about *Oswego*, where I made an *Epaulement** that did terribly *appaull men*—Ha, ha, ha, haugh haugh.' Here he fell into a second fit of laughing, from which in about an hour's time he might probably have recovered, had he not unluckily, as he pronounced the sound '*ha ha*,' recollected that the graves resembled in shape that modern ditch called a *Ha ha;* his fit returned with redoubled violence, and he expired in about ten minutes, laughing violently, and by starts exclaiming, "grave, ditch, admirable," and "ha ha." Thus fell as he lived, W. R. He was by far the greatest punster of his age."

Mr. Morgan, who (like all who had ever approached the prodigy of punning) had caught some little of the celestial fire of his patron, ordered him to be buried *decently*, that he might *decent lie*, and the following *grave* epitaph to be en*grave*d on his *grave*stone:—

" Here R——y lies. In Punning quaint and witty,
Whom *Mors* has laid in tombe, the more's the pity.
From earth, this man so punnish, and so clever,
Mors, men to punish, took away for ever.
Yet wail him not; again your R——y view;
Rejoice, ye Punsters; R——y lives in Drewe."

The question is—Who was this amusing man, and where was he buried? E. Parfitt.

Exeter.

* A slight fortification.

Digitized by Google

County Badges and the Arms of Devonshire.—A writer in *Notes & Queries*, November 27th, 1886 (Mr. Frederick E. Sawyer, F.S.A., Brighton), says: "Your correspondent Mr. Udall may be assured there are no county arms, for about a year ago I was asked the correct mode of blazoning the Sussex Arms, and failing to find any mentioned in Sussex books or at the British Museum, I appealed to Norroy King of Arms (G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.), as a member of the Sussex Archæological Society, and he kindly replied that my want of success was not surprising, as *no* English county possessed arms, but the proprietors of "heraldry shops" published sheets of county arms, which were chiefly those of some principal town."

We publish the above, as it may be of interest to our readers, and may give a definite answer to many persons who from time to time make enquiries of us, privately, as to the correct form of the Devonshire arms. It is generally supposed that counties have badges, and Cornwall is cited as a case in point, but this appears to be an erroneous notion, although the so-called Cornish arms (the fifteen bezants—not *balls*, as they are generally termed), are invariably used in publications relating to Cornwall, and whenever heraldic devices seem appropriate or convenient. The so-called arms of Cornwall are simply the device of the ancient Earls of Cornwall, and have no more actual connection with the county than would the arms formerly held by the De Redvers Earls of Devon, or the Courtenays, the present holders of the title. It would be an interesting matter for inquiry, whether other counties are situated like Cornwall, with adapted arms, from an old family, or as Devonshire, with no arms at all. EDITOR *W. A.*

✠ ✠ ✠

Acquisition of Surnames.—The following curious instances of the acquisition of surnames are among an interesting series contributed by various writers to *Notes & Queries*, December 4th, 1886. We extract only those relating to the western counties. "A.J.M." writes: "A Cornish friend of mine, whose name (which is well known) I have no authority to give, and therefore I will call him Vivian, told me lately that his nurse had originally no other name, or none that he knew of, but Betty. When she entered his father's service, as a girl, she became known as Betty at Vivian's. After a while she was called Vivian's Betty; and, finally, she lived and died under the name of Betty Vivian, as if she had been one of the family. So the Roman freedman took the name of his patron's gens; so many a Campbell and Gordon in Scotland, many a Fitzgerald or Fitzpatrick in Ireland, came to have a surname." Harry Hems says: "John Chapel Sidwell is a hale, handsome, and good old man, living in my parish of St. Sidwell, Exeter. Early in the year 1803 an infant was found in a lodging-house opposite to the ancient Chapel of St. Anne, at the head of St. Sidwell's. The night was dark; and a lodger, as he entered, stumbled over a bundle in the passage, with the immediate result that cries were heard. This led to the discovery of a fine baby, who was taken charge of by the parish, and christened in St. Sidwell's Church on May 23rd, 1803. The child was baptized John Chapel Sidwell—Chapel in remembrance of St. Anne's Chapel, opposite to which he was found, and Sidwell in commemoration of the parish. Mr. Sidwell, who has many times sat as a model for artists requiring a happy and venerable-looking old man for a subject, is now a widower. His wife Mary died in May last, aged eighty-six. The worthy pair, who have dined with me for the last fifteen successive Christmas Days, had been married sixty-two years when this sad separation took place."

Perhaps some of our readers can cite other instances of adopted surnames within the circle of their own knowledge and experience. EDITOR *W. A.*

✠ ✠ ✠

Rev. George Wiche.—The Rev. George Wiche was the son of George Wiche, wool-comber and coffee-house keeper, and nephew of the Rev. John Wiche, who edited some posthumous discourses of Lardner and died in 1794, aged 76. George Wiche was born at Taunton, and received his early education from Dr. Joshua Toulmin. In 1783 he commenced to study for the ministry at Hoxton, under Drs. Kippis and Rees, and in 1786 removed, with the other students of that academy, to Daventry, where he completed his term of preparation. In 1788 he accepted the pastorship of the Unitarian Congregation at Monton, near Manchester, and held that position until 1796, when he resigned it, and from conscientious motives quitted the ministry. He explained these motives in a pamphlet published in Manchester in the same year, which is quoted by Kentish as the "Declaration, etc." I have not seen a copy of this work, but Israel Worsley, in his very curious *Observations on the State and Changes in the Presbyterian Societies of England*, page 44, gives the following summary of its contents: "Mr. George Wiche, who quitted the ministry at this period, assigning the reasons why he preferred the independence of any station in life to the shackled state of a hired preacher in a dissenting congregation. He speaks of many having quitted the office of preacher about that time; and of the report being in circulation, that their entertaining doubts of the truth of Christianity was the cause of this step; and is particularly desirous to show in the few pages which he publishes, that a cause the direct contrary of this had weighed upon his mind, and determined him to the measure for which he apologizes:—It was an ardent love of truth, supported by scripture and approved by reason, which should at all hazards be propagated, but which met with checks he found it impossible to overcome, that made him chuse a situation in which he should experience the fewest temptations to dishonesty, and the most numerous helps to the fearless avowal of truth. He seems to have supposed that because a man is hired to preach to a certain congregation, and is paid by them for his work, he is compelled to consult the taste of his auditors; and that, instead of

Digitized by Google

preaching 'The whole Council of God,' he will preach what will please the taste and accord with the prejudices of his people." After a short visit to Taunton, Wiche went to London, and with some difficulty obtained a situation in the warehouse of a silversmith. Then he became book-keeper to a china merchant, but only remained a short time. After this he was appointed to superintend a department of the trade of Messrs. Parker, in Fleet Street. While he was here his first master, the silversmith, offered him the position of head clerk in his establishment, but this he declined. In March, 1799, he went to New York as agent to a Manchester mercantile house. "When he reached the place of his destination, he saw, he abhorred and instantly refused to encourage, the commercial spirit and practices of the merchants in that part of the United States." Disgusted with New York, he hastened to join his beloved friend, Henry Toulmin, in Kentucky, but on his way through Philadelphia he caught the yellow fever, and after an illness of two days, fell a victim to that disorder. His death occurred on August 23rd, 1799, in his thirty-second year. Wiche was the author of the letter on the "Two Natures of Christ" in the *Letters to the Inhabitants of Wigan, 1791*, and of the before-mentioned "Declaration," etc. A "Biographical Notice" of him was written by the Rev. John Kentish, and from it most of the preceding details have been taken. ERNEST AXON.

Manchester.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

143.—**Treasurers of Exeter Cathedral.**—Bishop Offspring Blackall accepted the office of treasurer in 1709, by virtue of the letters of Archbishop Tenison, and for the next century and a half the bishops of Exeter held that office. When did they cease to hold it, and who have been treasurers since that time? I only know the names of the two last. The Rev. John Manley Hawker, M.A., of Berrynarbor was appointed treasurer and prebendary in 1871, but I am not certain as to the date of his death. He was succeeded in 1885 by the Rev. Sackville Lee, M.A. (prebendary, 1858, and canon, 1865. There used to be a sub-treasurer, but I believe it was quite a modern creation, and lasted only while the bishop was treasurer. I believe the treasury was pulled down towards the close of the last century, but cannot recall the date. When did the emoluments of the office lapse? I shall be greatly obliged for some information on the above subject.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

144.—**Plymouth Anecdote.**—A correspondent from York writes to the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of Dec. 4th, as follows:—

"Referring to the subject of church bells, the following anecdote is related of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth. Through the liberality of a testator a certain sum was set aside for the church-ringers, on condition that they regularly kept up the practice of ringing the bells every Tuesday night. The story goes that a stranger, arriving at an inn in the vicinity, was anxious to know for what reason the bells were then ringing out so merry a peal. It was in vain, however, that he put the question to waiter, mistress, and chambermaid; they gave him the unvaried reply, that it was 'Tuesday night, sir,' and on being further asked *why* the bells should ring particularly on Tuesday nights, the ancient joke was added that the true reason might be because 'they pulled the ropes.' The stranger next appealed to an intelligent-looking guest in the coffee-room. He also, looking up with an expression of a person pitying another's ignorance, replied, 'Why, sir, it's Tuesday night.' In short, it is related that the stranger left the town without obtaining a more satisfactory answer to his question. The practice of Tuesday night ringing was such a familiar thing to the inhabitants of the town that they could not believe that even a stranger could be so ignorant of what they had been reminded of all their lives. I leave to your subscribers in Plymouth to corroborate or disown the above anecdote, merely saying that I have quoted it as accurately as I can remember reading it."

Of course, it being the invariable rule to hold the practices on Tuesday nights, this might well have given rise to the supposed incident, but perhaps some of your readers may be able to confirm the statement. H. SHARROCK.

[We are under the impression that "Monday night, sir!" was the oft-repeated reply, and that the practices took place on that evening, and not on Tuesday.—EDITOR *W. A.*]

145.—**Black Basket.**—This is an expression often heard in Devon. Can any of your correspondents say what size basket is indicated, and why it is so called?

Exeter. P. F. R.

146.—**Long Family.**—I am seventh in descent, in a direct line, through three males and four females from Hope Long, of South Wraxall. Am I entitled to use the arms and crest of that gentleman? What were his arms, crest, and motto? W. CHITTY.

Pewsey, Wilts.

147.—**Plymouth Eccentrics.**—May I solicit, through the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, some authentic information with reference to the many eccentric characters who have, from time to time, gained notoriety in the town of Plymouth? The names or nicknames of some of them are known to me, but there are doubtless others whom I have overlooked, and as I require the information for a literary sketch, I shall esteem it a great favour if your correspondents will furnish me with data upon which to work. Amongst others, I may mention the following: Tom Hynes, "Billy, the Button Boy"; "The King of the

Digitized by Google

World"; "The Admiral" (Hot Pieman); "Van Daggeram"; "Mother Fortycats"; Bob Cowley (the last hero of the stocks); "Joe, the Newsman"; and "Doctor Budd" (not the celebrated M.D.). Information respecting these or any others will be thankfully received by KEARLEY.

* * *

148.—**Signor Soldino: a Plymouth Hoax.**—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give me the date upon which the "Soldino" hoax of a flying man was played upon the good people of Plymouth? Many thousands went to the Hoe to see a man fly from thence to Devil's Point, and on the hoax being discovered, nearly everybody expressed his or her curiosity to see how many other fools were made, with no intention of being fooled themselves. There were handbills printed. If any of your readers is the possessor of one, perhaps he will kindly send a copy for preservation in your pages. GILD HELM.

* * *

149.—**Notable Hoaxes.**—Some very clever hoaxes have lately been played upon Plymouth tradesmen, particulars of which might be of interest in years to come. I would suggest that the accounts of such, with others which may be known to your correspondents, be published in the *Western Antiquary*, where they would be rescued from oblivion, and go to swell the curious literature gathered in your pages. HISTORICUS.

* * *

150.—**William Turner, of Dorchester, and Robert Lambert, of Boston,** two of the founders, in 1665, of the Baptist Church in Boston, came to New England many years before. They are said by the Rev. Isaac Backus to have brought recommendations from the Rev. Mr. Stead's church in Dartmouth, England, "having been regular walkers in the Baptist order before they came to this country" (Backus's *History of the Baptists*, edition 1871, Vol. I., page 288). Mr. Turner was here as early as 1642. In 1676 he was a captain in King Philip's war (see *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLI., page 70). I wish to know whether the records of the Rev. Mr. Stead's church at Dartmouth are preserved, and, if so, whether there are any entries about Capt. Turner or his family. Any facts about his English history, or particulars as to his parentage or children, will be thankfully received.

(Of East Boston, Massachusetts.) GEORGE M. BODGE.

* * *

151.—**Trelawney Family, Oxford.**—Can any reader give the Christian name, home address, and college of an undergraduate named Trelawney, who was at Oxford some time between June, 1788, and June, 1792? His name does not occur in the list of Oxford graduates.

BEER FERRIS.

(*Notes & Queries*, December 11th, 1886.)

* * *

152.—**Old Wills.**—I happened to be at the Probate Court in St. Peter's Street, at Winchester, the other day—a house, by the way, built by King Charles II. for Nell Gwynne—when the courteous registrar showed me some of the ancient wills preserved there. The oldest I saw was dated A.D. 1398.

It would be interesting if some correspondent with opportunities for observation would give us some particulars relative to old Devonshire wills.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS, M.S.A.

* * *

153.—**Proverbial Sayings.**—In the course of some talk about the continuance of wet weather, the remark was made (in my hearing, at Devonport): "Put your cat under the tap and change the wind." As I never heard this expression before, I should like to ask if it is familiar to your readers. DEVS., JUN.

* * *

154.—**Bust of Napoleon by Canova.**—In the *Magazine of Fine Arts* for 1821, page 397, is the following paragraph:—

"BUST OF BUONAPARTE.—A fine marble bust of this celebrated man, executed from the life by Canova, has lately been placed in the Library of the Devon and Exeter Institution at Exeter."

It is not there now, and no trace of it can be found in the minute books or in the memory of anyone connected with the institution. Perhaps it was only placed there temporarily. Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* state where is its present situation? R. DYMOND.

Exeter.

* * *

155.—**Church Stanton Manor.**—White's *Devon* says "Messrs. Bush are Lords of the Manor," but Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, says: "The land is all freehold, the manor having been extinct since 1802, at which time, by an enclosure around, under a special Act of Parliament, the then lord received an allotment of common in lieu of all manorial rights. Which is correct? Possibly my esteemed college contemporary, the Rev. A. D. Taylor, of Church Stanton, may enlighten your readers on this question.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

* * *

156.—**Arms of the Duchy of Cornwall.**—In a military journal these were lately given as *sable, fifteen bezants*. Boutell, in his *English Heraldry*, states that there were only ten bezants, and he supports the statement by a reference to Burke's *General Armory*. My impression is that on the seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, and at the College of Arms, the number of bezants is ten, and not fifteen. I may refer also to Glover's *Ordinary of Arms*, Edmonson's *Heraldry*, and Reitstap's *Armorial of Europe*. Could any correspondent settle the question? XXXX.

(*Notes & Queries*, January 8th, 1887.)

* * *

Digitized by Google

157.—**Huer.**—I should be glad to know if this word is used in the same sense (one who cries out or gives warning) in other parts of England as here in North Cornwall. I have never come across it elsewhere, and am inclined, therefore, to believe it peculiar to this county, where the approach of the anxiously awaited pilchard shoals is notified to the surrounding neighbourhood by the loud blowing of a horn by the "huer," who from August until the end of October, from sunrise to sunset, keeps watch on the point of land from which the earliest view of the shoals is most likely to be obtained. Further, from what is the word "hue" derived: and what is its connecting link with the same word denoting a variety of a colour. ALFRED DOWSON.

Newquay, Cornwall.

[Probably from the Old French *huer*, to hoot. The derivation of hue of colour, tint, is from A.-S.; see Skeat's *Dictionary*, *s.v.*]

Notes & Queries, January 8th, 1887.

✠ ✠ ✠

158.—**William Shewen, 1674.**—William Shewen wrote, in 1674, a quarto entitled *The Universality of the Life asserted, and the Notions of Jer. Ives detected.* Are any traces of him or his family to be found in Cornwall? TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

159.—**Plate Marks.**—The following are the marks on an old west-country salver: (1) lion passant; (2) leopard's head, crowned; (3) capital Q, Old English; (4) letters L.C. In what year was it made, and by whom? TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

160.—**Thornbrough of Bishopsteignton.**—Sir Edward Thornbrough, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, only son of Commander Thornbrough, R.N., was born at Plymouth Dock, 27th July, 1754, and died at Bishopsteignton Lodge, 3rd April, 1834. One of his ancestors was John, Bishop of Worcester, who died 3rd July, 1641, leaving issue: (1) Sir Benjamin; (2) Edward, Archdeacon of Worcester, who died 1645, leaving a son, John, Vicar of Lavington, Rector of Hilperton and Over Moyne, co. Wilts; (3) Sir Thomas, of Elmley-Lovett, near Droitwich.

The bishop was a son of Giles Thornbrough, of Salisbury, and had a brother and a nephew called Giles. Burke (*Commoners*, 1836) states that Sir Edward's family was long seated in the county of Devon, and cites Prince's *Worthies*. I should be glad to receive a copy of pedigree or any detached particulars that would enable me to trace the descent of Sir Edward from the bishop. TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

✠ ✠ ✠

161.—**Population of Somerset.**—Would anyone kindly tell me what was the probable population of Somerset about A.D. 1500. A. S. BICKNELL.

(*Notes & Queries*, December 4th, 1886.)

162.—**Bucks "Notes and Queries."**—Can you or any of your correspondents tell me if any periodical similar in its character to the *Western Antiquary* embraces the county of Bucks, or if any newspaper in that county devotes any portion of its space to the investigation of antiquarian matters. L. EDYE.

Chatham.

Replies.

St. Guy (VI., page 193, query 115).—In Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, III., page 383, is the following account of St. Guy Confessor: "He is called by the Germans Witen, and was forty years abbot of Pomposa, in the dutchy of Ferrara, in Italy, a man eminent in all virtues especially patience, the love of solitude, and prayers. He died 1046. The Emperor Henry III. caused his relics to be translated to Spire, which city honours him as its principal patron. See his life by a disciple, in the *Acta Sanctorum* of Henschenius, and another, shorter, of the same age." His feast is kept on the 31st of March. The same authority (IX., page 147) gives accounts of an earlier St. Guy Confessor, commonly called "The Poor Man of Anderlecht" (a little town about two miles from Brussels, his native city). Butler gives the 12th of Sept., 1012, as the date of his death, and adds, "or rather 1033," as if the exact date were uncertain. He quotes as his authorities, Surius, Miræus, and Sanderus.

1, Capel Terrace, Forest Gate. RITA FOX.

✠ ✠ ✠

"Nayling" (VI., page 224).—Canon Brownlow is, without doubt, an able defender of the cause which he has espoused; but I think that, notwithstanding the force of the resources which he has at his command, he will find it difficult to convince loyal English Churchmen that extreme unction is one of the "Sacraments of the Gospel," or that the late Bishop Wordsworth was a dishonest person, especially in the face of the decree of the Council of Florence, which the canon has himself acknowledged and quoted: "Hoc sacramentum nisi infirmo, de cujus morte timetur, dari non debet."

The fact that "the Council of Trent distinctly contemplates the recovery of the person who has received Extreme Unction" is no proof in itself that it was not intended in *practice* to reserve the anointing only for those who are *in extremis*. Those who composed the council must have known something of the truth of that which we now, in this 19th century, express by the saying, "While there is life there is hope." Under such circumstances, they, of course, distinctly contemplated the *possibility* of the recovery even of a person apparently in the jaws of death.

Canon Brownlow rejects that which he calls Bishop Wordsworth's "*inadequate, not to say garbled quotation*"; I will, then, give him an extract from the *Commentary on*

Digitized by Google

St. James, v., verse 14, by Bishop Moberley, formerly of Salisbury: "*Anointing him with oil.* There can be no reasonable doubt that the practice here recommended by St. James is the same as that which the Apostles used when they were sent two and two by our Lord, when as we read in St. Mark, vi., 13, 'They cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them.' The unction accompanied the prayers, and in both together the people were bidden to look for the temporal and spiritual blessings promised in the next verse. The Greek Church still follows the precept of the Apostle and anoints with oil, together with the priest's prayer, for the sick, hoping thereby to obtain recovery from sickness, as well as forgiveness of sins. The Church of Rome has departed widely from this primitive practice, and having found that the unction seemed to produce no effect in healing the sick, has instituted a new thing, for which this passage of St. James (the only one in Scripture which can conceivably bear upon the subject) supplies no authority at all. For she never uses unction when there seems to be any hope or prospect of recovery, but on the contrary orders it to be applied only to those 'who lie in such imminent danger as to seem to stand at the point of death.' For this practice, and for the supposed sacramental efficacy of it, there is no scriptural warrant whatever. The Church of England, having shared with the whole Western Church the loss of the primitive practice, endeavoured in some degree to restore it, when at the Reformation she abandoned the Roman innovation of extreme unction, then newly sanctioned by the decree of the Council of Trent. For in the First Prayer Book of King Edward VI. (anno 1547) she provided, in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, that the sick man might be anointed with oil *if he desired it*,—putting unction and the use of full priestly absolution on the same footing, as things allowed but not enjoined" (S.P.C.K. *Commentary*).

I will not in your present number bring forward further Anglo-Catholic testimony, but I will give you some extracts from the Roman Catholic commentator, Cornelius a Lapide, whose opinion surely ought to have some weight with Canon Brownlow. On St. Mark, vi., 13—"They anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them"—he says: "Some are of opinion that this anointing was the same as that of which S. James speaks in his Epistle (v., 14), that is to say, the Sacrament, of Extreme Unction. So Bede, Theophylact, Lyra, and others, who think that the Sacrament of Extreme Unction was at this time instituted by Christ, and that the Apostles by His command conferred it upon the sick, although they had not as yet been ordained priests.

"But the contrary seems more probable: 1. Because the priest alone is the minister of this sacrament; but the Apostles were not yet priests, for Christ created them priests afterwards. 2. Because the Apostles here anointed all sorts of sick persons, those not baptized, and those not about to die. But Extreme Unction is conferred only upon those who are baptized, *and in danger of death.* 3. All who were here anointed by the Apostles were healed. But this is not the case in Extreme Unction, which has primary reference to the health and strength of the soul."

As the above was written by a Roman Catholic, and by one who was, I suppose, in full accord with the decrees of the Council of Trent, it is not easy to see that Canon Brownlow has established the position he has taken up.

May I ask him another question? Is it the practice of modern Roman Catholic priests to use extreme unction for "all sorts of sick persons," provided that they have been baptized? By "all sorts of sick persons," I mean not only those who are mortally ill, but also those whose sickness is of such a character as to lead the priest to the reasonable supposition that the patients are *not* about to die.

Canon Brownlow is right when he says he thinks I should not "consider it fair to say that in the 4th century it was a great point to baptise the sick just before death, although it was an abuse that frequently happened." I should not think it fair to say so, but I am sure that this question of extreme unction stands on another footing.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage. J. B. STROTHER.

✠ ✠ ✠

Giglet's Market (v., page 132).—"Curiosus" asks whether Giglet's Market continues to be held at Okehampton on the Saturday next after Christmas. He appears to imagine that the custom was confined to that town, but it obtained also at Launceston, and under the same name. It was regarded as a holiday for all the young folks engaged at the neighbouring farms, and at certain inns a good deal of hearty dancing used to close the day. Could any of your etymological readers give a better derivation for the name than that it comes from "giggle," that being the facial expression of most of the "rustic swains" present on the occasion? A. F. R.

✠ ✠ ✠

Thomas Gewen, M.P. for Launceston (v., page 86).—Mr. Pink has asked for information regarding the parentage and decease of, among others, Thomas Gewen, of Bradridge, M.P. for Launceston in the Long Parliament. As I am preparing a biographical sketch of this little-known but highly-interesting worthy, may I second his appeal? It may aid investigation if I add that he was member for Bossiney in 1624, for Newport (Cornwall) in 1626, and for Launceston in 1647, being included in Pride's Purge in 1648. He was auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall between 1628 and 1637, of which office he appears to have been deprived, probably for taking sides against the Court party. He was appointed a member of the Cornwall Committee "for the speedy raising of money" by the Parliament, in 1643, and in the next year, in the journals of the House of Commons, he was incidentally described as "Mr. Thomas Gewen of Plymouth." He became Recorder of Launceston on September 19th, 1646, member for Cornwall in the parliament of 1654, and for

Digitized by Google

Launceston in those of 1656 and 1660. By the Act of Oblivion he was replaced in his offices under the Duchy of Cornwall, but he died in the autumn of the same year (1660). His property lay at Bradridge, in the parish of Boyton, and subsequently passed through an heiress to the family of Heale. It would aid the completion of a fair account of the life of one of the most marked characters sent by Cornwall to Parliament in a most stormy period, if any of your readers could furnish some genealogical or personal details concerning him. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

Ballads and Poems connected with Sir Walter Ralegh.—In Dr. Brushfield's most valuable and exhaustive *Ralegh Bibliography* is an entry of a ballad (*W.A.*, v., page 278, No. 219) which possesses interest from the fact that it appears to have some traditionary connexion with the Devonshire hero, and has survived in an altered and mutilated form to a very recent period. The full title of the ballad is as follows:—

"Sir Walter Raleigh Sailing in the Low-Lands, shewing how the famous Ship called the Sweet Trinity was taken by a false Gally, and how it was again restored by the craft of a little Sea-boy, who sunk the Gally; as the following Song will declare. To the Tune of, *The Sailing of the Lowlands.*

"Printed for J. Conyers at the Black Raven, the first shop in Fetter Lane next Holborn." With four cuts. Black-letter.

This ballad is exceedingly rare, and there are probably not more than two or three copies in existence. I am not at this moment in a position to state whether there is a copy in the Roxburghe Collection in the British Museum; but there was one in the magnificent collection of old black-letter broadside ballads which constituted lot 200, part iv., of the sale-catalogue of the late Heber Library. This lot came into the possession of the late Mr. E. V. Utterson, and at the auction of that gentleman's library at Messrs. Sotheby's (April 19th, 1852) it was purchased by Mr. J. O. Halliwell for £104. It subsequently formed a portion of the collection of black-letter ballads which passed from the hands of Mr. Halliwell into those of Mr. J. Russell Smith, and which was eventually purchased by the late Mr. Euing, of Glasgow, for the large sum of £350. Mr. Euing presented the collection to the University Library of Glasgow, where Mr. Heber's copy of the ballad may doubtless now be seen. It would be interesting if a copy could be published in the columns of the *Western Antiquary.*

I have met with no mention of the publication of this ballad during the 18th century, although I have not the slightest doubt that broadside copies were frequently printed. In the year 1823, the late Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe printed thirty copies of *A Ballad Book*, chiefly consisting of scraps of old songs and ballads which were familiar to him in his youth. Whilst gathering materials for this book he engaged in a lively correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, and in a limited edition of Sharpe's work which was issued in 1880, under the editorial supervision of the late Dr. David Laing, several of Sir Walter's communications were printed. The following extract (page 160) bears on the ballad of the little Sea-boy:—

"I am sure I once remembered from fifty to a hundred songs and ballads which I never saw in print, not reckoning those in the *Minstrelsy of the Border*. One occurs to me at this moment, perhaps the same with that quoted by the Mad Woman in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Two Noble Kinsmen*:—

'The George-a-Low came down the strait
Hey low and the Lowlands so low,
And she will be lost both vessel and freight
For the chasing of a French galerie O.'

"The little cabin-boy offers his assistance to destroy the French galerie (*galère*) on condition that he gets the captain's daughter in marriage: his terms are acceded to, and his instructions which are rather extraordinary.

'Row me in a good bull-skin,
Hey low, &ca.
'And fling me overboard for to sink or to swim,
For the sinking of yon French galerie O.
They row him,' &ca. (*da capo*, changing the mood).

"The cabin-boy in this catamaran expedition bores a hole unobserved in the French galley: apparently they had not cleared for action, for—

'Some were playing at cards and dice,
Hey low, &ca.
When the sea came gushing in a trice,
For the sinking,' &ca.

"The Captain ungratefully refuses the cabin-boy the reward of his services. I forget if he sinks the George-a-Low in revenge, but in justice that should be the conclusion."

So far Sir Walter Scott. He quotes this ballad-scrap from Beaumont and Fletcher, but not quite accurately, so I give the correct text below:—

"The George alow came from the South,
From the coast of Barbary-a,
And there he met with brave gallants of war,
By one, by two, by three-a.
"Well hail'd, well hail'd, you jolly gallants,
And whither are you bound-a?
Oh let me have your company,
Till we come to the Sound-a!"

(*Two Noble Kinsmen*, Act III., Scene IV.)

Two more modern versions of the ballad will be found in Mr. W. H. Logan's *Pedlar's Pack of Songs and Ballads*, page 42. In both of these the original name of the ship—*Sweet Trinity*—has been metamorphosed into the *Golden Vanity*. The first version is extracted from Miss Gordon's *Memoir of Christopher North*, 1862, Vol. II., page 317, and Mr. Logan was apparently unaware that it possessed a valid title to antiquity. In this version the captain promises the cabin-boy "an estate in the north countrie," and although he at first attempts to evade this promise, he is at last compelled to be "far better than his word." The

Digitized by Google

second version is taken from a stall copy printed by "Pitts, . . . 6 Great Andrew Street, Seven Dials." In this the master promises his daughter to the cabin-boy, but he breaks his word and leaves the heroic youngster to perish. The motive of this act of ingratitude is not clear, but the original ballad may perhaps account for it, and throw a better light upon the captain's conduct.

As Dr. Brushfield has asked for further information as to works relating to Sir Walter Ralegh, I would venture to invite his attention to the three satirical pieces printed by Mr. J. O. Halliwell in *Poetical Miscellanies from a Manuscript Collection of the Time of James I.*, issued by the Percy Society in 1845. Ralegh, at this stage of his career, had probably more enemies than friends, and these pieces, as Mr. Halliwell remarks, strongly exhibit the popular feeling of the time against him.

With reference to No. 184 of the *Bibliography*, I may mention that the "Report of the truth of the Fight" was reprinted with the 1684 edition of "Verses by the University of Oxford on the Death of Sir Bevill Grenville." I have a copy of this edition, but as it is in England I am unable to give the collation. The special feature of the book is the fine portrait of Sir Bevill Grenville by Faithorne.

The late Mr. John Payne Collier took a great interest in the life and career of Ralegh, and collected a large amount of materials, which were disposed of in MS. at his sale (lot 303). At this sale I purchased a presentation copy of Dr. Hannah's edition of Wotton and Ralegh's poems, which is copiously annotated by Mr. Collier.

Should Dr. Brushfield issue a new edition of his *Bibliography*, I would venture to suggest for his consideration that the names of the publishers of the recent, as well as of the earlier editions, of works by or relating to Ralegh, be included in the title-lists. This would be of assistance to book-buyers. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Calcutta.

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir Francis Drake's Arms: Additional Evidence. — How erroneously some recent writers have interpreted the evidence before them concerning Sir Francis Drake's arms, can be gathered from the writings of Sir John Ferne, and of Cooke, Clarencieux, who emphatically stated that Bernard Drake supported Francis Drake's title, as did others of his family of worship and good credit. I always maintained, from written family tradition and other evidence, that Francis Drake bore the dragon long before Bernard Drake thought of resuming it, and Peralta's note from the Simancas MSS. confirms my view.

Don Francisco de Zarate, writing in 1579 to Don Martin Enriquez, Viceroy of New Spain, states that Drake's arms were engraved on his plate: "*Sirvese con mucha plata, los bordos y coronas dorados, y en ella sus armas.*"—"He was served with much plate, the borders and bosses gilded and on it his arms."—(D. Manuel M. de Peralta, *Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Panama en el siglo*, XVI., etc., page 583. Madrid, 1883, 8vo). Since the date is two years anterior to that of Elizabeth's command for an augmentation coat, what could these arms have been but the wyvern which Drake bore in his first quarter? Unauthorized arms were assumed then under penalty, and Drake, a conscientious puritan, averse to unwarranted display, had too much sense to expose himself to the ridicule of his Devonshire shipmates and the subversion of his authority. Cooke said that Francis Drake's family had long time borne "argent a waver dragon gueles" (*W.A.*, IV., page 27). Sir John Ferne said independently that Francis Drake was "a gentleman of coat armour perfect" (*W.A.*, V., page 262), and written family tradition agrees with Cooke in the main, by styling the arms "a red dragon"; but Drake had been in Ireland, where his kinsmen had long been settled and bore both the dragon and the waver dragon, and supposing he was required by Cooke, Clarencieux, to bring evidence of title in England (Ireland being considered under a separate regime, as Cornwall was in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy), Francis Drake naturally consulted his kinsman, Bernard Drake, the head of the house, who produced very ancient family documents sealed with both the dragon and the eagle displayed, which Francis Drake used for a crest. Cooke, as we know, officially recognised the arms of Drake's *surname* and confirmed the use to him, and Bernard Drake resumed them after discarding the halberts —except from his crest. WYVERN GULES.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

Avery the Pirate (VI., page 161, query 108).—There was an old document in the possession of my family (how we got it I do not know, because we were never connected with any Averys), according to which, Avery, being hotly pursued by a king's ship between Coverack and the Lizard, managed, on rounding a point, to send a boat ashore with twelve boxes of gold and precious stones. This treasure was buried between three grey stones or rocks on a cove, supposed to have been Kenwick Cove. I believe a relative of mine ruined himself and family in seeking the treasure, and his family emigrated to America. Avery's ship, according to report, foundered, and all hands were lost. H. COULSON LORY.

St. Mark's, Liverpool.

✠ ✠ ✠

John Knill (V., page 227).—A *Notice of John Knill, 1733-1811*, by J. J. Rogers, was published by R. Cummack, Helston, 1871 (26 pages). There is not much in it. Mention is made of the *Knill Papers*, containing "Journals of Tours taken on horseback in the years 1784, 89, 90, 91-92, and 1800. In 1806, Knill presented a silver coffee-pot to the Society of Gray's Inn. W. R. D.

London.

✠ ✠ ✠

The White Hart (II., page 159; VI., pages 82, 135, 196).—The following quotation may prove interesting in connection with the above subject. It is to be found in Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, page

Digitized by Google

142 (edition 1868), and is a note to a mention of Richard II.'s well-known badge of the white hart:—

"The badge was first given at a tournament in 1396, taken from his mother, Joan of Kent. According to the legend it was derived from the white stag caught at Besastine, near Bagshot, in Windsor Forest, with the collar round its neck, '*Nemo me tangat; Cæsaris sum.*' From the popularity of Richard II., it was adopted by his followers with singular tenacity, and hence the difficulty which Henry IV. experienced in suppressing it (*Archæologia*, xx., 106, 152; xxix., 38-40). Hence also its frequency as the sign of inns." F. B. J.

* * *

Bunker's Hill, Devonport Dockyard (I., page 103).—Bunker's Hill (now called King's Hill) was so named after the battle of Bunker's Hill, and received its name during the official residence of Mr. Commissioner Schiells as Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. L. EDYE.
Chatham.

* * *

The Village of Ide (V., page 288).—Supplementing Mr. J. S. Attwood's remarks (VI., page 15). Further information concerning St. Ida, the patron saint of the village of Ide, may be obtained from her biography, written by Uffing, a monk of the tenth age, and the remarks thereon of F. Suyskin, the Bollandist.
Chatham. L. EDYE.

* * *

The Mew-Stone (VI., page 103).—In Lucas Waghaener's *Spieghel der Zeevaerat* (1584), the Mew-Stone is called "*De*-nijew-stein," and in the English edition (1588), entitled *The Mariner's Mirrour*, it is recorded as in the present day—the Mew-Stone. L. EDYE.
Chatham.

* * *

Rame Head.—In the *Western Antiquary* for Feb., the above locality is mentioned as having been called Ram Head in some old records; in point of fact, it is so named by Ptolemy, who wrote his geography in the second century of our era, and who calls it *Krion Kephale*, or the head of the ram. Anyone taking the skull of a ram and comparing its form with that of the headland viewed from some points to the westward, will see how appropriate is the designation. N.

* * *

Logan Rock (I., page 85).—No—the Logan Rock is not in the same position as before the so-called gentleman threw it from its natural basis. The following may be interesting to your Cornish readers.

In 1824, Lieutenant Goldsmith, R.N. (an old friend of my grandfather), commanded a revenue cruiser on the coast of Cornwall. He had been reading during his solitary hours, an old *History of Cornwall*, wherein it was affirmed that no human power could overturn the stone, though it might be rocked by a child. Struck with the statement, he declared his intention to overturn it with half-a-dozen handspikes, and with a view of giving effect to his determination, landed one night, and with his boat's crew endeavoured to carry out his purpose. He, however, tried in vain, and finding the handspikes of no avail, commenced rocking it in the usual way, until he had increased its velocity to such an extent that over it went; fortunately for the foolish man, it got fixed between two other rocks, and was thus prevented from rolling to the bottom: otherwise it could never have been replaced.

The people in the neighbourhood were so incensed against Goldsmith that had he been seen on shore he would most certainly have lost his life. In his trouble, he appealed to my grandfather (Mr. William Edye) for advice and assistance, stating that the Admiralty had called upon him to either replace the stone or forfeit his commission. My grandfather, ever ready to render assistance to anyone in trouble, readily assented, and having travelled into Cornwall (as a friend) and seen the damage done, applied to the Admiralty for the loan of plant and men. Their Lordships complied with his request, but stipulated that the cost must be entirely defrayed by Lieut. Goldsmith.

After a great deal of skill, trouble, and expense, the stone was replaced, "*but it rocked differently, though well enough to satisfy the people.*"* The result of this foolhardy act was that Lieut. Goldsmith was pecuniarily ruined, whilst the natives of the locality reaped a rich harvest by pointing out the fallen stone to visitors. L. EDYE.
Chatham.

* * *

The "God of War" (VI., page 162, query 110).—The house so named, whose whereabouts your correspondent asks for, was situated in Higher Street. As showing the enhancement in value of such property in the old war times, I may mention that in a document prepared for one of the public bodies of the town of Plymouth respecting the property held by them, this house is spoken of as having been leased in 1772 at a rent of ten guineas, but with the provision endorsed that in case of war between Great Britain and France, or Spain, or both, the rent was to be advanced fifty per cent. HIBYSKWE.

* * *

Easton of Easton (V., page 64).—Easton comprises 345 acres, is situated in the parish of Morchard Bishop, and is the residence of Mr. W. C. Morris. It was purchased by the late Benjamin Radford, Esq., of Chulmleigh and of Exeter, of the family of John Hann, Esq., of Dorsetshire, *circa* 1850, I believe. I notice that "Marland," in the *North Devon Journal*, says that the Taunton Eastons spring not from the Morchard Eastons, but from John Easton, of Clyst St. Mary, and Barbara, his wife, *circa* 1700. Perhaps Mr. Monday can explain this. I notice that the Holton Hall property, many years the property and residence of Mr. Charles Easton, has recently been sold. ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

* These words are extracted from a letter by one who was at the time able to judge and give his opinion.

Digitized by Google

St. Layes or St. Loyes (v., page 104).—The site of the abbey of St. Layes or Loyes is now occupied by a modern residence, which in 1878 was the property of Winslow Jones, Esq., and the residence of Major-General Guy Rotton. It has since become, by purchase, the property and residence of William John Battishill, Esq., M.A. Oxon. There are, I believe, some traces of the ruin of the abbey of St. Loyes. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Jephson Family (v., pages 21, 105).—Mr. Jephson stood as a Liberal against Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in November, 1885, but was beaten by a large majority. He is the son of the late Capt. Henry Jephson, of Glenbrook, co. Wicklow, and his sister married a cousin of the Rev. E. G. Sandford, of Landkey, North Devon. His mother was a daughter of the late Dr. Philip Crampton, the distinguished Surgeon-General to the Forces, who was created a baronet in 1839. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Saunder of Chittlehampton.—A slight error appears (January, 1885), in this pedigree. Arthur Saunder, of Chittlehampton, who married Alice Bayley *alias* Widlake in 1686, not 169..., died at Leary, Chittlehampton, 1725. He was the grandson, not the son, of Anthony Saunder, being the son of Arthur Saunder, of Bradbury, who died 1723, and married Katharine Band, 1658. I am informed by Lieut. C. H. Saunder, in answer to my query (v., page 89), that it has not been established that the Tale and Chittlehampton Saunder family was descended from the family of Saunder of Saunderstead. I am indebted to the above gentleman for a beautifully got-up pedigree of the latter family, showing a descent from the earliest times and matrimonial alliances with some of the most illustrious families in the kingdom. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cotes Family (vi., page 132, query 95).—Some particulars will be found in Cyrus Redding's *Fifty Years' Recollections* (published in 1858), a work which contains much of local interest. I give some extracts, about the year 1815: "I spent two or three days on my return with a family inhabiting a fine old place near Lestwithiel, called Pelyn. The lady of the house was in her eighty-sixth year, lively, good-looking, full of information about old times, and in full possession of her intellects. She was the daughter of Humphrey Cotes, the friend of Wilkes, Beckford, Churchill, and Hogarth. . . . She spoke much of Charles Churchill, who used to be frequently with her father. . . . Wilkes, she told me, generally came to her father's with Churchill. . . . I found that Mrs. Kendal, for that was Miss Cotes' name by marriage, did not think much of her father's friend as a gentleman. . . . I told her I had read of her father in Wilkes' correspondence. She mentioned that her father lived in St. Martin's Lane, when Wilkes made a noise all over the country, and observed that she had forgotten many things about her earlier days, because, after her marriage and retiring into Cornwall, she met with few who knew or could talk about the characters that in London were once of so much interest" (Vol. I., page 288). Again: "When Admiral Coates [*sic*] saw his wife in India twice, and coming home found her dead, it was no doubt the effect of imagination" (Vol. II., page 306. This seems to refer to a well-known story, but there is no clue given to its date. N. D.

✠ ✠ ✠

Kennaway Family.—In *W. A.*, Vol. IV., page 218, I find "R.D." claiming that the Kennaways are found in Devonshire for three centuries, but how can this be reconciled with the following extract from the pedigree given in Betham? "1. Robert Kennaway, of Kennaway, in the County of Fife, died at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, 1682." THOMAS WAINWRIGHT.

Grammar School, Barnstaple.

**** Several interesting "REPLIES" are in type, and will appear next month, including "Porthminster's" reply to Prebendary Randolph on "The Origin of the Name of St. Ives," and Dr. T. N. Brushfield on "MS. Description of Devon."*

Reviews.

Modern Methods of Illustrating Books. By H. TRUEMAN WOOD. London: Stock, 1887.

ANOTHER of those tasteful and useful little volumes forming the "Book Lover's Library," for which we are indebted to that enterprising publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock. The book serves an admirable purpose, as it brings to light much that is only known to book-producers of the methods by which our books are made. Mr. Wood is evidently a practical man, and gives much information in a small compass. It is particularly valuable as detailing the processes by which those exquisite illustrations which now adorn our popular literature are produced, and includes all those methods from engravings down to photogravure and typo-etching, which are such useful allies to the artist and the man of letters. Mr. Stock is to be congratulated on the interest attaching to this and preceding volumes of the same series.

Famous Frosts and Frost Fairs in Great Britain. Chronicled from the Earliest to the Present Time. By WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. London: Redway, 1887.

Mr. Andrews has produced a very useful little work on this most interesting subject. In it he gives a faithful record of "The Great Frosts of History," beginning with A.D. 134, when the Thames was frozen over for two months, down to the present winter, when he says, "the concluding pages of this work are being written and printed during a hard frost." Of course, he gives at some

Digitized by Google

length an account of the great frost and frost fair of 1814, with an illustration of the Thames during that period. Another illustration depicts the frost fair on the Thames in 1683. Several west-country references occur in the book, notably an account of an intense frost at Plymouth in 1782, but he has overlooked or obtained no information respecting the severe frost which occurred here about six years ago, when, the leat being blocked by the snow-drifts on Dartmoor, there was a veritable water-famine for several weeks. The book, however, is well worthy of attention.

The Annals of Manchester: a Chronological Record from the Earliest Times to the end of 1885. By W. E. A. AXON. Manchester: Heywood, 1886.

In a closely-printed volume of 450 pages, Mr. Axon has, with his accustomed thoroughness, furnished a mass of most interesting information respecting the history of Manchester. Beginning with A.D. 48, he traces the progress of the town and city down to the present day, and puts upon record in chronological order all the events of any importance which have taken place in connection with the city and the neighbouring borough of Salford. Although the work before us may be termed an expansion of the *Manchester Historical Recorder*, published first in 1845, and in subsequent editions in 1851 and 1874, Mr. Axon has made so many and such important additions that the present volume may be regarded as practically a new work. The history of Manchester is very important, and we are apt to forget, in its present position as one of the chief commercial and manufacturing centres in the kingdom, that it is also one of the oldest communities in the land, and has had an unbroken existence from Roman and pre-Roman days. Many quaint, picturesque and romantic incidents are here recorded, and it is a book which must command a ready sale.

The Methods of Historical Study. Eight Lectures read in the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1884, with the Inaugural Lecture on *The Office of the Historical Professor.*

The Chief Periods of European History. Six Lectures read in the University of Oxford in Trinity Term, 1885. With *An Essay on Greek Cities under Roman Rule.* By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., D.C.L., etc. London: Macmillan, 1886.

No student of history should be without these two valuable volumes. They teem with information of the best possible kind, and lay bare the whole wide field of historical research. Dr. Freeman, as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, holds a high and important office, and we look to him to give us the wisest and best advice as to a thorough course of historical study. These volumes show that we need not look in vain, for few men could lay before an audience, in finer language or in a more interesting manner, the course to be adopted in gaining a knowledge of the history of ancient and modern times. The first work may be taken as practically an introduction to the second, and the scope of the latter work may be stated, in brief, to be "the main outlines of European history, as grouped round its central point, the Roman power. The main periods suggested by such a view of things are those which concern the growth and the dying-out of that power —Europe before the growth of Rome—Europe with Rome, in one shape or another, as her centre—Europe since Rome has practically ceased to be."

The Story of the Spanish Armada. With Seventeen Illustrations. London: Nelson, 1887.

We have here a very carefully-written and succinct narrative of the great chain of events which took place in the summer of 1588, and which was of such decisive importance, not only in our national history, but in the history of modern civilization. It is difficult for us now to estimate what would have been the position of our island among the nations, had that "great fleet Invincible" succeeded in getting an entry into any English port, had Philip's army landed on our shores, and, in combination with those who were only waiting for the signal, had taken possession of the queen and her ministers, and had, in fact, made England an appanage of Spain. The book before us treats in a very interesting manner of the chief incidents in the fight with the Armada, and of all the matters which led to and followed that event. Much interest and value is added to the book by the introduction of engravings of some of the plates from Pine's book, which are taken from tapestry hangings of the late House of Lords published in 1739. Besides these there are various portraits, the frontispiece being Francis Drake, who, though second in command on that eventful day, was yet the chief captain in that fleet which quietly reposed on the waters of Plymouth Sound, awaiting the orders to be up and away. In view of the celebration of the tercentenary of the Spanish Armada, and the interest centreing around that event, we trust this little book will be circulated far and wide, so that every English boy and girl may know what dangers threatened their native land and how providentially they were averted.

Myth-Land. By F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S., etc. London: Sampson Low, 1886. 5/-

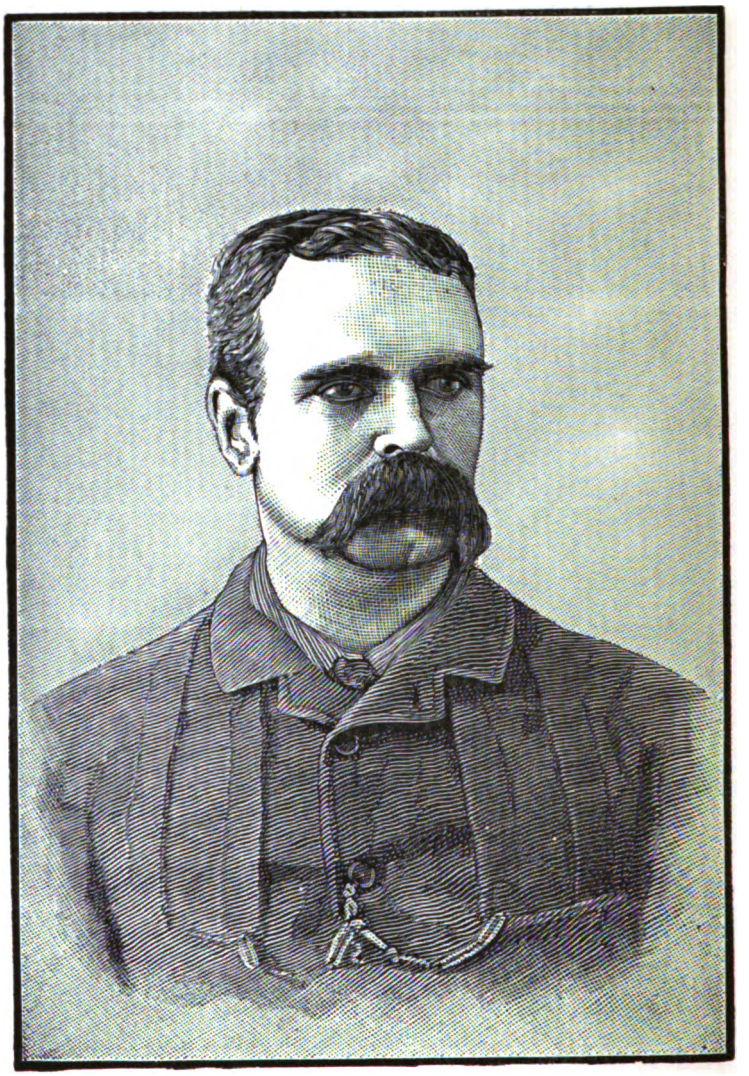
A very entertaining volume on a most interesting subject, as all researches into the domains of the marvellous are certain to be. We have here, in a handy volume, a well-written and comprehensive work on dragons, sea-serpents, centaurs, satyrs, and fauns, and a host of other legendary creatures, which from time immemorial have furnished abundant materials for traditional literature. The author seems quite at home amongst these fabled monsters, and we heartily commend his volume to the lovers of the marvellous. There is no doubt that the work will be highly acceptable.

Mountain Monarchs. By CORNELIA WALLACE. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1887.

This is a legendary story told in easy-flowing verse, with something of a political purpose pervading it. The work does not admit of lengthy criticism, and we should judge that the authoress has brought it before the public rather to gratify her own inclinations than with a view to gain a large circle of readers. It is well-printed.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



MR. H. H. S. PEARSE,

The Distinguished War Correspondent of the "DAILY NEWS."

Digitized by Google

Ruthven's Wrecks. By RUPERT GREVILLE-WILLIAMS. Bristol: Arrowsmith. 1/-

This is a little book which is fairly interesting, but which serves no higher purpose than that of mere amusement. It records the ill-doing of an unmitigated scoundrel (Robert Ruthven), in whose character not one redeeming point is discoverable. He marries a good and beautiful woman, whose very goodness bores him, and after squandering his money after the manner of his kind, he accompanies his brother on a voyage to America in search of health. On the way, however, George Ruthven succumbs to heart disease, and the idea of personating his brother, and giving out that he (Robert) is dead, occurs to him. This he does successfully, getting possession of his brother's property, and using it at the gaming tables at New York. His wife, believing him to the dead, married a former lover, and enjoys a brief span of happiness, when an accident reveals the truth, and plunges the real widow, as well as the wife of Robert and her second husband, into utter misery. We can scarcely commend this as being pleasant reading for people of cultivated taste.

Grace Montrose. By THOMAS GREENWOOD. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1886.

A capital little story, written in a healthy, manly strain, not without quaint touches of humour. The character-sketches are hit off very successfully, and we seem to be quite on friendly terms with large-hearted Stephen Hill, and we read of his influence upon, and work amongst, the youths of his class. Grace Montrose too, seems like a friend whom we have known and loved at some period of our lives, whilst the Rev. Aminadab Bullfinch is not without his prototype in the world—unfortunately there are too many of the kind. The story is very prettily told, and is not without the necessary "little leaven" of romance and love-making. Those who work amongst the poor might read this little book with benefit as well as interest.

Our Sea-Coast Heroes, or, Tales of Wreck and Rescue. By ACHILLES DAUNT. London: Nelson & Sons, 1887.

An admirable boys' book, literally teeming with thrilling incident and adventure. Many of the stories are instances illustrative of the services rendered to shipwrecked crews by the lifeboat, a short account of the history and origin of which is given in the pages of this interesting little volume. There are upwards of a dozen illustrations which add to the charm of the various stories, and west-country lads will read with special interest the chapters devoted to the wreck of the *Devon* off the "Brissons," Cape Cornwall, and the rescue by the rocket apparatus off the "Brissons."

Wrought by Prayer. By C. E. SMITH. S.P.C.K.

Another good prize book, calculated to teach young folks the efficacy and need of prayer in the daily life. Tastefully bound and well printed, it is sure to be greatly liked.

Josiah Hunslet's Reward. By Rev. E. N. HOARE. London: S.P.C.K.

"Josiah Hunslet" is the warm-hearted, if somewhat fussy, chairman of the board of guardians of the Selstead Union. In the opening chapters we learn how the sympathies of the worthy man were enlisted in favour of the two children of a "casual" who died in the workhouse. Following the varied fortunes of this girl and boy, we see more of the character of good Mr. Hunslet, whose "reward" is shown in the closing chapters to be that of having saved his own grandchildren from want. By a singular chain of circumstances, they are proved to be the orphan children of his eldest son, who had been lost to him for very many years. This is a capital book for a school prize or parochial library.

Everingham Girls. By M. BRAMSTON. S.P.C.K.

Everingham Girls is a very fair representation of life in a country town, amongst the girls of the upper middle classes. The book is altogether well-written, and likely to prove interesting to girl readers, especially as it has its little leaven of romance. The characters are well sketched and have good points, the heroine, Isabel Orpenden, and the somewhat brusque but kindly Gwen Inglethorpe, being especially attractive.

Hall Court. By the Hon. FENELLA ARMYTAGE. S.P.C.K.

An excellent prize book, well written, and very prettily got up, illustrating the evils of drink and want of thrift, and showing how a family which had been thriftless, dirty, and generally objectionable, became a tidy and thriving household.

Jack Dane's Inheritance. A Tale of Church Defence. By F. B. MILNE. S.P.C.K.

This is a little book which we heartily commend, as being very useful to give to scholars, and likely to enlighten the minds of parents, elder brothers, and sisters, on a subject of great importance, *viz.*, Church defence, and the truth as regards the revenues of our Church.

REVIEWS of several important works are in type, but held over for want of space. We shall insert lengthy notices of *The Life of Samuel Phelps, Life of E. A. Poe* (W. H. Allen), *Paracelsus* (Redway), *Mysteries of Magic* (Redway), and others, in our next number.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

WE have received from Messrs. Longmans & Co. the second volume of the "Historic Towns" series, which consists of a *History of Exeter*, by Edward E. A. Freeman. Owing to its local interest and importance, we prefer holding over a notice of the work until our next issue, as we are unwilling to pass over in a few sentences a book which will commend itself to a large circle of readers in the West of England, coming as it does from so high an authority on historical matters as Professor E. A. Freeman. In the meanwhile, however, we may say that the volume is published at the low price of 3/6, and that it is well worthy a place in every library, both public and private, in the western counties.

Digitized by Google

WE have on our table the following exchanges: *Walford's Antiquarian* (February), *Book-Lore* (February), *Antiquary* (February), *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes* (Part VIII., Vol. II.), *East Anglian* (Feb.), *Northamptonshire Notes & Queries* (January and February), *Manx Note Book* (January), *Good Health* (January and February), *Parodies* (February), *Book Mart* (Pittsburg, U.S.A., January), *American Antiquarian* (January), *The Century* (February).

MESSRS. WILLIAM POLLARD & Co., Exeter, send us a copy of *The Medieval Kalendar of the Diocese of Exeter adapted to the Modern Kalendar of the Church of England.* Edited by a Priest of the Diocese. It will be found especially useful to churchmen, as it contains much information in a small compass. Its price is 1/-

FROM the same publishers we receive *The Life of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Iddesleigh*, G.C.B., and a "complete History of the Northcote Family," by Charles Worthy. It is published at sixpence, but the low price in no way detracts from its merits, but rather the reverse. Mr. Worthy is a careful writer, and his statements can always be relied upon. In the present work he has given us a pleasantly written sketch of the life of the Devonshire worthy whose portrait was issued in our last number, and we would refer our readers who are anxious to know more of the late Lord Iddesleigh to purchase the little work to which we here allude. They are certain to be pleased with it.

A VERY interesting little pamphlet has just reached us, being *An Account of the Old Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.* This forms an introduction (by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A.) to the transcript of the registers of this parish which is now being published, and will form a valuable history of an ancient edifice. The pamphlet contains much curious information, and copies may be obtained by any of our readers who take an interest in the subject from the vicar, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, the Parsonage, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate, E.C., or from the compiler, the Parsonage, Alloa, N.B.

IT may interest some of our readers to know that a society has been formed in connection with the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, entitled the Somerset Record Society, the object of which is to seek out, edit, and print such records as bear upon the history of Somerset, and will aid the historian of the future. Prospectuses of this highly useful society may be obtained of the Rev. J. A. Bennett, South Cadbury Rectory, Bath.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY announces, to be ready shortly, a work of considerable importance relating to the county of Somerset. Mrs. E. Boger, the authoress, has for a long time been engaged in collecting materials for this work; and as many of her articles have appeared in our pages, we feel confident that the announcement of a work with such an attractive title as *Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset*, will be hailed with much satisfaction by our readers. For further particulars we would refer to the prospectus issued herewith.

Devonshire Parishes is the title of an interesting work announced by Messrs. W. Pollard & Co., Exeter, by Mr. Charles Worthy. It is intended to issue this work by subscription, at 15/- per volume, and the names of subscribers are now being solicited. Each volume will contain minute accounts of fourteen parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes, including full particulars, and in many instances, narrative pedigrees of the various landowners from the Conquest to the present time, as well as frequent notices of the families of old inhabitants, of their armorial bearings and memorial inscriptions, and accounts of all charitable bequests. The history of Dartmouth will appear in Vol. I., and those of Newton Abbot and Torquay (inclusive of Tormohun and St. Marychurch) in Vol. II. See prospectus herewith. We shall be happy to receive the names of subscribers.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, editor of *Old Yorkshire*, is now engaged on *The History and Antiquities of Pudsey, Yorks*, in which he has associated with him, Messrs. J. Horsfall Turner, Mr. S. Margerison, and Mr. William Scrutton. The work is an elaboration of the history compiled by the late Simeon Rayner, with a memoir of the author. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. William Smith, Morley, near Leeds.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to the circular enclosed in the present number respecting a contemplated work illustrating Old Exeter. The drawings will be by Mr. G. Townsend, whose sketches have frequently appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, and as the project is being undertaken by Messrs. H. Besley & Son, a firm of considerable repute, there is no doubt that the work will be produced in a manner worthy of the subject. The specimen sketch which appears in the *W. A.* is a good sample of the illustrations to appear in the work.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has in the press the fourth volume of his series of county histories, which will consist of the *History of the County of Berks*, by Lieut.-Col. Cooper-King, F.G.S.

THE next volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* —which is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock as being just ready for publication—will be *Romano-British Remains.*

NOTES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

WITH this number we present our readers with two portraits; the one being that of Mr. H. H. S. Pearse, now Editor of the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette;* the other, that of Dr. John Huxham, of Plymouth, of whom an interesting biographical sketch, with bibliographical notes, from the pen of Dr. E. E. Meeres, appeared in Vol. V., pages 148-9. Some further notes respecting this celebrated physician are in our hands, and will be given in an early number. Mr. Pearse is a Devonian, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* in the late Egyptian campaign. He distinguished himself in some of the most critical engagements of that campaign, and has recently related his experiences to large public audiences in Plymouth and elsewhere. We trust shortly to furnish our readers with some biographical notes relative to Mr. Pearse, who was formerly located in Plymouth.

ERRATUM.—We are requested by Dr. Meeres to note that, in his article on "James Gasking, M.D.," in our last number, at page 214, col. 2, line 25, "These were the *parents* of the doctor" should read, "These were the *grandparents* of the doctor." We also thank a correspondent ("LL.D.") for calling attention to this matter.

Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 11. APRIL, 1887. Vol. VI.

THE LAND'S END ADVENTURE.

BY JOHN ALT PORTER.

IT is to be presumed that the volumes of the *Western Antiquary* will not be considered complete until there has been gathered together in its pages every note of interest concerning the far-famed western land of giants, fairies, mermaids, and cliffs; of lost cities, fire-worship, demons, spectres, and saints; of sorceries, witchcrafts, legends, and superstitions. Nor will the useful publication rest content until it has become a record of the gravest facts of history, such as that of a daring deed committed some eighty years ago at the Land's End, the story of which I now recite.

The Land's End! Poets, painters, authors, have all combined to render this headland famous by song, by colour, and by book. It is true that it is surpassed in grandeur, and in picturesqueness, by many points around—by the greenstone cliffs of Zennor, the headlands of Tol-pedn and Treryn. The reason for this may be found in the fact that the cliff which bounds the extremity is, as it has been termed, abrupt rather than elevated, not being more than sixty feet above the level of the sea. But as we gaze upon the scene its beauty grows upon us. "A Londoner," in his *Walk to the Land's End*, has well described both land and sea. Here, he says, two channels commingle with the ocean. Far out as eye can reach, and round on either hand till it meets the remotest part of the rugged shore, stretches the watery expanse. The billows come tumbling in, and break in thunder at the base of the cliffs, dashing the impatient spray well nigh to their summit. A descent may be made by steep paths to a lower level, and then may be seen the cavernous opening which the plunging assaults of the waves have worn through from one side of the buttress to the other. With what fury do they rush into the recess, and make horrid whirlpools behind the mass which some day will be an isolated member of the rocky group scattered along the shore! Wilkie Collins says of the Land's End that the bold view possesses all the sublimity that vastness and space can bestow; but it is that sublimity which is to be seen, not described, which the heart may acknowledge and the mind contain, but which no mere words may delineate, which even painting itself may but faintly reflect.

This narrow pathway of earth, the most westerly point of England has been likened unto the snout of an alligator! This by sober "Murray," who otherwise gravely informs us that the Land's End is the *Furthest Land*—the "Penwith-start" (*i.e.*, the "start," Saxon), or "end" of Penwith, as the hundred is still called. Penwith (Celtic) signifies the "chief headland," the Bolerium of the ancients. It is described as a long, low promontory, wholly composed of granite, bristling with spines, darkened by the spray of the sea, and the mists driven past it from the Atlantic.

The descent to this group of rocks is by a rapid slope over a narrow isthmus. Below the surrounding cliffs, in gloomy recesses, lie huge rocks rounded like pebbles, and eternally tossed into the mouths of caverns, in which the voice of the sea is never hushed. The idea of a fall over the precipice among them is awful! Such a catastrophe nearly befell a gentleman on horse-back at the beginning of this century!

It is already on record that natives have been blown from the cliffs of Cornwall by accident, owing to the fury of the wind. At West Looe, on September the 24th, 1758, the wife of one John Gill, a farmer, was going to Torpoint upon a loaded horse, with fruit for Plymouth-dock market. As she was travelling upon the cliffs by the seaside she was overpowered by a sudden gust of wind, and forced,

Digitized by Google

together with her horse, over the cliff, to the loss of both their lives. They fell at least 200 feet.

In *Household Words* for 1852 there is described, on the Land's End, a gap between two rocks, sharp to the left, and a steep, smooth, inclined plane shooting into the sea—a "nice little trap," down which one Captain Crawler, since dead, began to slip, but was caught by the elbows on those two rocks; and, being a powerful man, recovered himself. It is, therefore, not unbefitting to the associations of this historic headland that there should recur to the mind those well-known verses of Charles Wesley, which he is said to have composed on the spot:—

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand,
Yet how insensible!
A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to that heavenly place
Or shuts me up in hell

"O God! my inmost soul convert
And deeply on my thoughtful heart
Eternal things impress.
Give me to feel their solemn weight,
And tremble on the brink of fate;
And wake to righteousness."

Now for the adventure to which we have referred. The gentleman's name was Sir Robert Arbuthnot, an officer in the army. In 1852 he sent the late Charles Dickens the narrative which was published in *Household Words* for that year.

It appears from this that in June, 1804, when Arbuthnot was captain in a dragoon regiment and aide-de-camp to General Wilford, who was stationed at Falmouth, he attended him on an inspection of a yeomanry corps at Penzance. The day after the inspection, the general, with a party, proceeded to the Land's End on an excursion of pleasure. After taking refreshment at a house known by the name of "The First and Last House in England," three of the gentlemen preceded the others. These were Lieutenant Cubitt, of the Royal Artillery, a clergyman who resided at Marazion, and Arbuthnot himself. On arriving at the top of the slope reaching down to the extremity of the Land's End—on each side of which was a steep precipice—Sir Robert noticed that the grass was short and slippery. Although a dragoon officer, he says he did not think it prudent to ride down. His two companions, however, being of a different opinion, did so, while he followed them, leading his horse. After remaining a short time at the bottom they mounted to rejoin the general. This officer, with his party, had reached the spot where the adventurers had started, and were astonished—especially the general—at seeing the young captain at the bottom of the hill, and terrified at what afterwards occurred. Although Capt. Arbuthnot did not think it prudent to ride down, he fancied there could be no danger in riding up. Accordingly he mounted. The party had not proceeded far when his mare—a very spirited animal—became unruly, in consequence of the girths of the saddle going back. She began to kick and plunge, inclining to the precipice on the right. Although in imminent danger, Arbuthnot did not, happily, lose his presence of mind, and threw himself off when not more than four feet from the edge of the cliff. His was a hussar saddle, and the bridle, having a whip at the end of it, he threw over the mare's head, and was able to keep hold of it and to check her, so as to prevent the animal kicking him. When she turned with her back to the cliff he let go. She fell down, and was dashed to pieces, leaving him safe on the cliff, but close to the edge!

A person went down in a basket and brought up the shattered saddle and bridle, which a saddler at Penzance begged Captain Arbuthnot to give him that he might hang it at the door of his shop.

Many stories of the event have been circulated, but this is the true one, as it was written by the rider himself, on account of a passage in an article in a popular magazine to which his attention had been drawn, and of which the inaccuracy will now be apparent:

Digitized by Google

"A cavalier after dinner, one day, betted that he would *ride* to the Land's End next morning. So he mounted and got thus far. The shuddering horse turned and backed. The rider just saw the horse's hind feet going over the brink, threw himself off in an agony, and escaped. The animal perished, and the last print of the clinging hoof is kept fresh by the guides. What an act of horsemanship to witness! This happened not many years ago, though the biped performer is since dead."

I have looked into many books on Cornwall, but have failed to find the record of any similar occurrence. On the incident of the one related above, the author of *Pentowan*, *Pengersick Castle*, and *Kynance Cove*, has apparently based a chapter in his tale of *The Wizard of West Penwith*. The frontispiece to this story is a terrifying picture of a horse falling to the foot of a cliff. Its rider is safe at the top—but the man's legs are hanging over the edge! In this book the horseman is said to ride to the edge of the precipice and look over. As they turn on their way back something attracts the mare's attention. She trembles. Her back is towards the precipice—her hind feet close to the edge of the cliff. Neither horse nor man see the extent of the danger, for their backs are towards it. The animal refusing the entreaties of the rider to proceed, rears. One brief minute, and both will be lost—destruction is inevitable. Unutterable suspense and speechless silence reign among the spectators. A voice is heard: "*Throw yourself off the horse, and hold on!*" Obeying this command as from a superior, the young officer flings himself off, holding tenaciously, as for life, to the turf on which he falls. He hears his steed screeching with pain as she tumbles against the rugged cliffs below. He has fallen, it is true, on the cliff—only *just* escaping the jaws of death, *for his legs are overhanging the precipice!* Mute with fear, he stirs not, for it seems to him that the soft turf into which he has dug his fingers is fast giving way. This, in reality, is not the case. His body is safe on *terra firma*, yet his feet are overhanging, and so long as he yet holds on he is safe; but his power so to do grows rapidly weaker and weaker, and then the horrors to follow rapidly course his brain. Not two minutes, however, elapse before he feels the joyful sensation of being powerfully seized and lifted to a safer harbour above. His deliverer is a spectator of the feat who was standing near behind a rock, and he it was who shouted to the rider to throw himself off, and his was the strong arm which rescued the poor, frightened man.

Had it not been for his presence of mind the officer would doubtless have fallen, for, powerless of limb, when he fainted and let go his grip, he must have followed his horse down, down to a terrible doom!

Wilkie Collins, writing before any authentic publication of the story, says the man was drunk. For a wager he rode his horse to the extreme verge of the cliff. There the poor animal, seeing its danger, turned in affright, reared, and fell back into the sea raging over the rocks beneath. The man threw himself off just in time, within a few inches of the edge, and so barely saved the life which he had so richly deserved to lose. The mark of the horse's hoof, still kept sharply modelled, was to be seen in the thin grass.

Another writer says that Captain Arbuthnot rashly attempted to ride *down* the declivity, in spite of the warning of the persons present. The horse becoming terrified and unmanageable as he approached the edge, the captain by a desperate effort threw himself off; the animal, at the same time, fell over among the rocks below, and was dashed to pieces.

The authoress of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, in her *Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall*, gives the adventurer's name as Armstrong. She atones for this, however, by recording an otherwise un-read-of incident of a bullock which fell off into the boiling waves: "Everybody thought he was drowned till he was seen swimming about unhurt. They fished him up, and exhibited him as a curiosity."

* * *

Digitized by Google

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS;

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART III.

XI.—JOHN SEYMOUR, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of a father of both his names. At sixteen years of age he was admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, under the tutorship of Dr. Sykes, subsequently president of that house. He took the two degrees in Arts —A.B., 7th March, 1699; A.M., 21st July, 1701 —and, entering on the physic line, proceeded M.B., 23rd October, 1704, and M.D., 17th December, 1708. He settled at Plymouth, where his talents and agreeable manners met with immediate recognition. He soon attained popularity, and in the course of a few years had far distanced all his competitors. Dr. Huxham, who knew him well, bears graceful and emphatic testimony to his merits. Dr. Seymour's mind eventually gave way. The date of this affliction, and of the doctor's death, I have failed to discover.

XII.— —— HANKYN, M.D. Of this physician I am unable to recover any particulars. Fox, in his *Worthies of Devon* (a MS. copy of which, by Northcote, is preserved in the Plymouth Library), mentions him incidentally, but in terms far from complimentary, styling him "one Hankyn a thick headed physician of Plymouth." Dr. Hankyn's death occasioned the opening at Plymouth which Dr. Huxham quitted Totnes to fill.

XIII.—THOMAS VINCENT, M.D., was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 13th March, 1718-9. The *College Annals* describe him as "of Plymouth." He died 23rd October, 1780, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried in the south aisle of the chancel of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, where a floor-stone is inscribed to his memory; to that of his wife Jenny, who died 19th December, 1786, aged 84; to their grandson, Nicholas Vincent, and to Nicholas Vincent, Esq., Admiral of the Red, who died 19th March, 1809, aged 87.

XIV.—JOHN HUXHAM, M.D., F.R.S. This eminent physician, a native of Devonshire, is stated, but apparently on insufficient evidence, to have been the son of a butcher of Harberton. Whatever may have been his real parentage, it seems well ascertained that he was actually born at Totnes in or about the year 1692. His father, whom he had the misfortune to lose in early life, had by careful and industrious habits acquired a small estate in the parish of Staverton, which became the property of this his eldest son, who sold it, when his minority expired, to defray the expenses of his medical education. He was left to the guardianship of Mr. Thomas Edgley, a dissenting minister of Totnes, with directions to educate him for any profession or business to which his qualifications might best adapt him. He was placed, in the first instance, with Mr. Gilling, a schoolmaster at Newton, but ere long was removed to a private academy at Exeter of some celebrity among Dissenters, then kept by the Rev. Joseph Hallett, a man of extensive and varied attainments.

Selecting medicine for his profession, Huxham proceeded to Leyden. He was entered on the physic line there, 7th May, 1715, being then 23 years of age. How he had been occupied for some years before this is not known. Leyden, when he was there, was at the zenith of its reputation, and Huxham, with exemplary diligence, availed himself of the abundant means of instruction which that university afforded. Boerhaave was then in his prime: his reputation was more than European, and students were flocking from all parts of the civilized world to gather instruction from his lips. The admiration and enthusiasm which Boerhaave excited in his pupils, is one of the most striking circumstances in the history of that good and accomplished man. Huxham shared in the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JOHN HUXHAM, Esq., M.D.,

Of Plymouth. ***Died 1768.***

Digitized by Google

general feeling, and much of his future excellence and success may be traced to his lifelong recollection of the example and exhortations of his celebrated teacher. The usual course of study for a medical degree at Leyden extended over a period of three years, but for this Huxham's pecuniary means were inadequate; and after a time he proceeded from Leyden to Rheims, and there, without residence, took the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Returning to England, Dr. Huxham settled at Totnes, but the death of Dr. Hankyn, of Plymouth, shortly afterwards, determined him to remove to that town. He was, as we have seen, born and bred among Dissenters, and the recommendation of his guardian, Mr. Edgley, introduced him at once to that connexion. He took up his abode with Mr. Mordecai Cocker, one of the most influential persons of that persuasion in Plymouth, and shortly afterwards married, with the view, it is said, of securing the additional advantage of family interest.

Huxham neglected no efforts which he thought might conduce to his professional advancement, and believing that the appearance of being extensively sought for and employed was one of the most certain means of actually becoming so, descended to expedients which his better judgment could not have approved. He would, it is said, go to chapel, order his servant to call him out in haste—when he was not really wanted—get upon his horse, and ride furiously out of one gate of the town and in at another. He affected great gravity, dignity of manner, and peculiarity of dress, and wore, as his ordinary costume, a scarlet coat with ruffles at the wrist, and a cocked hat. Scarlet, I may observe, was sometimes, though rarely, worn, and, as an exception to the usual sombre and decorous costume of the faculty, by a few physicians of the last century. Another Devonshire physician of a generation later, Dr. Okes, of Exeter, who died in 1797, used, as I am informed by his grandson (the present venerable Provost of King's College, Cambridge) to walk abroad in that city in a scarlet cloak. Huxham carried a gold-headed cane, and in hot weather had his man-servant following him carrying his gloves. His full dress was black velvet, and in this he is depicted in his portrait by Rennell.

Notwithstanding these efforts, Dr. Huxham's progress for some years was slow. Dr. Seymour, a man of much talent and popularity, then engrossed the medical practice of Plymouth and the vicinity, and it was not until that physician was disabled by insanity that Huxham made any decided progress. This period, however, was not lost. If he did not add greatly to his practical knowledge, he certainly increased his stock of medical learning; for, mindful of the exhortations of Boerhaave, he applied himself to the diligent study of the great medical authorities of Greece and Rome. How deeply he was read in these his published works sufficiently testify; and the preface to his work on fever may be adduced in proof that his knowledge of the standard Greek and Latin authors in physic was no less accurate than extensive. Hippocrates he regarded with the utmost veneration, and his estimate of Aretæus was scarcely less exalted. Of the value Huxham attached to the precepts of the Coan sage, and of his estimate of the medical writings of antiquity, he has left emphatic testimony—testimony which at the present time, when these great sources of instruction are neglected and decried, is deserving of most serious attention:—

> "I will not," he says, "take upon me to say a person cannot be a good physician without consulting the great oracle of physic [Hippocrates] and reading the ancients, but this let me say he will make a much better physician for so doing, and I believe few, if any, ever made any considerable figure in the profession who had not studied them" (page v).

While thus improving himself in the wisdom of antiquity, Dr. Huxham was not unmindful of the peculiarities of the locality in which he practised. Here the precepts of Hippocrates, enforced and explained as he had heard them at Leyden by Boerhaave, were his guide.

Digitized by Google

The influence of seasons and weather as an exciting and, yet more, as a modifying cause of disease was pointedly dwelt upon by Boerhaave, who never failed, in his usual academical course, to impress on his hearers the absolute necessity, in order to attain correct or scientific practice, of a diligent study of that subject. Shortly after settling at Plymouth, Huxham commenced a series of thermometrical, barometrical, and meteorological observations, which for minuteness and accuracy surpassed anything which had then been attempted in this country. His observations, which were continued uninterruptedly for more than quarter of a century, are before the public, having been published under the title of *Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis*. This book appeared in two volumes octavo, the first of which was published in 1739, and the second in 1752. They embrace the particulars of a register, with notes, of the epidemic diseases from 1728 to 1748. A supplementary volume, carrying the observations on to 1752, was published by the doctor's son in 1771. A bad translation of the first volume appeared in 1759 without the author's approbation or knowledge, but in the succeeding year another was put forth with the doctor's sanction. A translation of the second volume, from the pen of John Corham Huxham, A.M., F.R.S., the doctor's son, appeared in 1768.

Reverting now to Dr. Huxham's early career as a physician, which his meteorological inquiries have caused me to anticipate, I recur to the illness of Dr. Seymour. This was the turning point of Huxham's fortune. Although he had several competitors at Plymouth of character and attainments more than respectable, none were able to compete with him in energy and assiduity—none in extent of professional knowledge, or in the tact with which he applied it to the recognition and alleviation of disease. His aptitude in seizing on the really important points of a case, and his felicity in the selection of means wherewith to meet them, are points in his professional character which, handed down by tradition, are abundantly exemplified in his writings. His power in these respects secured him the confidence of his professional brethren, while other points in his character conspired to raise him in the estimation of the public. His indefatigable industry in the pursuit of knowledge was generally known, and associated as this was with a peculiar readiness in its communication, he soon succeeded in gaining possession of the public ear. Though bred a Dissenter, he after a time conformed to the Established Church, a change which doubtless tended to his professional advancement. He is said to have been at all times an enemy to intolerance; and by a life of unimpeachable correctness he obtained universal respect. Huxham, too, had early distinguished himself as an author, his first contribution to the *Philosophical Transactions* having appeared in 1723. With such a concurrence of circumstances, it will excite no surprise that he soon attained to the foremost rank at Plymouth, and maintained it with a steadily increasing reputation to the last.

Dr. Huxham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, 5th April, 1739, and an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 2nd October, 1755. In that year, also, the Royal Society awarded him the Copley Medal for his *Observations upon Antimony*. He continued in the exercise of his profession to the last, and dying at Plymouth, universally esteemed and lamented, on the 11th August, 1768, was buried in the north aisle of St. Andrew's Church. His escutcheon was put up in the church, but, as far as I can learn, no monument was erected to his memory. He was always unwilling to speak of his age, but he is known to have been, at the time of his death, about 76.

Dr. Huxham was twice married; first, to Ellen, daughter of Capt. Corham; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Harris, once Mayor of Plymouth. They both preceded him to the grave. He had one son, John Corham Huxham, a Master of Arts of Exeter College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Royal

Digitized by Google

Society; and two daughters, all of whom survived him.

The doctor's portrait, the only likeness of him ever taken, was painted by Thomas Rennell, a native of Devonshire, and is now in the possession of the Royal Society, to which it was presented by the doctor's son. It has been twice engraved, first by E. Fisher, and secondly, for Pettigrew's *Medical Portrait Gallery*, by S. Jenkins.*

As a medical writer Huxham had few equals and no superiors. I have already mentioned his *Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis.* His most important work was his *Essay on Fevers* (8vo, London, 1739). Mr. Pettigrew has justly remarked that Huxham "is one of the few physicians who has chosen nature for his guide, and by attentive observation viewed the various phenomena of disease and treated it on philosophical principles." Plain good sense, minute and careful observation, and cautious induction, characterise all Huxham's writings: they are evidenced in the practical notes to his *Observationes*, and are yet more manifest in the work we are considering. The *Essay on Fevers* was received with the highest applause, and gained for Huxham a European reputation. It re-appeared in 1750, 1757, and 1764; reprints of the last (the fourth edition) appeared in 1767, 1769, and 1782; to the last of these the author's portrait was prefixed. The work was translated into Latin and into most of the European languages. The accuracy of his descriptions and the practical value of his distinctions have never been seriously questioned. Huxham's French biographer (1822) asserts that it is infinitely superior to any treatise on fever which has been subsequently published in England, not even excepting that of Cullen; whilst the German historian of medicine, Sprengel, admits it to be the best which appeared during the first half of the 18th century. The *Essay* may still be read with the greatest advantage, and of all existing works on fever I know of none from the diligent perusal of which an experienced physician, even of the present day, will derive more solid or practically available information. A high mark of distinction befel Dr. Huxham in consequence of this publication, which is thus related by Polwhele:—

"The Queen of Portugal being ill of a fever and being reduced to the last extremity, notwithstanding the efforts of the physicians of the country, his Majesty hearing of the eminence of a physician of the English factory at Lisbon sent for him, and giving him the particulars of the Queen's disorder, inquired whether it was in his power to administer any assistance. The physician replied that he was not without hope, but that he could do nothing unless her Majesty was left to his sole care and direction. This being granted, the disorder soon took a favourable turn and in a short time the Queen was restored to perfect health. The doctor being complimented by the King upon his abilities and success said he had no claim but to the application; for that the merit was due to Dr. Huxham, an eminent physician of Plymouth, whose tract on the management of fevers he had implicitly followed. Upon which the King immediately procured the treatise, had it translated into the Portuguese language, and sent it richly bound to Dr. Huxham as an acknowledgment of the sense he entertained of his abilities and of his debt of gratitude on the recovery of the Queen."

In 1752 Dr. Huxham published an essay on Devonshire colic—*De Morbo Colico Danmoniensi*—which was translated into German in 1784; in 1757, a *Dissertation on the Malignant Ulcerous Sore Throat*, appended to the third edition of his *Essay on Fevers;* and in 1766, a small treatise from his pen—*De Scorbuto*—was published at Venice. This is the substance of an appendix to the second edition of the work on fever, there entitled, *A Method of Preserving the Health of Seamen in Long Cruises and Voyages.* This paper had previously appeared in the *General Evening Post*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1747.

Huxham's paper on antimony has been before referred to. A preparation of this important medicine was formerly vended under his name—"Huxham's Antimonial Wine." He was peculiarly happy in the construction of his prescriptions, and was keenly alive to the value of well ordered combination, as well in officinal as in extemporaneous formulæ. The method suggested by Huxham for the preparation of tincture

* See portrait of Dr. Huxham in our last number.

Digitized by Google

of the Cinchona bark has admitted of no improvement. His original formula yet holds its place in the pharmacopœia, and within my own recollection the phrase, "Huxham's tincture," was as often used in medical consultations as the more specific designation awarded to it by the College.

Huxham's writings, which have always been highly esteemed in Germany, were collected by Reichel, those in English translated into Latin, and published in three volumes octavo at Leipzig, in 1764; and again, in the same place, in 1829, under the editorship of Haenel, as part of the *Scriptorum Classicorum de Praxi Medica Nonnullorum Opera Collecta.*

For much in the above sketch of Huxham I am indebted to Moore's unfinished *History of Devon*, which I have not now at hand to refer to; it has become scarce, at least in London, and is rarely met with. I also owe much to private information from Dr. Edward Moore, who had known an aged inhabitant of Plymouth who had been on friendly terms with Huxham, and from whom he had gathered some interesting particulars of that physician.

(To be continued.)

✠ ✠ ✠

NOTES FROM SOMERSET PARISH REGISTERS.

BY ERNEST E. BAKER.

(Continued.)

PARISH clerks not keeping a private diary, and being desirous that striking passing events should not be at once and entirely lost sight of, not infrequently scribbled in the registers their own notes of circumstances sometimes of local importance, but sometimes of national. Here follow a few examples of both, the first from Worle, 1609:—

"Note. Edward Bustle cruelly murthered by consent of his owne wife, who with one Humfry Hawkins, and one other of theyre associates were executed for the same murther and haynged in Irons at a place called Shutt Shelfe, neere Axbridge, and the body of the said Bustle barberously used viz his throte cutt, his legs cutt of, and divers woundes in his body, and buryed in a stall, was taken up and buryed in the Church yard at Worle March Xth A good president for wicked people."

Two entries further on we find that on the 11th October in the same year, a venturesome man, called Nicholas Pitman, married "Isabell Hawkins (late wife of the murtherer Humfry Hawkins aforesaid)." It is a most extraordinary fact, and no less peculiar, that widows of men who make themselves at all notorious by one crime or another always have plenty of admirers, while the deserving maiden has to blush unseen and eat out her life waiting for a knight who never comes.

The celebrated storm which raged between the 26th of November and December the 1st, 1703, and which Hume says was the greatest ever known in this country, is specially mentioned by the Worle clerk of that date:—

"In the year of our Lord last past 1703 a great wind November the 27th day fell on all ye county of Sommerset and forgen [foreign]. God save the Queen, amen. In ye 2 yeare of her raine."

The clerk of Ubley also made most voluminous notes of this storm, interspersed with pious ejaculations; they are too long to copy *in extenso*, but we give a short extract from his "Relation of a terrible tempest both of watter and winde." He says:

"Lo a wofull sight to behold: To see heips of healme at our doors, the strets fild with thach and tile of our housses, to see some housses blowne downe many uncovered and all in generall torne and broken more or less, to see the Churches defaced the Towers was shaken, the windows broken, the lead blown off and the battlements throwne downe. . . . But I feare it will be too soon forgotten, when the smart of it is a littell over."

In like manner, this clerk wrote a very lengthy account of a severe frost in 1683—probably intended for 1685—when, he states, "Somm of the snow remained at mindipe [Mendip] till midsummer." It seems that snow fell so fast and lay so deep that when, a few days after "the frost came soe fearce the people did goe upon the top of it over wals and stiles as on levell ground not seeing hardly where they was"; and he concludes with a reference to verse 17 of the 147th Psalm.

Digitized by Google

The following entry, as showing an interpolation—not this time by the clerk, but by the parson—though our last, is certainly not the least amusing. It occurs amongst the marriages for the year 1793, in Hutton parish, a William Pimm being the bridegroom. It is:

"When I came to that part of the ceremony on the woman's part 'Obey him' &c. Pimm bawled out 'Stop Sir please to read that over again. The women don't rightly understand it.'"

A rash speech of Mr. Pimm's, and one which he regretted ever after, we expect, for to try and assert his marital authority so soon and in so brusque a fashion were foolish indeed, we think.

When free-trading was not understood, Parliament, wishing to lessen the importation of linen from beyond the seas and to encourage the wool and paper manufactures of the kingdom, passed an Act in 1666, 18 Charles II., cap. 4, entitled, "An Act for burying in Woollen only," but this Act entirely failed in its operation; a coach-and-four was at once driven through it, for no sufficient remedies for its non-observance were provided, and it was generally disregarded in consequence. Twelve years later another Act was passed, 30 Charles II., cap. 3, which, after reciting the failure of the previous Act, enacted that from and after the 1st August, 1678, "no corps of any person or persons shall be buried in any Shirt Shift Sheet or Shroud or any thing whatsoever made or mingled with Flax Hemp Silk Hair Gold or Silver or in any stuff or thing other than what is made of sheeps wool only or be put in any coffin lined or faced with any sort of cloth or stuff or any other things whatsoever that is made of any material but sheeps wool only." An affidavit under the hands and seals of two or more credible witnesses, and under the hand of the magistrate or officer before whom the same was sworn, of the fact of burial in conformity with this Act, had to be brought to the parson within eight days after each burial, under a five pound penalty, and various other like penalties were to be paid on non-fulfilment of of certain other duties. This Act had to be read publicly on the first Sunday after St. Bartholomew's Day for seven years.

Kewstoke furnishes an example of the register entry concerning this Act, under the burials for 1678, a little after it came into operation:—

"Georgius filius Georgii Counsell Sept 4 Affidavit was brought mee by George Counsell sen^{r} Septr 10th under ye hand of Jo Prows of Compton B'p Esqre and under ye hands and seales of Mast'r Hobbs and John Layle Esq he made oath yt his son George was buryed in nothing of Linning."

There are nine other entries of burial for this parish in that year, and every one of such entries ends either with the words "*In nil nisi Laneis*" or "*In solis Laneis.*" The Counsell entry, it will be observed, was sworn before Mr. Prowse, who was a justice. Two years later, namely, on and after 2nd February, 1680, the affidavit was allowed to be sworn before a rector, vicar, or curate, but not of that parish in which the deceased died. The Worle books supply us with another instance of the burial in woollen entry:—

"Hester Joanes of the Parish of Worle maketh oath that John Churchhouse who was Buried the 15 day of November 1692 was not wrapt nor wound in anything but sheeps wooll according to an act of Parliment in that behalfe made and provided intitled an Act for Buring in woolling only."

Burying in woollen must have been, in our opinion, practised before, for we cannot help thinking that when Shakespeare—we beg the Baconian theorists' pardon, Lord Bacon—wrote *Much Ado about Nothing* he referred to that mode of sepulture. In Act II., Scene I., he makes Beatrice say: "Lord, I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face. I had rather lie in the woollen." Does she not mean that she would rather die and be buried than marry a bearded man, and not that she would, according to Steeven's reading, prefer to repose between blankets without sheets, than be wed to a hirsute husband? But we do not set ourselves up as Shakesperean critics, for is there not a new learned society who sit in solemn conclave to arrange what Shakespeare wrote and to decide what he meant?

Digitized by Google

During the Protectorate, when everything old had to give place to new, and even the marriage service was considered out of place, an Act was passed which enacted that whosoever should agree to be married within the commonwealth of England after the 29th September, 1653, should, 21 days before such intended marriage, deliver in writing unto the registrar for the respective parish where each party to be married lived, the names, surnames, additions, and places of abode of the parties so to be married, and of their parents, guardians, or overseers, all which the said registrar should publish three Lord's Days then next following, at the close of the morning exercise in the public meeting place, commonly called the church or chapel, or (if the parties desired it) in the market place next to the said church or chapel on three market days in three several weeks next following, between the hours of 11 and 2; which done, the registrar should make a certificate thereof, without which the persons therein authorised should not proceed in such marriage. That such persons intending to be married should come before some justice of the peace of the same county, city, or town, with such certificate, and if there was no impediment the marriage should proceed, the man and the woman taking each other respectively by the hand and repeating a short sentence. The justice of the peace then declared the two man and wife.

This will explain the following entries for weddings:—

"Worle 1654. Samuel Millard of this Parish and Madlin Derrick of the p'rish of Kewstoke have had their contract of marriage published three severall Sabothes the 13th and the 20th of Aprill and the 7th day of May 1654."

"Puxton. The Intention of Marriage between Richard Terell husbandman and Margaret Cray Singlewoman both of this Parish of Puxton was published in the Parish Church there the 26th March the second of Aprill and the 9th of Aprill 1654. Edward Moore.

"The above named Richard Terell and Margaret Cray were married the 13th of April 1654 before me.

"Jo Buckland."

The following is a particularly full and detailed entry of the justice's certificate of marriage after banns, upon production of the authorised certificate:—

"The burowe of Axbridge in the county of Somerset. Whereas I have received a certificate under the hand of John Hellier Register for the Parish of Worle in the said county of Somersett that Henry Vowles and Edith Williams were lawful published in the P'ish Church of Worle aforesaid These are to certifie you all whom it may concern that the said Henry Vowles and Edith Williams were lawfully married by me the 17th day of November 1656 before Jereme West and John Vowles witnesses.

"William Sperringe Mayor."

Upon the Restoration an Act was passed legalising these unions before a registrar, "for preventing and avoiding of all doubts and questions touching divers marriages since the beginning of the late troubles."

We will conclude with a few curious and singular entries which are somewhat noteworthy, culled from the following parishes:—

PUXTON.

1553. "A Poore boye named Moses buried ye XIII day of December.

1583. "A poore boy commonly called Dutch Dick buried XI day of September."

1586. "A poore boy buried from Henry Haynes house ye 2nd day of September."

1618. "Elizabeth Taylor who casuallie was drowned was buried the XIX Daie of March Anno D'mi supr dicto."

CONGRESBURY.

1621. "Marye Beak filia populi was baptised the 22 March."

1630. "Abraham the son of a walking man baptized the X August."

1660. "A poore wandering boy." (Buried.)

1743. "May Betty West (as she called herself) a woman out of her senses." (Buried.)

KEWSTOKE.

1728. "The widow Howell. August 11." (Buried.)

WORLE.

1742. "Old Gamma Jennet buried May 19th."

1753. "Joseph Star known by the name of King Star buried the same day Feby 18th."

BREAN.

1736. No christenings or burials this year.

1737. No marriages or burials this year.

1758. "—— of John and Joanna Merchant the 20 Jany."

" "—— son of Ann Sparrow the 14th March."

(Christenings.)

BLEADON.

1784. "John Macaulay An Irishman who lived in the Parish nearly 34 years."

Digitized by Google

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

XIII.—"JOHN, son of John Wace, of Kyngisbrigge, recites a Deed of Walter atte Hurne, his uncle, drawn in favour of Richard Deghere, as follows.—The said Walter grants to Richard le Deghere two messuages at Dodbrooke (*in burgo de Dodebroke*), of which the one was situated on the east side of the House of Henry de Falepytte, and the other on the east side of the House of Robert Wyot; also, all that undivided land at Shutteslatte, which abuts on the east side of the road leading from Dodebroke to Shyndelamille—to him and to his heirs of his own body; and if the said Robert should die, leaving no such heirs, all the said messuages and land were to go to Roger, the said Richard's brother, and the heirs of his body, for ever. In case the said Roger should die without such heirs, all the said properties were to go to John le Crokere, and the heirs of his body, for ever. He reserved, for his lifetime, an annual rent of 14*s*. sterling, to be paid, in equal portions, on the four principal Quarter-Days, in discharge of all demands, whoever might hold the said lands. After his death, his heirs were to be paid half an obolus for the two messuages, and twenty pence for the said land, yearly, at the four Quarter-Days, in equal portions, and in discharge of all demands.—Witnesses: John Lombe, junior, Portreeve of the said Township, Richard Alrede, Ralph Richarde, Roger Ekyn, John Norton, and others.—Dated at Dodebroke, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 35 Edw. III." [20th October, 1361].

"The said John Wace, for himself and his heirs, ratifies and confirms the above settlement, and waives in favour of the said Richard all right and claim that he had, or might have hereafter, in and to the said tenements, in accordance with the above Deed and the Will of the aforesaid Walter, his Uncle; both affixing their Seals to these Presents.—Witnesses: Walter Gova, the then Portreeve, Ralph Richarde, Walter Dabera, John Lokyngtone, John Cooke, John Crakye, John Lombe, junior, Walter Alrede, Robert *in the Come*, and others.—Dated at Dodebroke, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 45 Edw. III." [27th November, 1371].

It will be seen that the above document must be read in connection with No. XII. The Seal is large and handsome; circular, with a foliated panel, containing a shield of Arms: "a chevron, between 3 lions rampant." These Arms puzzle me greatly; on the parchment label, immediately above the Seal, are the words, "Sigillum Johannis [Wa]ce Burg..... Kyngisbr..." (*i.e.*, plainly the father's Seal—used by his son). The name *may* be "Wate"; but I do not think it is, and I cannot connect these Arms with it, under either form. Can any of your readers, learned in Heraldry and Genealogy, help me? A much smaller Seal, with the same Arms, is attached to No. XV.

XIV.—"Roger Efforde, of Kyngesbrugge, renounces and quitclaims for ever, in favour of Richard Chiteleghe, his heirs and assigns, all right and claim that he hath, or hereafter shall have, in all his tenements in Kyngesbrugge, Dodebrocke, and Comeroyel. . . . . 46 Edw. III." [1372].

This document has been seriously injured by damp. Happily the main facts are preserved, including the year; but no trace of the day of the month remains.

XV.—ENDORSEMENT (in a later hand): "*A lease of a burgage in Kyngesbrigge for xvj yeres, payenge xij s. by yere.*"

"John Wace, of Kyngesbrigge, junior, grants to John Tosere and Joan his wife a certain burgage in the said Town, situated between the burgage of Thomas Stokeman, on the South, and the burgage of Thomas Wolstone, on the North; to have and to hold, etc., from the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, for a term of twenty and one years; paying, every year, to the said John Wace, his heirs and assigns, 12*s*. sterling, in equal portions, on the four principal Quarter-Days. If the said annual rent should be in arrear, in whole or in part, for fifteen days after any of the said Quarter-Days, then the said John Wace, his

Digitized by Google

heirs and assigns, might re-enter on the said burgage, and hold the same, in peace, for ever, and without interference on the part of the said John and Joan Tosere, their heirs or assigns; the said parties to maintain all the houses of the said burgage, in timber and roofing (*in meremio et coopertura*), in as good order as they found them, and at their own costs, and give them up at the end of their term in as good condition, or better. And if it should happen that any portion of the walls of the said houses should fall into ruin, while, nevertheless, there were no defects in the roof, then the same was to be repaired and restored at the joint expense of the parties to the said lease, in equal shares.—Witnesses: Walter Dabera, John Lokyngtone, John Crakye, Thomas Wolstone, Thomas Stokeman, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John-before-the-Latin-Gate, 47 Edw. III." [9th May, 1373].

The Seal resembles that attached to No. XIII., but it is much smaller.

Notes.

Hints to Western Antiquaries.—Our modern notions of respectability are very misleading. I knew a gentleman who, from omitting every entry on the parish registers of his name not prefixed by Mr. or Mrs., thinking it was an indispensable sign of superior status, had all his work to do over again. One of your correspondents took umbrage at the highly respectable title of "yeoman," and some object to see a tradesman entered in their pedigree.

All this arises from ignorance, as any old will-searcher well knows. As a case in point, the match of Sawle with Carew brought the former the valuable estate of Barley, near Exeter, and an admixture of blue blood. Now in the Faculty Office, London, we find that Francis Sawle, of St. Mary Savoy (Strand), Middlesex, woollen draper, bachelor, aged 26, was licensed, 24th December, 1702, to marry Grace Carew, of St. Giles' in the fields, spinster, aged 24. The worthy woollen draper's son, Richard Sawle, of Polmaugan, married Bridget Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, and had a daughter, who married Admiral John Graves, whose son, Joseph, inherited Penrice, took the name of Sawle, and was created a baronet. Tavistock was once a tinning district, whence one Oliver Sawle came and settled at Lavrean, a little moorland homestead north of St. Austell, most probably to stream for tin, as his will, 1592, styles him of Tewington, a name formerly common in tin leases about St. Austell. ANTIQUARY.

* * *

The French King and the Eddystone Lighthouse.—In an article in the *St. James's Gazette* of March 7th on "Lighthouse History," occurs the following:—

"A curious incident is recorded in connection with the erection of the Eddystone Lighthouse. In 1707, when the construction of the second lighthouse commenced, the contractors had "two vessels ready with materials and men to be by the rock and watch all opportunities of working, that no time be lost in perfecting so useful an undertaking"; but the crews would not venture out "for fear of privateers, who very much infest the coast," unless a man-of-war was appointed for their protection. The Admiralty refused this application; but re-assured the workmen by reminding them that there was little real danger, "since the person that molested those formerly employed was so severely punished by the French King, and the workmen captured were sent back." A French privateer had, during the time that the first Eddystone Lighthouse was building, taken prisoners the workmen engaged upon it and carried them off to France; but on the capture coming to the ears of the French King, he immediately ordered the prisoners' release, on the ground that the work they were engaged on was one for universal good, and that he was at war with England and not with humanity.

* * *

Trading Tokens.—It would be a good plan to put on record in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* a description of all specimens found from time to time. I subjoin an account of one recently dug up at Colyton, and do not remember seeing a previous notice of the issue:—

Obverse: "JOHN RICHARDS"; in the centre, "J.M.R.," and *three mullets*. Reverse: "MARCHANT HONITON"; in the centre, "1657," and *six mullets*.

It has been deposited in the County Museum, Exeter.

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

* * *

Affecting Account of Bampfylde, the Poet.—The following letter was written by Southey, and will be found in the *Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges*. Sir Egerton has given samples of Bampfylde's poetry in his *Censura Literaria*, and so has Southey in his *Specimens*. Jackson was the celebrated composer and organist of Exeter Cathedral. WM. EVERITT.

Budleigh Park House, Exwick, Exeter

"Keswick, May 10, 1809.

"Sir,—

"I hold myself greatly indebted to you, not only for the list of authors, but for the very gratifying manner in which you have introduced my name in the *Censura Literaria*. That list, with another of equal length, for which the selections were prepared for the press, but

Digitized by Google

omitted during the course of publication by the friend who undertook to superintend it, will enable me, in an additional volume, to supply the bibliographical defects of the work. It gives me great pleasure to hear that 'Bampfylde's Remains' are to be edited. The circumstances which I did not mention concerning him are these. They were related to me by Jackson of Exeter, and minuted down immediately afterwards, when the impression that they made upon me was warm. He was the brother of Sir Charles, as you say. At the time when Jackson became intimate with him, he was just at his prime, and had no other wish than to live in solitude, and amuse himself with poetry and music. He lodged in a farm house near Chudleigh, and would oftentimes come to Exeter in a winter morning, ungloved and open-breasted, before Jackson was up (though he was an early riser), with a pocket-full of music or poems to know how he liked them. His relations thought this was a sad life for a man of family, and forced him to London. The tears ran down Jackson's cheeks when he told me the story. Poor fellow, said he, there did not live a purer creature, and, if they would have let him alone, he might have been alive now.

"When he was in London, his feelings, having been forced out of their proper channel, took a wrong direction, and he soon began to suffer the punishment of debauchery. The Miss Palmer, to whom he dedicated his 'Sonnets' (afterwards, and perhaps still, Lady Inchiquin), was niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whether Sir Joshua objected to his addresses on account of his irregularities in London, or on other grounds, I know not, but this was the commencement of his madness. He was refused admittance into the house; upon this, in a fit of half anger and half derangement, he broke the windows, and was (little to Sir Joshua's honour) sent to Newgate. Some weeks after this had happened, Jackson went to London, and one of his first inquiries was for Bampfylde. Lady Bampfylde, his mother, said that she knew little or nothing about him; that she got him out of Newgate, and he was now in some beggarly place. Where?—In King Street, Holborn, she believed, but she did not know the number of the house. Away went Jackson, and knocked at every door till he found the right. It was a truly miserable place: the woman of the house was one of the worst class of women in London. She knew that Bampfylde had no money, and that, at that time, he had been three days without food. When Jackson saw him, there was all the levity of madness in his manners; his shirt was ragged and black as a coalheaver's, and his beard of two months' growth. Jackson sent out for food, and said he was come to breakfast with him; and he turned aside to a harpsichord in the room, literally he said to let him gorge himself without being noticed. He removed him from hence, and after giving his mother a severe lecture, obtained for him a decent allowance, and left him, when he himself quitted town, in decent lodgings, earnestly begging him to write.

"But he never wrote: the next news was that he was in a private madhouse, and Jackson never saw him more. Almost the last time he met, he showed him several poems, and among others, a 'Ballad on the Murder of David Rizzio.' Such a ballad! said he. He came that day to dine with Jackson and was asked for copies. I burned them, was the reply. I wrote them to please you; you did not seem to like them, so I threw them into the fire. After twenty years' confinement, he recovered his senses, but not till he was dying of consumption. The apothecary urged him to leave Sloane Street (where he had always been as kindly treated as he could be), and go into his own country, saying that his friends in Devonshire would be very glad to see him. But he hid his face, and answered, No, Sir, they who knew me what I was shall never see me what I am."

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish Feasting Food.—Most parishes in Cornwall have their *feast* day once a year, and many a strange conglomerated mass is devoured with gusto on these and other occasions. Almost every kind of food is made into a pie; hence the saying: "The Devil will not come into Cornwall, for fear of being put into a pie." The following may be enumerated:—

"The Squab-pie, deemed luxurious beyond all others. Its receipt has been given by an unknown writer in verse, as follows:—

"Of wheaten walls erect your paste;
Let the round mass expand its breast.
Next slice your apples cull'd so fresh:
Let the fat sheep supply its flesh:
Then add an onion's stinging juice—
A sprinkling—be not too profuse.
Well mix't, these nice ingredients, sure,
Might gratify an epicure!"

The Herby-pie is another peculiar dish, composed of nettles, pepper-cress, parsley, mustard, and spinach, together with thin slices of pork!

Leeks and pilchards form a third sort, and a fourth is filled with goose feet, gizzard, and blood, with raisins, sugar, and apples; a fifth of leeks and bacon, cooled before eaten, by Cornish cream; a sixth of mackerel, parsley, and cream.

All these, how piquant to the palate of Cornish people, especially?

In a season of scarcity the attorneys at quarter sessions resolved to abstain from eating pastry, and the following epigram was extemporaneously delivered on the occasion:

"If the proverb be true that the fame of our pies
Prevents us from falling to Satan a prey,
It is clear that his *friends* the attorneys are wise
In moving such obstacles out of the way."

He was again enabled to venture more into Cornwall than usual during the recent elections, when, in some districts, there was a paucity of pie-making, owing to the majority of housewives giving their all-absorbing attention to politics.

Digitized by Google

The Christmas minced pie is another variety, being made of ingredients having some reference to the offering of the wise men. Its paste was formerly made oblong in shape, in imitation of the manger where our Saviour was laid. The following recipe is recorded as having been handed down in the same family for generations: "A pound of beef suet chopped fine, a pound of currants, a pound of raisins, a pound of apples, two or three eggs, and allspice—all beat very fine and sweetened to taste—a little salt, and as much brandy and wine as you like."

Camborne. A. HARRIS-BICKFORD, M.D.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

163.—**Earl Morley.**—Can any of your readers favour me with particulars of the pedigree of the present Earl Morley, more particularly with reference to Thomas Parker, of North Molton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Frye, *circa* 1500? Who was this John Frye, and of what family was he; is anything known of his pedigree, and who were the other coheirs?

King's Norton. E. A. FRY.

164.—**Pollard Family.**—In Abbots Bickington is a monument impaling Pollard and Prideaux to the memory of "Thomas Pollard son of Sir Ames Pollard Bart who departed this life December ye 9th 1710 in the 29th year of his age. He had t wife Sarah ye daughter of Jonathan Prideaux of Thee Esqr." The parish register of Sutcombe records: "Thomas Pollard of Abbots Bickington gent & Sarah Prideaux were married 25th June 1702." Is anything further known of this gentleman? I believe his will was proved in 1711. R. P.

London.

165.—**The Bloodhound of Launceston Castle.**—The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in an article in *Murray's Magazine* for March "On Foundations," observes: "The black dog that haunts Peel Castle, and the bloodhound of Launceston Castle, are the spectres of the animals buried under their walls." Can any of your readers give further particulars of "the bloodhound of Launceston Castle," of which I, though an old resident, had never previously heard? LAUNCESTONIAN.

166.—**A Cornish Cross in Canada.**—Some years ago the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler was driving by a farm in the parish of St. Michael, Penkivel, near Truro, when a granite font and cross were pointed out to him lying dirty and neglected on the ground. As no one on the spot seemed to set much value on them he purchased them and sent them to Canada, where they were placed in the church at Dundas, Ontario, of which he was then the rector. It appears that in the farm there was a field called the Chapel Meadow; possibly a chapel once existed there, and the font and cross may have come from that building. Can any correspondent furnish further information on the subject, and say what was the exact name of the farm.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

167.—**Morris of Cheriton Bishop.**—What are the arms borne by the above family? G. T. W. M.

168.—**Toulmin Family.**—Where can I find a pedigree of this family? I should feel obliged if anyone could tell me if a daughter of Oliver (?) Toulmin was married to William Morris about 1748 or so?

G. T. W. M.

169.—**Montacute** (VI., page 14, query 19).—I am much obliged to your correspondents for their answers to the above. In the last century, a yeoman family of the name of Nevill were living at Montacute. I should feel obliged if anyone could tell me if there are any members of the family still in existence; any information relating to the family will be acceptable. G. T. W. M.

170.—**"Olla Podrida," by Richard Sainthill, of Topsham.**—I should feel obliged if anyone could tell me if there is anything about Topsham in this work, as I understand Mr. Sainthill wrote a history of the parish.

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

171.—**Exeter Cathedral Bells.**—I want to know how the bell called "Pongamouth" acquired its somewhat remarkable name. It was ordered to be recast in 1625, but nothing was done, as the order was repeated in 1629. It dates in its present form from 1630.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

172.—**The Anthwrite Club.**—Can any of your readers inform me what this club was, who formed it, and when; also, where it usually met, and when it came to an end? An *Address to the Members of the Anthwrite Club in the County of Devon, 1749*, occurs in the list of books, etc., on sale by a London firm, but on writing for it it was found to be disposed of. W. S. B. H.

173.—**Tannaby.**—Can anyone tell me the origin and meaning of this word, if it be a word? I have heard it used from my earliest days by natives of Devonshire, but do not remember ever to have seen it written or printed; consequently, I am only able to set it down by the nearest approximation of its sound. It is in general used in conjunction with "no," such as "no tannaby," in a sort

Digitized by Google

of deprecatory sentence; but I cannot at the moment give a clearer idea of its use or meaning. Can any of your readers enlighten me? GILD HELM.

* * *

174.—**Exeter Cathedral.**—The present Precentor, Canon F. C. Cook, M.A., was appointed in 1872; the present Archdeacon of Cornwall, W. I. Phillpotts, M.A., was collated to the precentorship in 1840. I want to know when the archdeacon resigned the precentorship, and also the names of his successors, with dates up to 1872. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

* * *

175.—**Henge.**—What does this word signify? I saw it in a list of dainties prepared for the use of the "million" at a shop where cooked ham, beef, etc., were procurable. HIBYSKWE.

* * *

176.—**Bull Hill.**—Am I right in supposing that this name, as applied to the immediate surroundings of the Old Guildhall, Plymouth (now the Free Library), was derived from an old Plymouth worthy, as I believe I have met the name in some recent historical essays of Mr. R. N. Worth? KEARLEY.

* * *

177.—**Castle Cary.**—What is the origin of Castle Cary, in Somerset? Could it have derived its name from the ancient Châteaux de Caril, Caryl, Carel, and Quarrel, near Lisieux (the waters), in Normandy? Had the Percival-Lovels any connection with the latter place?

(*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 12th, 1887. T. W. CAREY.

* * *

178.—**Panther Rock in Plymouth Sound.**—References having recently been made to the origin of the names of various points along our coast, I should like to ask how the "Panther" rock or shoal in the Sound came to be so called? IGNORAMUS.

* * *

179.—**Epitaph in the Churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter.**—In a local guide book to Exeter, a curious inscription is given, stated to exist in the churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle. Can any of the numerous readers of the *W. A.* state whether it is still existing, and the name of the individual it commemorates?

"Our life is like a winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stop and are full fed;
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed;
Large is his debt who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

Exeter. J. N.

* * *

180.—**Holcombe Burnell.**—In the church of St. John the Baptist, Holcombe Burnell, near Exeter, is a very fine tomb on the north side of the communion table. I want to know who it commemorates and also any other particulars concerning the church. J. N.

181.—**Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter.**—I want to know whether the present tower of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle is the same as that from which Welch, the vicar, was hung for taking part in the rising of 1549. The history of this somewhat remarkable man is well known, and is of more than passing interest. The church is said to have been much injured by fire in 1645 and rebuilt in 1656. Is this true, and if so, does it include the tower? The church stood originally at the end of old Exe bridge, but was washed away by a flood, and rebuilt on its present site in 1412. It was originally dedicated to St. Thomas a' Becket, but on the rebuilding the dedication was changed to St. Thomas the Martyr, and it is now St. Thomas the Apostle. It was enlarged in 1821-29, and reseated and restored 1868-71. The five old bells were recast, with additional metal to form the present peal of six, in 1789. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

Replies.

MS. Description of Devon: Rev. John Swete (VI., page 131, query 86).—The work referred to by your correspondent has never been published. It was written by the Rev. John Swete, of Oxton House, in the parish of Kenton, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Fanshawe C. B. Swete, Esq., who has kindly permitted me to examine the volumes, and to give the following particulars. It is in every sense a magnificent work, and consists of twenty volumes, quarto, illustrated by 674 water-colour drawings of Devonshire scenery, of full page size, in addition to smaller sketches in the text. It is headed "Picturesque Sketches in Devon," and the volumes are labelled "Devon Tour." It forms an itinerary of the county, commencing in 1792 and terminating in 1802, and contains a full description of the various places visited at each journey, illustrated by the sketches made and dated at the time. Some idea of the nature of the work may be afforded by the following brief list of the contents of the first volume:—

Vol. I.—30 views, 1792.—Haldon House, Ashton, Canon Teign, Whiddon Park, Logan, Cromlech, Okehampton Castle, Hatherleigh, Healton, Cross, Frithelstoke Abbey, Torrington, Bideford, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Comb Martin, Linton, Castle Hill, South Molton, Tiverton, Pynes, Cowleigh, Cowick, Peamore.

Illustrations, page size: Haldon House from Barrow Carne; Tower on Pen Hill; Waterfall at Canon Teign; Scene at Whiddon Park; Dockerman, or Sandy Park Bridge; the Logan Stone on the Teign, near Whiddon Park; Rocks at Whiddon; Cromleh at Drewsteignton; Rocks at Drewsteignton; Okehampton Castle, two views; West End of Okehampton Park, and Dartmoor; Frithelstoke Priory, near Torrington; View from the Hill above Biddeford; Broadgate; Ilfracombe; Entrance to the

Digitized by Google

Harbour, Ilfracombe; Scene near Linmouth; Linton Church; Bridge over the West Lin; South Tower of Tiverton Castle; Pynes, the Seat of Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Cowleigh Bridge, from Mr. Jackson's; Seat of —— Jackson, Esq., with Cowleigh Bridge and Pynes; Wear on the Exe, two views; Higher Wear, Exeter; Exeter from Cowick; Peamore.

Small size, in text: Inverted Sepulchral Urn from a Tumulus near Oxton; Stone Circles at Drewsteignton; Ground Plan of Okehampton Castle; Beadmoss.

The importance to be attached to these illustrations can scarcely be over-rated, affording as they do, dated views of churches and other buildings now altered or demolished, and of scenery, etc., that have undergone many modifications since the year in which they were taken. For example, in this neighbourhood, the churches at Otterton and Bicton are newly erected structures, but the drawings of Mr. Swete contain representations of the former buildings for which they were substituted, and from different points of view from any published ones that I have seen. A work of this character could not be published except at an enormous expense; on the other hand, the publication of a selection of the views would be a valuable contribution to Devonshire topography.

It may not, perhaps, be considered out of place to give some particulars of the other literary labours of the Rev. John Swete, who was a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (collated August 27th, 1781), and died in 1821, especially as they belong to the bibliography of the county. Enquiries have failed to show that he published any separate work; bnt of the articles written by him contained in other volumes, the following will, I believe, be found to be proximately correct:—

1.—Three pieces of poetry, consisting of a tale and two epigrams, dated October, 1790, published in Polwhele's *Traditions and Recollections* (1826), 242-244. The following may be cited as an example:—

"On Sir Nicholas *Bacon* passing Sentence of Death on a Malefactor of the Name of *Hog*.

"On a Circuit Sir Nicholas held in the West,
For mercy a culprit his worship addrest:
'Have pity, your honour, for God's sake,' he cried:
Yet still it avail'd not: his suit was denied.
'And shall then, your kinsman be hang'd as a dog?
Oh spare me since Bacon's related to Hog!'
'In that,' says his lordship, 'you're sadly mistaken,
For till Hog shall be hang'd, it can never be Bacon.'"

2.—Seven poetical pieces, *viz.*, an ode ("To Care"), five sonnets, and a song, all signed "S.," in *Poems chiefly by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall*, edited by the Rev. R. Polwhele (1792, 2 vols.) II., 34, 205-209, 233. In the preface to Vol. I. (viij) the editor remarks: "Mr. Swete, who, in these volumes, is for the first time, enrolled among authors, had he before condescended to entertain the public, would, doubtless, have attracted the public attention. Of his MSS. in prose and verse, his friends are well acquainted with the merits: But of those numerous effusions, the pleasing Sonnets here printed will convey a very inadequate idea." Of these sonnets I transcribe the following:—

"Hail Silence! mistress of this secret dell,
O'er which a charm thy magic wand has thrown;
Here on the tufted bank thou form'st thy throne,
And faery nymphs and dryads with thee dwell.
What time the dog-star blazes through the sky,
Amid thy shelter'd groves I see thee sit,
No garish beam thy spreading oaks admit,
Their shade impervious to the prying eye.
The curled streams not here their chiding keep,
But as a mirror spreads the slumbering lake;
The whisp'ring zephyrs barely seem awake,
While o'er the waters their light pinions sweep.
Hail! lovely mistress of the musing soul,
For thou canst hush its woes, and every pang controul."

3.—Three of the articles, all signed "N. E.," in *Essays, by a Society of Gentlemen, at Exeter*, published in 1796: "On some of the more remarkable British Monuments in Devon," 106-130, 4 plates. "Of Sepulture in general, and Sepulchral Stones erect," 297-314, 1 plate. "On the Valley of Stones, and the Country near Linton," 479-490.

4.—Some literary assistance in the last edition (1810) of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, and of Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (1811).

That he was a highly intellectual man, his published poetical and antiquarian articles will amply testify; but it is only those who have had an opportunity of examining his great MS. work who are able to form an adequate conception, at the present period, as to the great extent of his mental endowments, and the wide range of his reading. This knowledge causes a feeling of regret that he did not publish some work on the topography of the county with which he was so intimately acquainted.

This literary notice would scarcely be complete without a brief reference to his misunderstanding with Polwhele, with whom he had been associated in literary work for some years, and excited much attention at the time, owing to the articles that appeared in the *European* and *Gentleman's Magazines*. A letter from Mr. Swete on this subject will be found in the latter periodical (Vol. LXVI. (1796), 896). Polwhele also quarrelled with another friend and co-helper in the *Essays* already noticed, Dr. Hugh Downman. In Mr. Swete's case, Polwhele scarcely appears to have been in the right; and, moreover, acted somewhat ungenerously by commenting upon the subject thirty years years afterwards in his *Traditions* (477, 711), which was not published until 1826, Mr. Swete having died in 1821. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

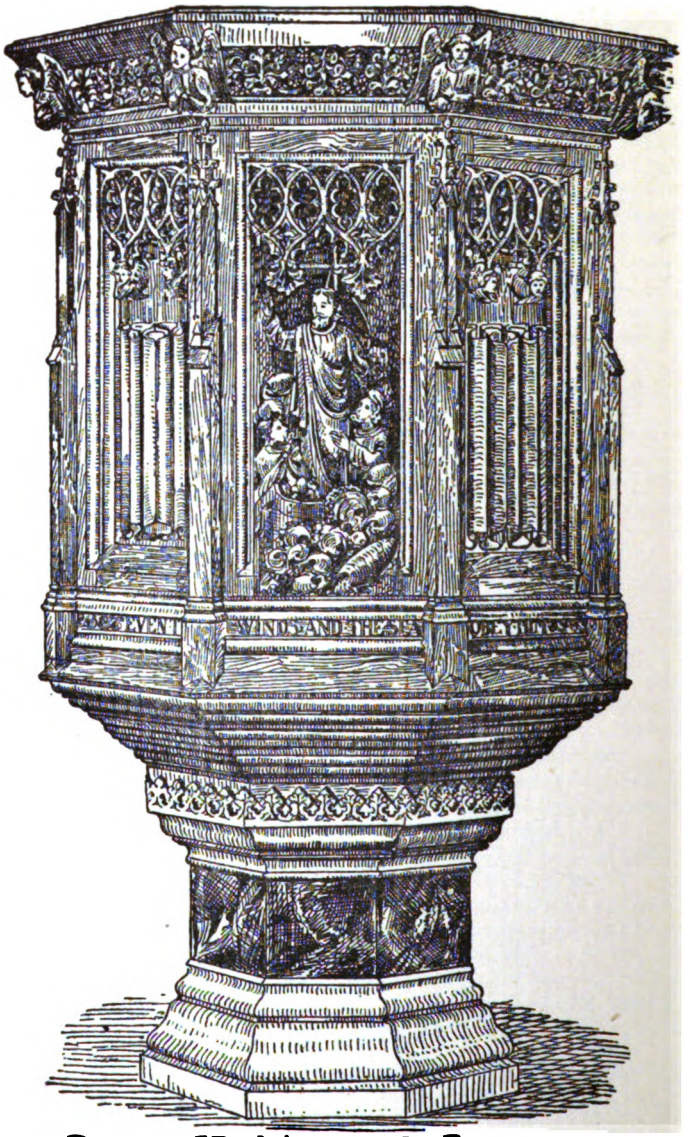
Budleigh-Salterton.

* * *

St. Loyes Chapel at Heavitree (VI., page 251).—The answer of "Antiquarian" to the inquiry made in Vol. V., page 104, is incorrect in every respect. There were two religious houses in the parish, St. James's Priory, which is often erroneously referred to as in Exeter, and

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



PULPIT · ST · WERBURGH · PLYMOUTH

Digitized by Google

Polsloe Nunnery, to the north of the South Western Railway, but St. Loyes Chapel did not belong to either, and was merely a domestic chapel attached to the mansion of Henry Tirell and Joan his wife, who, on the first of April, 1387, were authorized by Bishop Brantingham to have divine service performed in it, as recorded in Vol. I., folio 171, of his Register, which is quoted by the late Dr. Oliver in his account of Heavitree in the first volume of *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon.*

The chapel is situated between the hamlets of East and South Wonford, and has for many years been used as a barn or stable; the south wall and its lancet windows, and parts of the east and west walls, still remain, but the old and ruinous farm-house, which had probably been built on the site of the ancient mansion, was taken down some sixty years since, and the site thrown into the adjoining field; and the chapel, and a few acres of land adjoining, and some almshouses built on a portion of it are the property of the trustees of the Heavitree parish and charity lands.

In 1589 the property was held by the then owners in fourths, and one fourth was bought in that year by the parishioners; in 1636 another fourth was so bought, and in 1665 the remaining two fourths were purchased, and all the fourths were conveyed to trustees for the poor of Heavitree and other objects, as may be seen in the *Report of the Charity Commissioners*, which was republished, so far as regards the Devonshire charities, in three volumes, in 1826-30. *Vide* Vol. III., page 105.

In 1789 some adjoining land was bought by my grandfather, who built a house upon it, which, owing to its proximity to the chapel, was afterwards called "St. Loyes" by my father; and this, probably, led the editors of Murray's *Handbook of Devon* to describe the chapel as his property, but in the ninth edition of 1879, which was revised by the late Mr. R. J. King, the error was, at my instance, corrected.

According to Moreri's *Dictionary* (Vol. III., 1732, page 383), St. Loyes, whose Latin name was Eligius and his French Eloi, was born in 588, and became celebrated for his skill in goldsmith's work; he was elected Bishop of Noyon, which lies to the north-east of Paris, on the 14th May, 640, and died on the 1st December, 658. St. Eloi is a common place-name in France, but in the list of saints to whom the Cornish and Devonshire churches were dedicated, as given in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon*, St. Loyes occurs in the single instance of Milton Abbot, which was also dedicated to St. Constantinus.

Exmouth. WINSLOW JONES.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nymphays (VI., page 222, query 136).—There is a Nymphays in the parish of Zeal Monachorum, owned and occupied by Mr. James Snell, and adjoining the manor of Loosebeare. It is, I believe, the only Nymphays in Devon. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn. W.C.

The Origin of the Name of St. Ives (VI., pages 188-9, and 223).—I am very unfortunate in having drawn upon myself, from so eminent an authority as Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, the severe snubbing which he administers to me for my modest essay upon this subject. I ask to be allowed, however, to urge a few facts in mitigation. My object was simply to put together some random notes bearing upon the origin of the name of Saint Ives and showing that Saint Ivo, as well as Saint Eia, has been and is traditionally connected therewith. Mr. Hingeston-Randolph complains that my "only evidence" is founded upon my erroneous interpretation of the passage which I quoted from the Malta "*Extent.*" This is not the case. If Mr. Hingeston-Randolph should think it worth while to give a second glance at my paper, he will see that I rely upon other circumstances as bearing out my contention that, centuries after the martyrdom of Saint Eia, the Bishop Ivo became somehow or other connected with the place in the popular traditions. I submit that, as I remarked before, the present form of the name of the parish can hardly be derived from that of the female saint, unless, indeed, we admit a variant, "Iva." But "Iva" is a form not to be found in Leland, Holinshed, or Blight, variously as these authors write the name of the virgin princess, and I have only been able to meet with it in a passage cited by Davies-Gilbert from Whitaker. In the second number of the *Saint Ives Monthly Pictorial Journal* is a slight sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the parish, made, as I understand, by our excellent vicar, in which we read that "St. Ives was formerly called 'Porthia' (from Ia, an Irish princess who landed there), and afterwards was changed to 'St. Ives,' in honour of Ivo or Ive, a Persian bishop, who was instrumental in leading the inhabitants to Christianity"; and I find the same statement in a small local almanack for 1883, two years earlier than the date of the *St. Ives Monthly*. These confirm my point, which is not that Saint Eia is wrongfully considered the real patron of Saint Ives, but that rumour has connected Saint Ivo also with the place, whatever may have been the reason.

I am under an obligation to Mr. Hingeston-Randolph for pointing out my mistake as to the "Sanctus Ivo" referred to in the "*Extent.*" But the error was, after all, a very natural one, for the following reasons. The valuation of the Cornish "Bajulea," from which I made the unfortunate quotation about the "*gleba Sancti Ivonis*," has, though consisting only of twelve lines, three allusions to the church of Madron (*ecclesia Sancti Maderni*). Add to this the facts that (*pace* Mr. Hingeston-Randolph) there *is* such a place as Trebigh in Madron parish, and that a preceptory of the Hospitallers *did* exist in the same parish, and my mistake becomes, I venture to hope, excusable. My learned and unsparing critic has written as though it were impossible for more than one Trebigh, or more than one preceptory, to exist in the same county. But the name Trebigh or Treby is rather common in Cornwall, and the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem are said to

Digitized by Google

have had a preceptory close to Madron church—so at least says Blight (*Cornish Churches*, second edition, page 25, and *Week at Land's End*, pages 11-12). So that Mr. Hingeston-Randolph's emphatic pronouncement that Trebigh is *not* in Madron, and that the preceptory of the Hospitallers was *not* at Penzance, would seem to be only in a limited sense correct. If he had said that the Trebigh and the "Sanctus Ivo" of the "*Extent*" were not the Trebigh and the Saint Ives which I took them to be, I should have accepted his authoritative statement with no feeling but gratitude for the information and for his notice of my essay; but his allusions to the "sad mess" I had "made of this matter" are less palatable on its appearing that, although "Porthminster" is wrong, even Mr. Hingeston-Randolph is, in this particular instance, not quite right. Dugdale's *Monasticon* proves that the church of Madron belonged to the Hospitallers, and, as I have shown, there is a well-defined tradition that the order had a preceptory there. I should unhesitatingly accept Mr. Hingeston-Randolph's statement that this tradition is erroneous; and I do not question his correctness in saying that the church of St. Ive is dedicated to St. Ivo, although Leland will have it derive its name from John, son of Brechan, a Welsh king (Hunt, *Popular Romances*, page 268). But all these misguided writers were the only authorities I had to rely on, and they must bear their share of the scholarly reproof which Mr. Hingeston-Randolph has bestowed upon my tentative jottings.

PORTHMINSTER.

* * *

Pirates on the Coast of Devon (Lundy Island) (VI., page 161, query 107).—The free towns of Holland, after they had thrown off the Spanish government, were no longer able to trade with the Spanish Indies; by the laws of Spain, all who traded there were made amenable to the laws of piracy. James I., being both too poor and too mean to engage in an open war with Spain, allowed the gentlemen of England to fit out, under the name of yachts, ships (capable of going into action) with letters of marque, from Flushing. Many of the best families in Devon and Somerset enriched themselves in this way, and Lundy Island was their chief depôt. This work was carried on in the Levant also. The Spanish monarch deluded James with a notion that he might have his daughter, with a very magnified fortune, for his son Charles; and Gondomar, an astute diplomatist, was sent to England to take advantage of the king's cupidity. James had equipped ten ships and had sent them under Ralegh, nominally to find some hidden treasure, but really to force the trade and rob the Spanish Indies. The king was suddenly induced by Gondomar to declare all letters of marque invalid, and the holders thereof pirates. There were very soon twelve men hanged at the Nore, and some in Devonshire, but the majority purchased their pardon of the king in money. When Ralegh's officers heard of these doings they immediately determined to return to England, and Gondomar gained what he wanted so much, *viz.*, the execution of Ralegh. In Ainsworth's *Tower of London* it is stated that many magistrates of Devon who sent children to prison for robbing orchards had themselves been guilty of robbing and murdering Spaniards with impunity.

New Orleans. CHARLES EASTON.

* * *

The Family of Easton—Referring to a paragraph in the *Western Antiquary*, VI., page 166, by Mrs. Boger, reference to Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*, Lysons, and Risdon will make it clear that Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, was also known as Godeva, but it does not follow that it was a name of demerit. It was the nickname for Goda, and quite a family name. Emma of Normandy, mother of Edward the Confessor, was also mother of the Countess Goda (or Godeva), who married, firstly, Herefus, Bishop of East Anglia, secondly, Count Eustace of Boulogne. William married Matilda twelve years before the Conquest, in face of a papal interdict, and the ducal pair atoned for their disobedience by erecting four hospitals and two monasteries, but when the offices of the church were required to consecrate the coronation of Matilda, many years later, Rome declined, and the negotiations lasted two years. When William, on his death-bed, gave the Ætheling Henry (Henry I.) money, that prince asked for Britheric's lands, upon the plea that he had no territory, but he did not get them. At William's funeral at Caen, Æseling Fitz-Arthur stopped the ceremony by declaring that the "Spoiler should have no more of his land," and when the prelates and nobles assembled had, after a short pause, learned the truth of the claim, they promised a full indemnity. The Count of Mercia (Count de la March), whose grandson married the beautiful widow of King John, is not accounted for in history, if he was not Britheric's son by Matilda; and no one has ever doubted that "Gundrada," wife of William Fitz-Warren, was Matilda's daughter. In the gift of the Castle of Lewes by the Conqueror on that marriage, it was made quite clear that she was Matilda's daughter, and not William's child. There was always, in those days, close relationship between the Warrens and King Estons: the lands near Taunton which have been coupled with Kingston are Norton—"King Eston et Norton." The ancient church is at Norton where the Eastons buried, etc. The records go back to 1540, and contain entry of the burial of Alice Easton, a grand-daughter of Richard de Branscomb, about that date. This parish is called at the present day, "Norton Fitz-Warren."

For obvious reasons, history has dealt very lightly with Matilda's marriages. It appears by the quoted authorities that there were settlements executed, and as these were outside of William's power (so far as Flanders was concerned) they took effect; and doubtless the donation of all Britheric's lands, together with the honour of Gloucester, to a person who had won no fame by arms and established no claim to reward, was a wise resolve of Rufus, under all the circumstances. It is hardly possible to suppose that Rome interfered with the marriage of William and Matilda

Digitized by Google

so persistently on the ground of consanguinity, because William, being illegitimate, did not come within the scope of the ecclesiastical law. CHARLES EASTON.

New Orleans.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mogridge and Parham Families (In reply to Mr. Kelland, I find that Mr. Robert Palk Mogridge, of Withycombe House, Wiveliscombe, possesses property at Ashburton, and is, I believe, the nephew of the late Mrs. Parham. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

De Bathe of Raddon.—In connection with former notes on this family, I give from Betham's *Baronetage* the following steps in the pedigree not furnished by Burke or Foster:—

4. John de Bathe, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 25 Edward III.
5. Thomas — Jane Hosatus.
6. Richard
7. Bartholomew — Catherine Uriel.
8. Bartholomew, 1515 — Anne St. Laurence.
9. Christopher, 1530 — Elizabeth Dillon.
William, 1586 — Rosia de Fonte.
11. Thomas — Eleonara Sedgrave.
12. Christopher — Elizabeth Hamlyn.
13. Peter, 1696 — Mary Taaffe.
14. Peter, 1698 — Ann Gibbons.

Barnstaple. THOMAS WAINWRIGHT.

✠ ✠ ✠

The North Devon Savages (VI., page 221, query 131).—I observe that the *Western Antiquary* for this month contains a query concerning the North Devon "savages." As this column is not, perhaps, the place to reply to the queries of the above periodical, still, as I have on many previous occasions referred to the tribe of so-called savages, a few notes may not be uninteresting. The querist asks whether the efforts of civilization have yet reached the savage race, and if the circumstances of their living are in any way altered. Well, considering it was over sixteen years ago that Mr. James Greenwood, the "amateur casual" (now of the *St. James's Gazette*), amazed the readers of the *Daily Telegraph* with the extraordinary details of the life and doings of the Cheriton family, as seen by himself at their home at Nymet Rowland, it might be imagined that some changes at any rate have occurred. In the first place, I believe old Cheriton is dead. I met him years ago roaming about the North Devon towns absolutely begging, while other members of the family retained their foothold in the hovel at Nymet Rowland and the forty acres of land surrounding it. Since then the hut has been razed to the ground, and the land has passed out of the hands of the family. It has been purchased by Mr. Edward Septimus Counsell, the well-known shorthand writer, of Chancery Lane, who is building on the site of the old ruin a handsome modern residence. The remaining members of the Cheriton family have migrated from the district. I have often heard questions asked as to whether there was any truth in the suggestion of Mr. Greenwood as to the coarse system of morality under which the Cheritons lived. Having myself seen a good deal of the family at one time or another, and having had a painful experience of their rusticity, to use a mild word, when I have been on an expedition of inquiry, I have come to the conclusion, supported by others more capable of judging, that there was not a scintilla of truth as to the brutalizing way in which they were said to be living. However, they were most undesirable neighbours, and no regret has ever been expressed that Nymet Rowland and they have parted company.—*Daily Gazette* (Exeter), February 8th, 1887.

✠ ✠ ✠

Black Basket (VI., page 244, query 145).—The term "black basket" does not, I believe, refer to any particular shape or size of a basket, but means a basket made of unpeeled willows. G. T.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Plate Marks (VI., page 246, query 159).—On referring to Cripps' *Old English Plate*, I find that the salver was assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, A° 177½, but there seems to be no maker's name recorded at that period having the initials "b. C." V. L. O.

✠ ✠ ✠

Bucks "Notes and Queries" (VI., page 246, query 162).—I believe that no periodical of this kind has so far been commenced in connection with the county of Bucks. Some short time back interesting articles upon the history of Aylesbury appeared in the *Bucks Advertiser*, which paper has also occasionally printed other matter of an antiquarian nature; but no regular serial exists.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cordwinder = Cordwainer (?) (VI., pages 131, 163, 226, query 83).—I have no authority for saying that there is no such occupation as a "cordwinder." Referring to "Rambler's" original query, he there speaks in doubt of the word (as I read it) he saw in Launceston church, and my own opinion is that "cordwinder" should be "cordwainer." A well authenticated example of the application of the word "cordwinder" to an occupation not connected with shoemaking, but identified with rope or twine making, would perhaps best settle the matter. G. T.

Exeter.

Digitized by Google

Treasurers of Exeter Cathedral (VI., page 244, query 143).—I presume that the office of Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral is a mere honorary one now, as there is no treasure, in the sense of the ancient mediæval use of the term, to be looked after. The treasurer's house was taken down in 1798. It was formerly attached to the north tower, where its gable-mark can now be seen, and its position may be traced in the old maps of Exeter.

The office of treasurer was evidently one of great importance, as we gather from his having entertained King Henry VII. on his visit to Exeter in 1497, after Perkin Warbeck's unsuccessful assault upon the city in that year. On that occasion many of the captured rebels were brought before the king, in the churchyard in front of the treasurer's house, bareheaded, in their shirts, and halters about their necks; but in hope of their reformation and future obedience they were graciously pardoned.

Exeter. G. T.

✠ ✠ ✠

Acquisition of Surnames (VI., page 243).—In addition to the interesting incident which my friend Harry Hems has given on this subject, allow me to say that I have in my collection a mezzotint engraving entitled "The Haunted Tower," "Painted and Engraved by George Sidwell Sanders 1833." The tower is a fanciful reproduction of the Norman gateway to the Castle of Exeter, under moonlight effect, with weird-looking old tree-stumps, figures, and an owl flying out of the gloom of the tower. In the present instance "Sidwell" is not a surname, but an example of a place-name used as a Christian name.

Exeter. G. T.

✠ ✠ ✠

Snell Family (VI., page 221, query 132).—In answer to Mr. Venn, Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, says that the Sillifants have resided at Combe, Colebrooke, since 1677, when it was acquired by marriage with the heiress of Snell. Possibly the present Mr. A. O. Sillifant, of Combe (sometime of Caius College), may be able to give your correspondent some notes of the earlier Snells.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

✠ ✠ ✠

H.M.S. "Bedford" (VI., page 222, query 141).—The *Naval Chronicle* has the following: "Bedford, 74, built at Woolwich in 1775. All her timbers and planks were ordered to be hardened by Mr. Jackson's preparation, in the same manner as had been done with the Intrepid, which Ship, in consequence, is allowed to be the driest in the Navy; insomuch, that she requires 30 tons more ballast than any Ship of her burthen, on account of her timbers being so thoroughly seasoned by the above preparation. Was in the action off Camperdown. Length of gun-deck, 168 ft. 6 inches; of keel, 138 ft. 2 ins. Tons, 1606. Commanded in 1793, by Capt R. Man. In 1794 Rear Admiral Sir H. Parker's flag was on board her. In 1795 Capt. D. Gould was appointed to her. In 1797 Capt Sir T. Byard. In 1800 she was at Plymouth fitting for a Prison Ship." The *Royal Kalendar* for 1768 gives: "Third Rates "Bedford" 64. Capt. J. Peyton at Chatham."

H.M.S. "Launceston" (VI., pages 103, 196, query 59).—Fifth rate; 44 guns; on North American Station.

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

Giglet's Market (V., page 132; VI., page 247).—I should think this word is the same as used by Chaucer, in the sense of a loose, lascivious woman. Webster connects it with the Anglo-Saxon *gagol*, lascivious, wanton. Sir Walter Scott uses it in a similar sense. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

GIGLET'S MARKET is still held at Okehampton on or about the day mentioned. I do not think the facial expression has anything to do with the origin of the term. According to Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, "giglet" signifies a giddy, romping girl. The author fortifies his definition by the statement that in early writers the word generally implies wantonness or fickleness. It occurs as *gyblot* in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, pages 193 and 194, and is found as *gyblot* in the Bowes MS. of Robert de Brunne, page 56. The following examples (taken from the above-named work) tend to show that the "giglet" was not considered a very reputable personage.

> "Ne zit to no cokefyghtyng, schetyng
> As it wer a strumpet other a *gygbote*."
> MS. Ashmole, 61, folio 7.

> "A messe ys y-noghe for the
> The touther *gyblot* late hyt be."
> MS. Harl., 1701, folio 29.

> "The smaller pesun, the more to pott
> The fayrer woman, the more *gylott*."
> MS. Douce, 52.

This market, at any rate at Okehampton, is regarded as a rendezvous for young people of both sexes—in fact, is a sort of "courting" fair; and, without wishing to asperse the festival, there is no doubt that many a "giddy romping girl" gets more harm than good from attending thereat. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

Cardiff.

✠ ✠ ✠

Bampfylde Moore Carew (VI., page 132, query 96).—Bampfylde Moore Carew was born at Bickleigh, and his family is the elder branch of which the Earl of Totnes was a member. It is not generally known that he married Mary Gray at Stoke Damerel, 29th December, 1733, and was baptised 23rd September, 1690, at Bickleigh. His home was at Newton, where he was well known to "Squire John Drake" alluded to in your pages, who, knowing his family well, frequently expostulated with him and advised him to abandon his nomad life. Carew would reply: "No, Mr. Drake, I would rather be King of the beggars than King of England." WYVERN GULES.

London.

Digitized by Google

Kennaway Family (IV., page 218; VI., page 251).—That the family has existed in Devonshire for nearly three centuries, "R.D." gives abundant evidence. One is therefore inclined to think that the Fifeshire family is another branch, and probably that from which the present Devonshire baronet is descended. In 1716, during the rebellion, a batch of 33 prisoners from the north were committed to the Marshalsea, and one of these was a Sir Mark Kennaway (Loftie's *Memorials of the Savoy*, page 161). This Christian name still exists in Sir John's family.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

St. Guy (VI., pages 193, 246, query 115).—Is not St. Guy just as probably St. Gui or Guido, a priest who died in 1012, and whose saint-day is on the 12th September? There is a statue of him in the old church at Anderlecht. It represents an ecclesiastic with an ox lying beside him. Further, I have seen an old painting of the same saint, in which angels appear to be driving his oxen and ploughing the ground for him, whilst St. Gui himself is absorbed in prayer—a mediæval illustration, maybe, of old Matthew Henry the commentator's maxim that "prayer and provender hindered no man." HARRY HEMS.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Ancient Equestrian Tiles.—On page 157, Vol. II., Mr. Edward Windeatt draws attention to a couple of curious equestrian tiles at Totnes, and on page 160 of the same volume are sketches of them. Since then, I think, reference has been made to a similar tile upon the apex of the gable of a well-known old house in Fore Street, Exeter. Mrs. Bray, in her *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, (II., page 233) makes this reference to such tiles in this wise: "We have a tradition here, silly enough in itself, but, as it is current, I mention it. The story goes that when Prince Charles halted on his route into the West, after the battle of Worcester, certain diminutive equestrian figures, formed of pottery, were placed on the house-tops of every dwelling where he sought shelter, in order to denote speed and give a signal which was well understood by his friends." She wrote this at Tavistock Vicarage on the 13th April, 1833. Is this tradition still current at Tavistock, and has it extended itself elsewhere?

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

✠ ✠ ✠

Napoleon at Plymouth.—Mr. Lach-Szyrma suggests that eye-witnesses of what took place in the Sound, at the time when the *Bellerophon* lay there with the emperor on board, may yet be found to relate their personal experience. The following notes, made at the time, may be even more valuable, as they were written while the impression of the scene was fresh, instead of from the dim memory of many years. The writer was my aunt, Miss Mary Boger, who died more than half a century ago. She was a clever woman, and took a lively interest in the stirring events of the times in which she lived, and has left memoranda of other striking scenes in Plymouth history which she personally witnesssed. EDMUND BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

"The most imposing scene I ever saw was on the last day of Bonaparte's appearance on the deck of the *Bellerophon*—the day on which he received the fatal news that he was bound for St. Helena.

"Napoleon knew that there was a plan formed to arrest his person for debt, and to bring him on shore, but Lord Keith was fully informed on the subject, and as no one could get at the ex-Emperor but through him, he absented himself, and was no where to be found.

"The day was one of the most beautiful that was ever sent from heaven, and the sea as if He that created it had said "Be still." I was invited to join a party, who had procured a boat from Capt. Broughton to take them into the Sound. Accordingly we embarked; the coxswain steered us alongside the *Bellerophon*, and with his boat-hook held us to the accommodation ladder. The Emperor had not made his appearance when we arrived, and we waited nearly a quarter of an hour in great fear of being disappointed. In the meantime we contemplated the scene before us. The Sound was covered by one entire mass of boats, filled with people. Every boat that could swim was there from the splendid barge to the little cockle-shell, *and so closely were they wedged together that no sea could be seen.* Capt. Broughton commanded a ship in the port and his boat was therefore permitted to approach the *Bellerophon*, which saved us from the fear of being crushed or swamped. It is impossible for any one to form an idea of the scene unless he had been an eye witness. Thousands were there without a chance of seeing him, as they were at such a distance.

"At last Napoleon came out of the cabin with a very graceful though very quick step, and placed himself at the gangway. Two sailors, fine looking fellows, were stationed half way down the ladder. Capt. Maitland stood quite close to him on the right hand, and on his left, rather behind him, stood Count Bertrand, his wife, and others of the suite, and somewhat in front of them the officers of the ship.

"Great was my astonishment when I saw him, so different a man from what I expected to see. Instead of the little insignificant figure that prints and caricatures had represented him, his appearance was anything but this. He was certainly not tall, very much inclined to corpulence, and with a complexion exceedingly sallow. He had a beautiful leg and foot, which he took care to display. He had on white cotton stockings, and his shoes were buckled. He held a small telescope in his hand, with which from time to time he viewed the assembled multitude. His features were very good, and the peculiar glance of his eye, which seemed to fix on every individual, was exceedingly singular. A smile played about his mouth, which was truly fascinating. But after that morning he smiled no more. He was a man that having once seen, one could never forget.

Digitized by Google

"Having staid about half an hour on deck, he bowed to the people, and retired; and this was the last time that he was seen in England."

Reviews.

The Life and Life-Work of Samuel Phelps. By his Nephew, W. MAY PHELPS, and JOHN FORBES-ROBERTSON. With Three Portraits and Copies of Letters from Men of Eminence, and other Original Documents of Interest to Play-goers. 8vo. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1886.

THIS book is an acceptable addition to the biography of actors. It is written in a calm and modest spirit. It evinces no idolatry of the artist, bestows no extravagant praise on his abilities. In the Introduction there is a succinct account of Phelps's career. Then follow more ample details, in chapters entitled respectively, "From his Birth to the Opening of Sadler's Wells Theatre," "His Career at the Theatre Royal, Sadler's Wells," "Closing Years of his Career." To these are added, Letters, Miscellaneous Play-bills from 1814 to 1868, an Appendix, and a complete Index.

The book is of especial interest to west-countrymen, for Samuel Phelps was born in Devonport; and he was fostered in his theatrical studies by Colonel Hamilton Smith, who gave him the design for the dress of *Shylock*, in which character he made his first appearance in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1837. It is scarcely necessary to say that Colonel H. Smith was a great authority on costumes. He also enjoyed the friendship of Mr. George Wightwick, a judicious dramatic critic; and when the provinces were ringing with Phelps's success, Mr. Macready, anxious to engage him, wrote to Mr. Wightwick, enquiring if he knew anything about this new actor that was electrifying the theatrical world. "I am very desirous," he said, "of having your opinion, which I so highly value, upon the merits of this gentleman." Mr. Wightwick's reply was favourable; for in a subsequent letter Mr. Macready said, "If I have the pleasure of any dealings with him, you may be sure that I shall be more than just to his deserts, from the interest that you have evinced in him." But Mr. Macready found in him a rival, and shelved him. This led to estrangement between the two actors, but in after years they became reconciled to each other.

The writer of this notice had the good fortune to see Phelps in the part of *Bottom*. It was a marvellous performance. The impression which it made upon his mind is ineffaceable. Douglas Jerrold, in his criticism in *Punch* of this performance, says, "Bully Bottom is in truth 'translated' by Mr. Phelps. Translated from matter-of-fact into poetic humour; translated from the commonplace tradition of the play-house to a thing subtly grotesque—rarely, and heroically whimsical. . . . Mr. Phelps has taken the finest pencil, and, with a clean, sharp, fantastic touch, has rendered Bottom a living weaver—a weaver whose brain is marvellously woven, knitted up, with self-opinion."

Mr. Phelps was a devout believer in the higher drama as a means of education; and that he practised what he believed is shown in the fact of his having produced at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, during his management of eighteen years, thirty-four of Shakspere's plays, besides numerous other meritorious compositions; his aim being not merely to amuse, but to raise the taste of the people and add to their intellectual enjoyments. "It has been to me," Mr. Phelps said in his farewell speech, which he delivered at the end of the play on the occasion of his benefit, when he gave up Sadler's Well Theatre, "a labour of love—an object of pride rather than a source of profit; for when I tell you that the single play of *Pericles* cost in its production £1000, you will easily perceive how impossible it was, in such a theatre as this, that my labour should be rewarded by large pecuniary profits."

The limits of this department of our journal forbid our enlargement on this interesting work; but we commend it to all admirers of the histrionic art, and think it should find a place in at least all the public libraries in the West of England. I. W. N. K.

Exeter (Historic Towns). By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D. London: Longmans, 1887.

The Cathedral City of Exeter has a long and stirring record among the cities of the West. From the Isca of Roman times down through the centuries to the present era, this city has always occupied a prominent place in the history of the nation. Hence it has been chosen by the projectors of the present series of "Historic Towns" to stand next to the metropolis in their list of historical essays. Exeter, moreover, has had many historians, some of whom have instituted independent researches into the municipal and ecclesiastical archives, giving the public the result of their labours in enduring form. Others have been content to present the chief features of the history of the city in popular form, compiled from the recognised and well-known authorities, with little or no attempt at anything like original or first-hand information. Dr. Freeman's work differs from all these, for while he lays no claim to having made independent research among the Exeter archives, he admits that he knows enough of them, both municipal and ecclesiastical, to be able to say that they are of very high importance, and he suggests that they should some day be given to the world in the series put forth by the Master of the Rolls. The author of the present volume, although following to some extent printed accounts and documents, has not slavishly followed any historical theories but those which he was able to substantiate from his own knowledge and experience. Dr. Freeman has written the history of Exeter not as a local history, but mainly as a part of the history of England, and the history of England mainly as part of the history of Europe. He has placed Exeter in the forefront of the series in order

Digitized by Google

that it may be in some sort introductory to the other volumes, and he has therefore dealt with his subject from a general rather than from a local point of view. In his opening chapter he gives a valuable dissertation upon various types of English towns, grouping them in the order in which circumstances have brought about their origin. He then traces the history of Exeter from its earliest foundation as the one great city conquered by Christian Englishmen; its position in Roman times; and so on through successive ages. Modern Exeter does not come in for a large share of attention, the author evidently thinking, as a scientific historian, that it is far more important to record the events of past ages than the ordinary events of to-day, which can at any time be gleaned by the most superficial searcher from the daily papers and current publications. Of course, an account of "Ecclesiastical Exeter" occupies a prominent position in the volume, and in this, as in other parts of the work, much valuable information may be found. Dr. Freeman, as a west-country man, has a natural love for the traditions and associations of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall; he is an acknowledged authority upon all matters appertaining to the highest grade of historical studies; he has a free and pleasing style; and whatever he touches turns to gold in his hands. Hence this little history of the chief city of the West will have a charm for thousands of readers, who will find in it, amongst much they knew before, many new facts, and many old facts placed in a new light.

Records of Stag-Hunting on Exmoor. By Hon. JOHN FORTESCUE. London: Chapman & Hall, 1887.

This delightful volume reminds us of Dr. Collyns's well known book, now very scarce, *The Chase of the Wild Red Deer.* In fact, it covers the same ground, and will be welcomed by many to whom the above-named book is inaccessible because of its rarity and high price. We are told in the Preface that the source from whence the material for the volume is mainly drawn is the record of the sport kept from day to day by the late Mr. M. F. Bisset, Master of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds, from 1855 to 1881. It appears that on his decease his journal came into the possession of Lord Ebrington, the present master; and in deference to the wish of many old stag-hunters it has now been made public. Of course, it is of primary interest to those who follow the hounds; but not only to them, as it cannot fail to charm all who are in any way interested in the west country, and beyond these, to still another large class who delight in perusing graphic descriptions of natural scenery in a district where such abound almost to prodigality. We may add that the volume has still another claim to the lovers of the picturesque, in consequence of the insertion of some really exquisite sketches by Mr. Edgar Giberne, by means of which strangers to the locality may form some faint notion of what the chase of the wild red deer is, and of the reasons why the west-countrymen are so enthusiastic over it. In the first chapter we are given a very graphic account of the domain of the red deer, on the borders of the river Taw, the connecting link of the two great watersheds of Dartmoor and Exmoor. We are led along by the writer through all the lovely scenes of this delightful country, which Kingsley, a while ago, and Blackmore, later, have described so well, till at last we reach the Forest of Exmoor itself, one of the few spots in England in which wild deer are still to be found. Who that has read *Lorna Doone* has not wished over and over again to ramble in and out among the lovely valleys and up the rugged tors of this mountain region, to behold nature in its wildest aspect, albeit its most attractive guise? In a chapter on "The Old Times" we are given much historical information with regard to Exmoor and its hunting lore; and then, by a rapid transition, are brought down to "The New Times," dating from 1825 to 1885. Some chapters are then devoted to the rearing, harbouring, and tufting of the deer, with a final chapter, full of life and enthusiasm, on "The Chase of the Stag." Every here and there we find delightful character sketches, and snatches of conversation in the broadest of Devon dialect, which add immensely to the charm of the book. Altogether, we have not for a long time turned over the pages of a more entertaining volume, or one which we can more confidently recommend for its many interesting features, to all those who delight in nature, sport, and west-country character. The printing is excellent, there is a capital map of the district described, the cover is very tastefully decorated; it is to all intents and purposes a handsome and a delightsome volume.

From Death to Life. Fragments of Teaching to a Village Congregation, with Letters on the Life after Death. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. Edited by his Wife. London: Macmillan, 1887.

Admirers of large-hearted Charles Kingsley will welcome a little book bearing the above title which has recently been published. It consists of a series of sermons which were preached to his village congregation at Eversley, and is edited by Mrs. Kingsley. These sermons are all simple in tone, but each one tells of deep thought, and bears the impress of the master mind, as well as of the large-heartedness and tolerance which were such marked characteristics of one who "being dead yet speaketh," both by force of example, and in his books. Mrs. Kingsley, in her short preface, says: "Had his life on earth been prolonged, he would doubtless have spoken more definitely in public, and so have developed the thoughts, which, before this subject had become an open question, he had had the courage to suggest in all his novels, thereby incurring a charge of heresy in some quarters, while, on the other hand, he opened a door of hope to many a thoughtful, sensitive, and perhaps despairing soul. '*I have much more to say on all this,*' he wrote to a friend many years since, '*only I am not well enough to formulate it, so I must content myself, as I have for some time past, with preaching Christ, ... sure that if I can show forth to my hearers His light, that of itself will dissipate their darkness.*'"

Digitized by Google

An English-Cornish Dictionary. Compiled from the best sources by FRED. W. P. JAGO, M.B. Lond. Plymouth: W. H. Luke, 1887.

We have here a most valuable contribution to west-country literature. Mr. Jago has, on several occasions contributed to our pages articles bearing on the ancient language of Cornwall, he having for many years been a close student of that interesting branch of philology. In this large and handsome volume he has brought together, in alphabetical order, such a mass of information respecting Cornish words and their variants, that almost staggers one with its bulk and the evidence it bears of deep research. Mr. Jago has ransacked every known Cornish work in the compilation of his dictionary; he has fully investigated the progress of the Cornish language from age to age; he has even sought out from the most obscure sources, instances of word-changing, and has here set them down in order—English words first, in their ordinary use and meaning, and next their Cornish equivalents, with instances of their use. We must necessarily reserve a more extended notice of the work for our next number, as the book was only published on the eve of our going to press. Our publisher is to be congratulated upon the manner in which the book has been turned out of hand.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library:—Romano-British Remains. Part I. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. London: Stock, 1887.

We cannot too highly commend the perseverance of our co-labourer in the antiquarian field, Mr. Gomme, in the production of this very useful series of volumes. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is a veritable mine of wealth to the student of the past, for there is scarcely a subject which has not at one time or another been treated in its pages by the best authorities. Mr. Gomme has classified the chief contents of this periodical from 1731 to 1868, and has carefully sifted the wheat from the chaff, and given us the most valuable materials. The volume before us deals with the Romano-British Remains in all the English counties, and therein we find many matters of deep interest relating to our own locality. There is no index to this volume, but this, we presume, will follow with the next volume. An index is not so necessary as it might be imagined, seeing that the place-names in each county are arranged in alphabetical order.

Henry Ward Beecher in England, 1886. London: James Clarke & Co.

When this volume was published, the great American preacher was still amongst us; now he is added to the "great majority." There is a certain sadness in perusing this volume, which on every page shows evidence of the living reality of the man it represents. The work consists of addresses, lectures, sermons, prayers, biographical sketch, and portrait. With the ability and character of the renowned pastor of Plymouth Church it is not our province to deal: the comments upon him since his death have been of the most contradictory character, but the volume before us abounds in valuable information, a glance at which will readily enable its readers to judge of the man by what he said and did. Perhaps the best portion of the book is that which contains his lectures, delivered in many cities and towns in England during the past year, Plymouth amongst the number. Mr. Beecher was certainly a deep thinker, and spoke from conviction and a very wide experience. Many young men will profit by a perusal of these masterly addresses.

Edgar Allan Poe: His Life, Letters, and Opinions. By JOHN H. INGRAM. New Edition. London: W. H. Allen, 1886.

This is the best and most authoritative biography of the talented but ill-fated American poet that has ever been published. Mr. Ingram has, after several years of diligent research, placed before the public a full and faithful life of Edgar Allan Poe. He has, as far as possible, cleared the character of this much maligned man, and has proved, beyond question, that the obloquy overshadowing the poet's moral character arose chiefly from the almost unparalleled hostility of his earliest biographer. Mr. Ingram has succeeded in wiping away many of the false notions, distorted views, and gross misrepresentations which had for years enveloped the memory of this unfortunate genius, and has shown him to the world, by means of original letters, and the statements of friends who knew him well, in his true character. The author's work has clearly been a labour of love, and admirably has he carried out his self-imposed task. We wish every maligned man could find so good and honest a biographer.

Cæsar in Egypt: Costanza, and other Poems. By JOSEPH ELLIS. London: Reeves & Turner.

This is a somewhat ambitious book of verse, as its title implies. It includes numerous sonnets and short poems, in addition to those named on the title-page. These are graceful fancies, clothed in appropriate words, and are in our opinion preferable to the longer and heavier pieces which occupy the chief place in the volume.

Amongst the shorter poems is one on "The Eddystone," which, from its local interest, may fairly claim a place in our pages:—

"Blithe Winstanley came unto Plymouth one eve
His Fisher-friend hailing, 'What ho!
I am bound for my Lighthouse to challenge the storm';
But his Fisher-friend answered, 'No, No!

"'There is bane in the welkin, and fury and fume,
Such as only a seaman can guess;
Those who venture to-night will not many return';
Blithe Winstanley said, 'None the less!—
I couch in my Lighthouse to laugh at the storm,
Shall I not to mine offspring be true?
I built it for centuries, not for a night,
Must it perish, let me perish too!'

"Then he came to his Tower, and his brave watchers cheered—
Saying, 'Though now 'tis so sunny and warm,
They tell me there's terror wrapped up in the night,
So here have I hastened to save you from fright,
To be near you—to laugh at the storm!'

"And fondly he looked on the pride of his life—
With its minarets gilded and gay.
'On this shall men gaze, or from ship or from shore,
Or by night or daylight mid the Ocean's mad roar,
A long age after I pass away!'

Digitized by Google

"Darkest dark came the sky, wildest wild rose the storm,
Bringing ruin to ship, house, and tree;
Men saw the gaunt reef bare at day's dawning hour,
The dread reef alone—for the Man and the Tower
Were at one with the Infinite Sea!"

Needless to say, the book is well got up, clearly printed, and has an engraved portrait of the author, besides several other illustrations.

The Mysteries of Magic: A Digest of the Writings of Eliphas Lévi. With Biographical and Critical Essay, by ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE. London: Redway, 1886.

This is a learned disquisition upon a deep and mysterious subject, as its title implies, and we feel our inability to deal with it as its undoubted merits deserve. It contains descriptions of various religious and philosophical problems and hypotheses, in which revealed religion is strangely blended with magical subtleties; then we have accounts of scientific and magical theorems; the doctrine of spiritual essences, or Kabbalistic pneumatics; with the mysteries of Evocation, Necromancy, and Black Magic. Believers in Spiritualism will find much in the volume to interest them; others, who delight in witchcraft-lore, will find food for their imaginations; while those for whom other forms of magic and mystery have a charm will find in the work enough to satisfy their utmost cravings. It would be vain for us to attempt, in the brief notice which we can give, anything akin to a full description and criticism of the work before us, and we shall not therefore attempt it. "Occult philosophy," as here exemplified, "seems to have been the nurse and godmother of all intellectual forces, the key of all divine obscurities, and the absolute mistress of society, in those ages when it was exclusively reserved for the education of priests and Kings." It is to be found behind and beneath all the allegories of ancient dogmas, all sacred writings, emblems, ceremonies, and customs, and seemed to have been universally believed in, although, to some extent, universally concealed. The biographical sketch of Alphonse Louis Constant, better known by his pseudonym of Eliphas Lévi Zahed is full of remarkable interest.

Books for a Reference Library. First Series. Birmingham: Midland Educational Company, Limited.

This useful work will be found invaluable to all those who are forming libraries, whether public or private. Although it deals exclusively with books in the Reference Department of the Free Public Library, Birmingham, it is of much wider and more general interest than may at first sight appear. It consists of a series of six lectures delivered in connection with the institution we have named, in one of which our old and respected friend, Mr. Sam Timmins, discourses eloquently about Shakesperean books, upon which he is one of the best living authorities; Mr. G. J. Johnson treats on "Law and Jurisprudence," and, in another lecture, on "Books on Legal and Constitutional History"; the Rev. A. R. Vardy deals with the "Greek and Latin Classics," Professor W. Hillhouse with "Botanical Books" (two lectures), and Alderman W. Kenrick, M.P., with "Some Art Books." To each lecture is appended a bibliographical appendix, which will be found exceedingly useful to members of library committees and librarians, as showing the best books to select in any branches of literature under the respective headings we have enumerated. The Birmingham Educational Company are doing good service in thus bringing before a large circle of readers a work so useful.

Fatal Shadows. Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library," 1887.

This is, in our opinion, the best volume of the series which has been published for a long time, being light, bright, well-written, and thoroughly interesting. One does not expect any depth of treatment in a booklet of this kind, as, so long as it is neither prosy or objectionably sensational, it fulfils its mission. For a long and tedious railway journey, or a quiet hour at home, we heartily commend *Fatal Shadows.*

ALSO RECEIVED:—From Elliot Stock: *The Dedication of Books to Patron and Friend.* By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.—*Some Historical Notices of the O'Meaghers of Iherrin.* By JOSEPH CASIMIR O'MEAGHER.—*History of the County of Berks.* By Lieut.-Col. C. COOPER-KING, F.G.S.——From the Authors: *Osceola in the War of the Rebellion.* By Hon. CHARLES TUBBS, Osceola, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania.—*Voluntary Maintenance of Ministers in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies.* By SAMUEL SWEET GREEN, Worcester, Massachusetts.—*Devon Booksellers and Printers.* Supplementary Paper, No. 2. By JOHN INGLE DREDGE.—*John Harris, the Cornish Poet.* A Lecture by JOHN GILL, Falmouth. *Notes on the Sture Family of England.* By Rev. W. H. HORNBY STEER, M.A.—*Gyfla, the Scér or Pagus of the Ivel Valley, Somerset.* By THOMAS KERSLAKE.—*John Harvard and his Ancestry.* Part the Second. By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., Boston, Massachusetts. ——From J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol: *The Lovely Wang.* By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD.——From Cassell and Co.: *Imperial White Books,* Vol. I., Part I.

❋ Bibliographical and Other Notes. ❋

MR. J. D. MULLINS sends us another instalment of his admirable catalogue of books in the Reference Library, Birmingham. It embraces works under letters F to LAR, and represents some 16,000 volumes. The greatest care has been exercised in the compilation of this admirable catalogue, which, when complete, will form a literary handbook of most exceptional value.

Genealogia Bedfordiensis, being a collection of several thousand entries of births, marriages, and deaths, extracted from the Bishop's Transcripts for the Archdeaconry of Bedford (1603-1700), compiled by Mr. F. A. Blaydes, editor of *Bedfordshire Notes & Queries,* is ready for the press, and will be proceeded with immediately a sufficient number of subscribers' names have been received. The subscription price is one guinea.

A *Dictionary of Heraldry,* with upwards of 2,000 illustrations, is about to be published by Charles Norton Elvin, M.A., which promises to be a valuable and comprehensive work. Mr. Elvin will be glad to receive the names of intending subscribers: subscription price, two guineas. The address of the author is Eckling Grange, East Durham.

The Somerset Record Society.—The first volume of the publications of this society is nearly ready. For prospectuses apply to the Rev. J. A. Bennett, Hon. Sec., South Cadbury Rectory, Bath.

Digitized by Google

CORRESPONDENCE.

Historical Knowledge.—In these days of competitive examinations our juveniles sometimes catch us tripping. Reading a report in the *Western Morning News* of 12th March, 1887, of a very interesting lecture on Sir Francis Drake, and of a discussion that followed, I saw that one gentleman was wanting in historical knowledge respecting Drake's dealings with "filthy lucre." Drake's fitting out three frigates for the nation at his own cost, when a young man; his feeding the queen's half famished crews, providing them with medicine, and, jointly with Howard, keeping the royal navy afloat against orders in time of danger; his fitting out an expedition, of which Howard querulously coveted the command, and was told that Drake, who paid the cost, had the better title. His founding the Chatham Chest with Hawkins, and his numerous other acts of public and private generosity, over and above his munificence to Plymouth, prove that Drake was not mercenary, and that a course of historical reading forms a good preliminary to a historical discussion.

A SUBSCRIBER.

✠ ✠ ✠

The following was received too late to include in our "REPLIES":—

"Nayling" (VI., page 246).—I should not think it a legitimate use to make of your columns to attempt to "convince loyal English Churchmen that Extreme Unction is one of the Sacraments of the Gospel." But it is quite legitimate for me to state that we Catholics—or Roman Catholics, as Mr. Strother would probably prefer me to say—believe it to be so; and I am also justified in proving that it was so believed by Englishmen in the middle ages.

Mr. Strother does not seem to see any difference between "in danger of death" and "*in extremis*." We priests have the distinction set before us so plainly in our Ritual that we cannot help perceiving it. Thus, in the rubric at the beginning of "*De Sacramento Extremæ Unctionis*" it is said: "The Sacrament of Extreme Unction was instituted by Christ our Lord, as a heavenly medicine, not only salutary to the soul, but also to the body; and it is to be administered with all care and diligence to those who are dangerously ill (*periculose ægrotantibus*), and at the time, if possible, when their mind is still clear and their reason vigorous, so that, in order to receive the more copious grace of the Sacrament, they themselves may bring to it their own faith, and the pious will of their soul." But further on in the Ritual we have "*Benedictio in Articulo Mortis*," which is only to be given when death seems actually imminent, or, as Mr. Strother puts it, when "in the jaws of death."

Cornelius á Lapide, in the passage quoted, states the doctrine held by all Catholics, and taught to our school children in their Catechism: "Extreme Unction is given when we are in danger of death by sickness." I am afraid Bishop Moberley is even more misleading than Bishop Wordsworth as to what we hold and practise.

St. Marychurch. W. R. CANON BROWNLOW.

[*We must request that the discussion of this matter may cease.*—EDITOR.]

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE give herewith an illustration of a beautifully-executed pulpit which has recently been presented to the church of St. Werburgh, Wembury, near Plymouth. The work was carried out by Mr. Harry Hems, who has kindly furnished us with some notes descriptive of this fine specimen of artistic church furniture. These notes, together with one or more illustrations from the same source, will appear in our next number.

We also give a portrait of John Mudge, M.D., of Plymouth, one of the eminent physicians included in the very interesting sketches now appearing in our journal under the heading of "Biographia Medica Devoniensis," from the pen of Dr. William Munk. Other portraits with sketches will follow.

✠ ✠ ✠

MR. HENRY H. 'S. PEARSE, of whom we gave a portrait in our last number, was born at Yealmpton, near Plymouth, being the son of an architect and surveyor. He passed much of his boyhood in the lovely valley of the Yealm. Educated partly at Plympton, where traditions of the schooldays of Sir Joshua Reynolds and James Northcote still linger, but mainly at the private school of an artistic clergyman (the Rev. — Gueritz) in Penzance, he acquired, if he had not inherited, a taste for art. He was subsequently articled to one of the leading architects of Plymouth, afterwards pursuing his studies for the architectural profession in London. Early in life he took to literary pursuits, contributing articles to technical journals and magazines and delivering lectures at Plymouth and elsewhere. He became also an accomplished elocutionist. For a year or two he practised as an architect at Plymouth with considerable success; his designs for competition for the Plymouth Town Hall being highly spoken of by professional critics. But he early imbibed a taste for military achievements; he joined the Volunteer movement at a very early date, and soon received a commission as ensign in the Plymouth Rifles. He devoted himself most zealously to duty, and had frequent opportunities of perfecting his military knowledge by serving as a galloper on the staff of regular officers at the summer manœuvres of troops in the Western District. The brilliant successes and world-wide fame achieved by Archibald Forbes during the Franco-Prussian war fired Henry Pearse with the ambition to distinguish himself in like manner, or at any rate to devote himself to the description of great military operations. He was present at the first autumn manœuvres held in England after the campaign of 1870-71, and gained much experience thereby. His letters then, though they received the commendation of military critics, did not much advance his reputation as a journalist. But he tried again, and as special correspondent of the Central News at the Salisbury Plain manœuvres, he scored a decided success with telegrams which appeared in the *Morning Post* and several provincial papers. At Aldershot, in 1871, he met Archibald Forbes, and two years later he was the colleague of that celebrated war correspondent at the Dartmoor manœuvres for the *Daily News*. He had a strong desire to go out with Lord Wolseley's army to Egypt in 1882, but he was compelled to stay at home and write a daily criticism on the operations, instead of being allowed to chronicle them on the field of battle. To show how closely he followed the movements of our army, and how well he was acquainted with military tactics, it may be mentioned that he wrote in London an approximately accurate description of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir at the very time that action was being fought. This was published as a probable plan of attack seven hours before the telegram of any correspondent arrived in England. He contributed to the *Graphic* a brief sketch of Lord Wolseley's campaigns in Egypt. But Mr. Pearse had his desire at last, for he was chosen by Mr. J. R. Robinson, managing director of the *Daily News*, to accompany Lord Wolseley as war correspondent of that paper for the Nile expedition. Here he was in the very thick of the fighting, and distinguished himself most heroically at the battle of Abu Klea. He also despatched a telegram of nearly 2000 words directly after the fight. This message reached England twenty-four hours before that of any other correspondent, and its stirring words, being transmitted to every corner of the globe, quickened the pulses of Englishmen all the world over. Since his return home he has, like his friend and colleague, Archibald Forbes, told his story of the pluck and daring of the British troops to many audiences, and not long since in Plymouth, where he was heartily welcomed by many a friend of "auld lang syne." Mr. Pearse is now editor of the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*.—We have gleaned the above brief sketch of Mr. Pearse's career from the *Journalist* of January 28th, 1887.—EDITOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE beg to remind our Subscribers that with the next number the Sixth Yearly Volume of the *Western Antiquary* will be completed. The Index will be prepared almost immediately, and sent, as before, to every Subscriber.

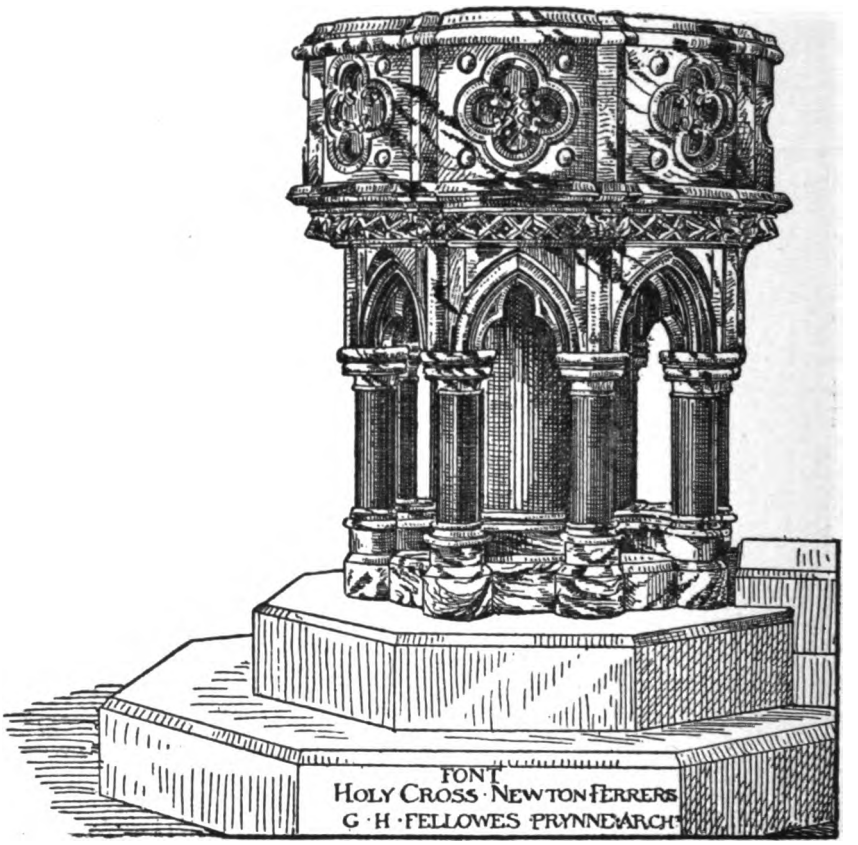
Subscriptions to the Seventh Series will become due in MAY, the first number being issued on June 1st. Remittances should include Seventh Series and postage, 8/-, Index to Sixth Series, 1/-, Total, 9/-; or, for Superior Edition, Seventh Series and postage, 11/-, Index to Sixth Series, 1/-, Total, 12/-.

Some Subscribers have omitted to send Subscriptions to former series: the Editor will be thankful for their remittances without further delay.

W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor, 8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall & Somerset.

No. 12. MAY, 1887. Vol. VI.

LOSTWITHIEL BRIDGE AND ITS MEMORIES.

BY THE REV. CANON E. BOGER.

FORTY years ago there were few more picturesque spots in the west country than the old bridge at Lostwithiel. It has not even yet lost all its beauty; but one of its greatest charms, the drowsy quiet of the spot, has long passed away. The green banks, where the tall foxgloves and hemlock grew, and the cunning old water-rats peeped out of their holes, much pelted by wandering schoolboys on their frequent journeys to and fro over the old arches, have given place to hard stone walls and unlovely railway sheds. The little wool-staplery that nestled under the trees at the eastern foot of the bridge, not always odorous, but always rich in colour and worthy of any artist's pencil, has been swept away by the conventional railway station which so inconveniently blocks the entrance to the town, and is as unartistic as such edifices usually are. On the western side, the fine old elms which clustered in the Parade were most of them laid low by the great storm of 1876, and though these have been replaced by young trees it will be many years before the new comers will be able to compare with their predecessors. Still, on a summer's evening, when the tide is full, and the sunset is lingering on the ivy-clad buttresses, upon the graceful spire beyond, and the dark woods of Restormel and the distant keep of the castle that crowns them, one might seek far to find a fairer scene.

The bridge itself is a most interesting monument. Of its foundation there is no actual record, and, singularly enough, neither the archives of the ancient corporation of Lostwithiel nor those of the county seem able to throw much light on its origin or history. To a certain extent, however, it tells its own tale. Its architecture plainly shows that it was built about the same date as the church, the old palace of the Dukes of Cornwall, and the later portions of Restormel Castle; it was therefore the work of Richard, King of the Romans, brother of Henry III., and Earl of Cornwall, in whose time these buildings were erected, who resided in the town, and was its greatest patron and benefactor. He probably at the same time constructed the smaller bridges on the Fowey, at Resprin and Lerrin. They may therefore be assigned to the middle of the 13th century, as Richard's charter granted to the burgesses of Lostwithiel is dated, "*regni nostri anno duodecimo.*" He was crowned King of the Romans in 1256, and the twelfth year of his reign would be 1268—three years before his death. The style of all his buildings is the simplest Early English. The architect's name has been forgotten. Possibly the work was done by some of the freemasons whose companies wandered over all countries in the middle ages, and carried out most of the great architectural undertakings. When on a walking tour in Brittany a few years ago, I was struck by the singular resemblance of the old bridge at Launith to that at Lostwithiel. It might have been designed by the same hand, though on a somewhat larger scale. The pointed arches, the narrow roadway, and the angular niches over the buttresses were almost exactly the same. This interesting relic has, I hear, been since carried away by a great flood.

Lostwithiel Bridge, as it stands at present, consists of two parts, the eastern half being of much more recent date than the western. The first five arches on the side of the town have apparently undergone little change since the days of King Richard, though probably a good deal choked by gravel; the sixth arch seems to have been enlarged, and is round

Digitized by Google

instead of pointed; the seventh is very small, and abuts upon a little island which here divides the stream. On the further side of this island are two round-headed arches, of larger size and more modern date. The stream of the Fowey at its ordinary height flows through only five of the arches, and it is only at high tide, or when great freshets come down from the moors, that the others have water under them. The channel of the river appears to have completely changed since the bridge was built. The level of the valley was probably lower, and at an earlier date there is reason to suppose that the stream flowed nearer to the hills on the St. Winnow side—for the boundary line of that parish and the borough of Lostwithiel, which would naturally be the river, now extends some yards to the east of it. In the 13th century, as the position of the bridge shows, it was nearer to the town than at present. If the valley, as was probably the case, was then marshy, the channel may have been often changed by the violent floods of winter; and its present perfectly straight course, for several hundred yards above the bridge running directly to the two larger and newer arches, may possibly be artificial. On the town side, arched approaches to the bridge, buried in the course of centuries, have been from time to time exposed in digging foundations along the line.

Thus much for the structure of the old bridge; but the memories, local and historical, connected with it are unusually varied and interesting, and would require ample space for their full recital. Many a quaint procession of mediæval days, many a band of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Michael's Mount, many a troop of stout Cornish insurgents on their march to cross the Tamar and do battle for their own rights or those of some favourite champion whose cause they had espoused, have thronged across it since the day when its royal founder completed his work. Kings and princes and men of note in the national story have passed over it. It has heard the din of battle and the tramp of men-at-arms.

The King of the Romans and his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, must have often used it on their visits to the palace at Lostwithiel or their neighbouring castle of Restormel, with a stately train of retainers and attendants. Somewhat later, the handsome Gascon favourite, Piers Gaveston—made Earl of Cornwall by Edward II.—may have ridden across on a similar journey. Mr. Stokes, in his poem of "Restormel," assumes the fact, but gives no authority for it in the notes appended to it. So gay a courtier would not have come often or stayed long in the far west.

About this date a curious ceremony is related to have taken place on the bridge which vividly illustrates the ecclesiastical life of the time. In the year 1312 there had been a desperate affray within the walls of the priory of St. Petrock at Bodmin. It was probably a result of the chronic feud between the regular and secular clergy. What the original cause of quarrel may have been, or which party had the best of the fight in the end, does not appear, but in the course of it one of the Bodmin canons, Odo Denisch by name, "wounded a secular clergyman even to the effusion of blood." The consequences were serious. The priory church and the adjoining cemetery were polluted by the blood-shedding, and by the law of the Church no holy rites could be performed in them till they had been re-consecrated. Bodmin, however, was a long way from Exeter in those days, and the affair might possibly never come to the bishop's ears. The consecration would no doubt involve heavy fees, and so the prior and his monks determined to run the risk and say nothing about the matter. They kept the secret for more than two years, "and the mass was sung, and the bells were rung," and the dead were laid in the no longer hallowed ground, as if nothing had happened. But detection came at last, and the murder was out. The bishop at that time was the good

Digitized by Google

and learned Walter de Stapledon, sometime Lord High Treasurer and the pious founder of Exeter College in Oxford. On his visitation of his diocese in the year 1314, he came to Lostwithiel on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Leonard; and there Prior Roger de Kilkhampton, moved either by his own conscience or by an episcopal summons, met him on the bridge, and made full confession of his misdemeanours. The scene must have caused no small stir in the little town; and we may well picture the stately bishop with his brilliant retinue of chaplains and cross bearers and attendants, the anxious group of the prior and his monks, and the throng of burgesses and townsmen eager to witness the interview and learn its result. The bishop was merciful in his decision. He visited Bodmin at the end of the next week, and on Sunday, Nov. 16th, performed the ceremony of re-consecration, after having on the previous day held a solemn chapter in the priory and, no doubt after much serious admonition, fined the community £20, payable on demand.*

A few years later (1353) and there comes riding over the bridge a still nobler personage than the good bishop. The first Duke of Cornwall, the Black Prince himself, comes with a gallant train of nobles and knights to receive at Restormel the homage of the vassals of his new duchy. Already, at the age of 23, the model of all that was chivalrous and the hero of Creçy, we may easily fancy the enthusiasm with which he was received. He spent some days in the neighbourhood, and ten years later, after adding the triumph of Poitiers to his fame, he renewed his visit to his Cornish castle and borough.

Over the bridge, too, a century later, came probably the Earl of Oxford and his band of fugitives from the battle of Barnet, disguised as pilgrims to the Mount, which they seized by this stratagem a few days after. They would naturally take the road by Lostwithiel rather than the central route, in order to escape the notice of the sheriff, Sir John Arundel, who was living at Efford, on the northern side of the county, and who was shortly after killed on the sands at Marazion while attempting to retake St. Michael's.

A little later, and all Cornwall was astir in the cause of Perkin Warbeck. Whether he ever crossed the bridge himself we have no record, but he found some of his warmest supporters close by at Bodmin, and at any rate we may be sure that many a poor fellow trooped across the old arches to join the cause of the white rose of York, only to meet death in the battlefield or on the gallows, at the hands of the followers of Henry Tudor.

Similar scenes must have been witnessed in the following reign, when the Cornishmen rose in arms against the Reformation, and flocked across the Tamar to the siege of Exeter, only to suffer, after performing prodigies of valour, similar defeat and disaster. Many a troop of horse and many a company of pikemen and musketeers must have hurried over the bridge again when, in summer time of 1588, there was "mustering in hot haste" to meet the hated Spaniard and his Invincible Armada. The storm of war passed away, however, and did no harm, but two generations later it gathered again, and broke fiercely on Lostwithiel and all the country round it.

When the great rebellion broke out in 1641, the Cornishmen took early and active part in the fray. The leading county families were here, as elsewhere, divided in opinion, but far the larger number rallied to the king's side with the noble Sir Bevill Grenville of Kilkhampton at their head, and the good old names of Arundell, Basset, Trelawney, Slanning, Trevanion, St. Aubyn, Kendall, and Sawle, on the muster roll. In January, 1643, a sharp action was fought on Braddock Down between the Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Bevill, and the Roundheads, who had advanced from Plymouth under Ruthven, then Governor of that town. The latter was routed and fled. As the Royalist headquarters were at Bodmin, it is probable that the main advance would be made by

* See Sir J. Maclean's *History of the Hundred of Trigg.*

Digitized by Google

Resprin Bridge, and this, from the letter of of Sir Bevill Grenville to his wife, describing the fight, appears to have been the case. But we may be sure that two such good soldiers as Hopton and Grenville did not leave so important a position as Lostwithiel Bridge, only two miles from the scene of action, without adequate protection, and that they had well reconnoitred the ground and arranged for its defence before they advanced to the attack. The routed enemy never halted till they reached Saltash.

A year and a half later, and the din of battle rose yet more fiercely on either side of the old bridge. The brave band of Cornish leaders had meanwhile been sadly thinned in their brilliant victories at Bristol and Lansdown. Grenville, Trevanion, Slanning, Godolphin, Kendall had all been laid in soldiers' graves. And now the Parliament determined to make a strong effort to establish their power in the west, and the Earl of Essex crossed the Tamar on the 20th of July, 1644. Sir Richard Grenville, who commanded the Cornish forces, being greatly outnumbered, fell back, after a fierce skirmish at New Bridge, to Lostwithiel. Essex pushed forward to the same point by way of Bodmin. Grenville in vain attempted to hold the bridge, and after a second desperate skirmish with Lord Roberts's men could only succeed in making good his retreat to Truro. The victorious Roundheads poured into the little town, which they made their headquarters. The position was a strong one, having the line of the Fowey in front, high hills behind commanding the approaches, and easy access to supplies of every kind through the open port of Fowey on his right flank. The soldiery of Essex behaved with great brutality; stabled their horses in the church, baptized one of them in the font, and attempted to blow up the beautiful old spire in which some Royalist prisoners had taken refuge. But King Charles himself was on their track. He crossed the Tamar by Polston Bridge on the 1st of August, and a week after was on Braddock Down, the scene of Hopton's victory eighteen months before. Boconnoc House, then the seat of Lord Mohun, had been recovered a few days before from the rebels by a night surprise, cleverly carried out by Sir Bernard Gascoigne and Colonel Neville, and now became the king's headquarters for three weeks. Desultory countermarching and skirmishing, attempts at negotiation, and, occasionally, fierce fighting, went on from day to day, and the old bridge played a prominent part in all. Now the buff-coats of Essex come pouring across it, horse, foot, and artillery on a reconnaissance; now a solitary trumpeter bearing proposals of peace from the royal camp demands a passage to the lord general, only to return the next morning with a stern refusal to treat; now the round shot from the batteries on the Beacon Hill come plunging into the rebel lines, and that pleasant chronicler, Lieut. Richard Symonds, of his majesty's forces, notes with satisfaction that "one of our cannon shott luckily at a party of the enemy's horse killed two horses, and one horse leg shott off at once." Now they come to closer quarters, and "1000 men of Prince Maurice's army gett on a hill this side the river neare the towne where at bottom was a passe [the old bridge itself]. The small cottages [Bridgend] which were on this hill next the towne were all this forenoone a burning." Meanwhile, Sir R. Grenville had brought up his forces from the west, had occupied Bodmin and "Lord Roberts his house" (Lanhydrock), and come into camp on Sunday, August 11th. Joined by 2000 of the prince's foot, he began steadily pushing the enemy down the valley of the Fowey on the west bank. On the 21st he "pelted the rogues from their hedges between the Lord Roberts's house and Lestithiel," and surprised Restormel Castle, while the fighting was hot in Bridgend, taking "some thirty of the rebels, and divers barrels of beef." The king had been active at the other end of the line of attack, and we hear of "great peices that command the towne of Foye" planted under

Digitized by Google

Hall Walk, and "beyond that a fort of ours that commands the entrance into the mouth of Foye haven."

Provisions were falling short in the leaguer of Essex. Three thousand horse and foot of the king's had gone westward behind the enemy "to stopp their landing of provisions by sea, and to hinder their foraging by land." This was the beginning of the end. Essex had only now to devise a means of escape, and this he effected very cleverly. Two memorable marches over our bridge brought this interesting episode of the Civil War to a close. In the dead of night, between Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of August, the whole of Essex's cavalry stole out of the town, crossed the bridge in good order, and boldly marched eastward through the king's lines. About one of the clock they came "up between the hills to the downe." A bad look-out had been kept, and though an alarm was hastily given nothing effective could be done to stop the fugitives. The Earl of Cleveland's brigade and the queen's regiment followed and charged their rear, but they made good their escape to the ferry at Saltash.

Meanwhile, Essex had silently drawn off the rest of his forces to Fowey, leaving only a strong rearguard to hold the bridge and the hills on the line of his march. About seven in the morning, the advanced guard of the Cavaliers—"the King's forlorne," as Symonds quaintly calls them—1000 strong, marched upon the town and attacked the bridge, which they forced without much resistance. At eight, the king himself, with the main body of his army, entered Lostwithiel in triumph, capturing some arms and five cannon which had been abandoned by the enemy; but he made short halt in the town, and pushed on without loss of time in hot pursuit of the retreating Roundheads. We may judge of the rejoicings with which he was received by the townsmen by their treatment, a few days after, of the Roundhead prisoners, whom they set upon, reviled, and plundered, on their melancholy march out of the county.

The last scene of this short but decisive campaign is by Symonds, who witnessed it, thus vividly described:—

"They all except here and there an officer (and I saw not above three or four that looked like a gentleman) were stricken with such a dismal feare that as soon as their colour of the regiment was past (for every ensign had a horse and rid on him) the rout of soldiers of that regiment presst all of a heape like sheep, though not so innocent; so durty and so dejected as was rare to see. None of them, except some few of their officers that did looke any of us in the face. Our foot would flout at them, and bid them remember Reading, and other places, and then would pull their swords &c away, for all that our officers still slashed at them. This was a happy day for his Majestie, and his whole army, that this great army of rascalls that soe triumphed and vaunted over the poore inhabitants of Cornwall, as if they had bin invincible, and as if the King had not bin able to follow them, that 'tis conceived very few will get safe to London, for the country people, wnom they have in all the march so much plundered and robd that they will have their pennyworths out of them."

And so, in the rain and mud—for the weather was wretched and "it rayned extremely, as the varlets marched away"—the long train of some six thousand beaten and disheartened men straggled over our old bridge, and away across the bleak downs towards Plymouth.

It does not appear certain whether the king passed through Lostwithiel and over the bridge on his return. The *Iter Carolinum* says merely: "Monday, the 2nd to Boconnock the Lord Mohun's again 5 miles," which rather favours the idea that he went by this way, as the distance would not have been so great if he had crossed the passage at Cliffe and gone through Lerryn.

The storm of civil war passed away, and the old bridge has rested in the peace which Cornwall has for more than two centuries enjoyed. But in the peaceful tide of wayfarers which has flowed over it generation after generation we may safely say that every man of mark in the county, and many from beyond its borders, were borne along. County elections and quarter sessions drew all the local world to Lostwithiel, and the mail road from London to the great packet station of Fal-

Digitized by Google

mouth brought many a notable stranger to the spot. The list would be a long one if it contained all the names deserving of mention. Cornwall's greatest seamen from Boscawen and Wager to Exmouth and Peard and Penrose; her soldiers from John, Earl of Bath, the son of the good Sir Bevill Grenville (whose visit to the town was long kept in memory by the chamber at Edgcombe House which bore his name), and Wills, who crushed the English portion of the Jacobite rising in 1715, to Vivian and Gilbert and Hamley, all three born or residing within six miles of the bridge; her representatives, St. Aubyn the incorruptible, the eloquent Vyvyan, the practical and popular Lemon, the philosophical Molesworth. The great Earl of Chatham, whose portrait till recently hung over the little inn in Bridgend, which still keeps his name, must often have ridden to and fro from "auld Boconnocs" to the town, as well as his equally great son, who in his early days went the western circuit, and Lord Grenville, who succeeded to the estate. It is doubtful whether Addison, who once represented the borough, ever visited it in person; but a name better known to readers of the present generation was curiously connected with the last election at which Lostwithiel returned a member. The borough was a close one, of stout Tory politics, and neither mayor nor corporation would have anything to do with reform; but suddenly, I think on the day of election, there came rattling over the bridge a "chaise and pair" containing a real live Liberal candidate, and one even then of some little name and weight. It was the popular young novelist, Mr. Bulwer, "the author of *Pelham*," as he was then best known, and he came to do battle with the borough-mongers of Lostwithiel. Though very young at the time, I distinctly remember hearing him speak from the box of the said chaise, in the middle of Fore Street, to an excited crowd. Whether he was actually nominated I am not sure, but at any rate Lostwithiel, by its magnates, rejected him, and lost the honour of having been represented by a great writer and orator, and a future Conservative statesman and minister, for in a few hours he rattled back over the old bridge as he came, and returned no more.

This memory of days long gone by brings back others connected with our bridge and its surroundings which after the lapse of half a century may be worth preserving. At the same general election which brought Mr. Bulwer to Lostwithiel, there was a fierce contest for the county. It was then undivided, and every freeholder, from the Tamar to the Land's End, had to be conveyed to the poll at Lostwithiel. For more than a week the stream came pouring in. The free and independent electors were packed in every possible form of conveyance—private carriages of all kinds, smart coaches, waggons, and boats mounted on wheels decked with flags and green boughs—oak for Vyvyan and Valletort, laurel for Pendarves and Lemon—lumbering vans and donkey carts. All day long there were gay processions of bands and banners to and fro from the town to Bridgend. The excitement was at fever point, and I well remember seeing a gallant naval captain, very energetic on the Tory side, in Jack Tar costume, leading the Flora Dance across the bridge with the buxom landlady of the Earl of Chatham. There was life and colour about electioneering in those days.

Another gay scene which the old bridge witnessed fifty years ago was the annual regatta; not the modern scramble of a few boats for pots and money, but, in the original Italian sense of the word, a bright water procession. Many of the neighbouring gentry kept boats on the river, and everything that could be made to swim was pressed into the service by the public. On a good spring tide in summer time all mustered early in the day about the bridge and Parade, decked with flags and pendants. The band of the Cornwall Regiment embarked in one of the large stone barges fitted for the occasion, and formed the centre of the pleasure fleet, which

Digitized by Google

floated down the river to Fowey harbour, picnicked at Ready Money Cove or Polruan, and returned in the same merry procession in the evening, with music and singing, to a regatta ball at the Talbot.

One other memory of a singular scene on the bridge—the leap of poor Sam Scott, the famous American diver, into the river. A high builder's ladder was fixed perpendicularly to the parapet on the south side of the bridge, steadied by strong stays, but still vibrating considerably as Scott mounted it, dressed in a pair of white canvas trousers and a sailor's blue striped shirt. He performed various gymnastic feats on the ladder, including that of pretending to hang himself, which not long after cost him his life on Waterloo Bridge. At last, running suddenly to the top of the ladder, and holding on by the two projecting ends, he placed both feet on the topmost stave, drew himself up to his full height, and dived off. The water below could not have been more than seven or eight feet deep, but he hardly seemed to go under at all. He fell on his left shoulder and back, splitting his shirt to the waistband, and turning quickly over was on shore in an instant. His only remuneration was a collection, composed principally of coppers, made from the immense crowd which lined the banks of the river.

Such are a few of the personal memories of the old bridge, during the brief days of my boyhood, when I crossed it five or six times every day. What numberless scenes of interest then, now utterly forgotten, must have happened there in the six hundred years which have gone by since the King of the Romans first founded it.

Changes are rapid in these changeful times, and a better approach to the pleasant little town is much needed; but if ever such a scheme is carried out, it is to be hoped that the destruction of our old friend will form no part of it, but that, like his relative in Brittany, he may be allowed to linger on in his quiet nook, and to recall to generations yet to come the memory of his imperial founder, of the Black Prince and the White King, and of the many men of renown who have gone over it in the days of old.

* * *

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY CAPTAIN L. EDYE.

II.

"From a small spark
Great flame hath risen."—*Cary.*

IN dealing with the various criticisms on my article, which appeared under the above title in your May number of last year, I trust those upon whose remarks I may have to comment in connection therewith will credit me with doing so in a spirit of friendship, free from any feeling of irritation or argument. Detraction has ever poured the "waters of bitterness." This is not my object, and if peradventure I have treated my subject unskilfully, and laid myself open to attack like Thucydides, I trust the modern reader will be more merciful to me than was Dionysius of Halicarnassus to the great Greek historian.

Our mutual object, as far as I can understand, is to arrive, as approximately as circumstances will permit, at some definite conclusion as to the origin or derivation of a word concerning which there seems to be no inconsiderable amount of difference. My individual present desire is not to detract or comment adversely on those who have done me the honour of criticising my article, but rather to remove what in more than one case I venture to consider an impression engendered by immediate considerations, apart from those to which weight should be more directly attached.

Briefly, my article was based on the argument advanced by "Franc Plume" (*W. A.*, Vol. I., page 46), in effect, that the rock *may* have obtained its name from "some great but forgotten Saxon," and, as supporting this idea, I ventured to submit that the word "Eddy" was one which was, etymologically speaking, closely identified with the names of several

Digitized by Google

places in the west of England, as well as with my own family name (dating from Anglo-Saxon times in the west) and its various forms of spelling. In making this submission, I did not in any way wish to assert any authority for the argument I advanced, or claim so much distinction for my kindred, but rather to pave the way for some of "your" more "learned contributors" to solve a difficulty which so many seemed anxious to arrive at.

Time, however, has placed at my disposal such matter that, until more substantial proof can be advanced to the contrary, I am more than ever inclined to the idea that "Franc Plume's" suggestion is "in no wise improbable." In my first article I ventured to state that in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the word at issue was uniformly spelt with one *d*, *viz.*, as Ide, Ede, Edy, Edie, or Edye. To this statement Mr. Woodhouse has taken exception as regards the 17th and 18th centuries. With reference to the 17th century, Mr. Woodhouse produces no evidence to substantiate his denial of the premises of my argument, other than that he is "informed, but cannot vouch for the statement, that this spelling occurs in a chart of about 1680."

I can assure Mr. Woodhouse I have left no stone unturned to trace this chart, but only with the following result. (1) "Portolano, or coast map of the Atlantic Ocean, including the West Coast of Africa and Europe . . . . made by Nicholas Comberford, London, 1670." (2) "Portolano . . . . made by John Burston for Mr. Thomas Nash, London, 1660. (3) "Of the headlands of England as they lie one from another (with a MS. map of the same), London, Robert Barker, 1604." These maps are in the Bodleian, and in each case the word "Eddystone" is rendered "Edistone"; whilst in the British Museum we find the following of about the same date. (1) "*De Nieuve Water Wevelt, ofte Zee-atlas door Jacob en Carpadus, Lootsman t' Amsterdam,*" 1676. (2) "*Canalis inter Anglice et Galliæ,*" 1640, in both of which the word is rendered as "Ideston."

As regards the 18th century, Mr. Woodhouse certainly does bring forward substantial evidence of the word having been spelt with the two *d*'s, most of which references I was also aware of, as well as many others.

My object, however, was only to quote those authorities whom I ventured to consider the general public, and *literateurs* in particular, would in a measure actually rely on, *i.e.*, Smeaton, Weston, Polwhele, Pentecost Barker, Rudyerd, Winstanley, and Camden. Whilst referring to these names, I am certainly at variance with Mr. Woodhouse when he says that all the authorities I have quoted "wrote as familiar with the local form of spelling as instanced in the Mayor's letter of 1636"; and here I would like (by permission of the Editor *W. A.*) to correct the spelling of the word as recorded in Mr. Crampporne's letter, on page 288, Vol. V., from "Edystone" to "Edyestone." Are we to infer from Mr. Woodhouse's argument that he propounds the astounding theory that the correct spelling of a local word is not to be found in the locality itself, and that, *à fortiori*, it is to be depreciated, discredited, and sought for elsewhere? Surely Mr. Woodhouse is speaking for the 19th century, and not for the 18th. From whence does Mr. Woodhouse propose to evolve the correct spelling of the word Eddystone in the first quarter of the 18th century; at an age when science, etc., was almost in its infancy, when locomotive propulsion had not even entered on its initial stage, when books were only accessible to the rich, and phonetic spelling was still in use? If from the archives of our libraries, those great storehouses of learning, they are still at our disposal; and yet what do we find bearing on the point? Practically little.

Surely the documentary evidence of such men as I quoted in my first article are evidences of more "general use" than are those of John Pine, Donn, Halley, Lipscomb, or Cary.

Following Mr. Woodhouse's remarks *seriatim*, I must also take exception to his statement

Digitized by Google

that "when the spelling of 'Edystone' was current" it was always pronounced in three syllables, and with the short *e* at the commencement, *viz.*, "Ed-y-stone." May I ask what evidence exists for this statement, seeing that Mr. Woodhouse takes upon himself to speak authoritatively for a period of upwards of three hundred years.

I have made every possible study of the question inferentially raised by Mr. Woodhouse, *viz.*, that the proper spelling of a place-name is not to be found locally, with the almost unanimous result that the decision is adverse to that gentleman; indeed, the local spelling of place-names is, and has been for years, a very popular study with officers of the Royal Engineers employed on the Ordnance Survey.

My contention is not that the second *d* is the creation of the 19th century, but rather the outcome of the development of that education which arose during the middle and end of the last century, and which gave birth to the great desire, for the first time generally felt in the history of our country, of ascertaining the origin, etc., of place-names; thus, the fact of a strong eddy existing in the neighbourhood of the rock which was by name, locally and popularly, called Edi+stone, Ede+stone, Edy+stone, etc., etc., would have been sufficient in those days to have justified not only local, but all authorities foreign to the place, without further enquiry, in coming to the almost unanimous conclusion that it was so called in consequence of its tideway.

To this assumption I offer no objection, seeing the very elementary condition to which our forefathers at that period had arrived at in the study of philology; but at the end of the 19th century Mr. Woodhouse must pardon me if I am somewhat sceptical in accepting, as final, the authority of Messrs. Pine, Donn, Lipscomb, etc., as against such authorities and such evidence as I have ventured to place before your readers. The study of place-names and proper names had not then been taken in hand; registers were still carefully guarded from the public gaze; there was no Domesday, no Pipe, Compostus, or Close Rolls, no Inventories or Calendars, to connect the *great stone* with the *great past*. To the public these relics of a past age were a dead letter, to which they never anticipated obtaining access. The rock was then called Ideston, Edestone, Edystone, etc., etc.; phonetically, the prefix Ide, Ede, Edy, had an equivalent in the tideway word of "Eddy," coupled with the suffix "stone." Its meaning may or may not have been understood at that time; certain it is, we are not clear upon the point even towards the end of the 19th century, whilst the fishing people of Cawsand, Kingsand, and Rame (the three nearest villages to the rock) scarce know it at the present day by any other name than "The Stone."

In the MS. instructions to Mr. Smeaton (1756) the word is also spelt Edystone, and in Robert Norman's *Safeguard for sailers, or the Rutter of the Sea*, London, 1584 (Bodleian Library), the following occurs: "lies a rocke which is called Edie-stone, and it lies south south west southerly from the Howe of Plimouth." I have also in my possession a voucher for duty paid (dated 18th January, 1721) to the Corporation of Trinity House on account of "Edystone" Lighthouse, by virtue of an Act of 4 and 5 Queen Anne (1705), and I find that in this Act the word is spelt as rendered on the voucher, *viz.*, "Edystone."

Mr. Woodhouse can now scarcely claim to have proved that the second *d* has not been added during the 19th century; on the contrary, I submit there is every evidence to show that prior to the dawn of the present century the second *d* was a practically unknown quantity.

Mr. Woodhouse's reference to the inscription on the medal struck and given to the workmen employed on the rebuilding of the lighthouse is both interesting and instructive; but I cannot here, again, agree with him in the deduction he draws therefrom. Mr. Smeaton used the prefix "Edi" in his inscription, because, I submit, it would have been ortho-

Digitized by Google

graphically incorrect to have used "Edy," seeing the letter *y* does not exist in the Latin, whilst the letter *i* is its English equivalent, which no doubt was the cause of his using the form of spelling he did. Whether Mr. Smeaton was a classical scholar or not, I am unaware; if he was, the use of the prefix "Edi" is accounted for; and if he was not, the English text of the inscription was no doubt placed in the hand of some learned man, for translation, who unquestionably rendered our disputed word orthographically correct by displacing the *y* by its Latin equivalent of *i*. Apart from this, it was not an uncommon practice in Early English to substitute an *i* for a *y*, as may be seen in the following curious example:—

> "Her mouth is like a little pretty dimeter
> Her *eie* brows like a little longer Trimeter."
> (*Texnotamia, or the Marriage of Art*, 1630.)

Again, "Edi" (*Terra Ivhelli in Devenesira*) as a surname appears in the Exon Domesday (Exeter Cathedral); later, in *Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII.* (1489), II., 500; and later still, in the St. Columb Major Parish Registers, as "Edii" (1585). Indeed, accepting Mr. Woodhouse's argument as laid down in the poems of Michael Drayton quoted by him, the name of Edy or Edi (*i* = *y*) may be considered to be one of the purest and least tampered with of our ancestral surnames.

Mr. Woodhouse next proceeds to notice "the earlier forms of the names as given" by myself. To these I trust I may be allowed to supplement the following, showing that in earlier ages the actual surname of de Ediston, Edeston, Edestone, existed: (1) Release to Mathew, son of William de Edeston, and his wife Agneta (Wells Cath. MSS., 8 Edward III.). (2) Release of John Deye de Stokeland and Johanna his wife, widow of Michael de Ediston (*Ibid.*, 12 Richard II.). (3) Bond, £20, given by William, son and heir of Michael Ediston, merchant, to John Trybet, Knight, for merchandize bought from him (*Ibid.*, 7 Richard II.). (4) John Edestone, witness to a deed (Corporation of Rye, Sussex MSS., Appendix, 5th Report, 8 Richard II.).

When I claimed to have disposed of "I.W. N.K.'s" (Vol. II., page 64) effort to build up the word "Eddy" out of the Saxon words *ed* (again) and *ea* (water), I did so on the clearly defined argument of "Devs., jun.," supported by Professor Skeat, with whom I had been previously in consultation. Mr. Skeat, who has favoured me with his opinion on the matter, considers that the spelling with "one *d* or two is a question of chronology, and that a spelling with one *d* is to be expected in documents of sufficient antiquity." He further remarks: "The spelling with *i* or *e* also decides nothing. The old spelling of 'eddy' was 'idy,' less correctly spelt 'ydy' (with *y* for *i*) in Sir John Holland's *Book of the Houlate*, about A.D. 1453."

He goes on to say: "It is difficult to show the phonological argument in a popular way, but the fact is that the very Norse words which Wedgwood cites from Aasen as being *against* the derivation from the A.-S. *ed*, back, really tell in its favour, and as good as prove it." Again: "The right etymology of 'eddy' is that which I have given, *viz.*, from A.-S. *ed*, back, and *nothing* else. The suffix is not the word *ea*, water, at all, but is simply formative, and I have no hesitation in stating that Wedgwood's derivation is certainly wrong.

"Edi-stone is no doubt correct: it may be either Eddy+stone or Edy+stone. The name Edy may easily be the A.-S. *eadig*, happy, lucky, blessed, spelt "edi" in the 13th century, and obsolete in the 14th.

"I do not think the question as to whether the name of the rock is connected with the word 'eddy' or with a personal name can be definitely settled; at the same time, I take your view that a *personal name is much more probable*."

Here we have Mr. Skeat's own personal opinion of the matter, an opinion which I will venture to submit justified me in considering that "Devs., jun." was correct in dealing with "I.W.N.K.'s" remarks quoted from Wedgwood's *Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Mr. Skeat subsequently refers to the question of the personal name, and asks: "But

Digitized by Google

what personal name? There seems to be three or four of them, and perhaps all different in origin. The Anglo-Saxon charters have words beginning with (1) Ide; (2) Iddes, gen. of Idd(1); (3) Eddes, gen. of Edd(2); (4) Eád, as in Eadingham."

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to Mr. Woodhouse for the very courteous manner in which he has dealt with my article, as also for his reference to W. Sandy's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and other works, though hardly considering them as bearing on the point. I do not for one moment dispute the fact of there being "currents or eddies in the neighbourhood of the rock," as Mr. Woodhouse would seem to infer. I know the rock well, and the two great counties of which it may almost be called the sentinel. I have lived for years close to "fam'd Edyston's far shooting ray,"* whilst my ancestors have been Devonians for centuries.

I am also deeply indebted to Mr. Webb for his friendly criticism. What he remarks may fitly form a portion of our controversy, and be added to the various details which some day may tend to throw more light on the subject. I trust, however, he will allow me to point out that the word "Edda" (*Snorri Sturluson*) is of purely literary construction, and bears but remotely on the point.

The word Edelstein has also been suggested to me by one of your subscribers, but this word again is merely a modern German form of Athelstan, and hence can have no *locus standi* in our argument.

At present, we cannot say we have made much progress in our controversy; let us, hope, however, that as time rolls on we may be in a position to show that "*Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo.*"

* Gay's *Trivia.*

NOTES ON WRITHLINGTON PARISH, SOMERSET.

BY THE REV. B. H. BLACKER, M.A.

THE Rev. John Collinson having recorded only a few particulars of this parish, which lies close to Radstock, in his *History of Somerset* (Bath, 1791), Vol. II., pages 459, 460, I propose to give some additional notes with reference to it, vouching for their accuracy, and feeling that they will prove interesting and useful, not only at present but in times to come.

MURAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, which was rebuilt about thirty years ago, during the incumbency of the late rector, the Rev. Henry Butterworth Whiting, there are seven mural inscriptions, of which literal copies were taken in March, 1883, as follows:—

1.—"To the dear | memory of Bridgett, | wife of Jō Salmon, of | Writhlington, gent, & | daughter of Willm & Bridgett | Eyre, of ye City of new | Sarum, who dyed Jañ: 4th, | 1691, aged 26."*

2.—"Neer this place resteth the body of Bridgett | Eyre, relict of William Eyre, of the City of new | -Sarum, Cler: her first husband was Thō Flower, | of Mellsham [Melksham], in the County of Wilts, gent: and | she was daughter of Iohn Mitchell, of Calston, | in ye said County of Wilts, gent: she dyed in ye | assured hope of a joyfull resurrection to ever | lasting life ye 10th of febrū: M.DC. XCII., aged 68."

3.—"To the memory of | Elizabeth Mary, | wife of Jas Eyre Salmon, Esqre, | of Holcombe House, in the County of Somerset, | who departed this life on the first day of | February, in the year of our Redemption | one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, | aged 36; | leaving issue an only child | (Bridget Eyre Binglye), | of years too tender to be conscious of the loss | she thus sustained in infantile life; | the deceased was the second | and youngest daughter of the late | Fras Edwards Whalley, Esqre, | of Winscombe Court, in the said County, | by Bridget Maria, his wife, | sole daughter and heiress of the late | Thos Salmon, Esqre, of Stratton | upon the Fosse, in the same County, | by Mary, his wife, who was the eldest | daughter of John Tooker, Esqre, | formerly of Norton Hall, | in the County aforesaid, deceased. | The remains of the abovenamed | Elizabeth Mary Salmon | are

* Collinson has given this inscription, and Nos. 2 and 4, with some slight variations. He has given likewise two on flatstones.

Digitized by Google

deposited in the vault | over which this monument is raised | to perpetuate her memory."*

4.—"H.I.I. | Maria, Vxor Tho: Coxeter, A.M., Hujus Eccles. Rect: | Filia Johan: & Mariæ Deacon de Burford, | in Agro Oxon: Gen^si, Ob: 5to Die Iunii, A.D. 1727, | Ætat. Suæ LX. | Maria, Relicta I. Deacon p^r dict. | Ob: 5to Die 9^bris, A.D. 1710, Ætat. Suæ 84. | Ricardus, Sara, Benjamin, Infantes & Proles | T. & M. Coxeter p^r dict. | omnesq Resurrectionem felicem Expectant. | Sacred also to the memory of Ann Goldfinch, | Widow of William Goldfinch, of Shepton Mallett, | in this County, and Grandaughter of the above | Thomas and Mary Coxeter, | who died the 12th January, 1812, aged 68.

" Her Virtues or her Value cannot here be told:
Heavn's Judgement Day alone her goodness will unfold!!!

Also | to the memory of | John James, Esqr, | (Son of William James, late of this Place, | and Great Grand Son of the above | Thomas and Mary Coxeter) | who died the 12th of August, 1799, | aged 24 years."

5.—"In a vault near this place | are deposited the remains of | Anna Maria James, wife of | William Coxeter James, Esqr, | of Timsbury, in this County, | who died 21st May, 1818, aged 39 years; | and of three of their children, | William Coxeter, who died 14th March, 1804, | aged 8 months; | Edward, who died 31st March, 1812; | and an Infant Still-Born."

[Here follow twelve lines of poetry, which need not be quoted.]

6.—"To the memory of the Honourable | George William Fairfax, | of Towlston, in Yorkshire, | who died the 3rd of April, | 1787, | aged 61 years. | Also of Sarah, | his Wife [who was buried Nov. 9, 1811, aged 81]."†

7.—"Sacred | to the memory of | Elizabeth Hill, | late of the City of Bath. | She departed this life November 22, 1829, | aged 50 years. | Her remains are deposited in a | vault near this place. | 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'"

Parish Registers.—The following memorandum was made and signed by the Rev. Francis Goddard, curate, in 1846:—

"The Earliest Register of Baptisms in this Parish is a small book commencing 26th Feb., 1675, but there are pinned to its first leaf two small pages containing an entry as early as 1665 [1663], and several of later date, apparently extracted from some book of Registers. The first Burial Register is in the same vol. as the above, and dates from May 19th, 1691. The second Book of Baptisms begins 1691. The second Book of Burials 1729."

In the earliest book there is this memorandum:—

"N.B. April 11th, 1828. I received this register book (thro' Mr. Boodle, the Rector of Radstock) from Mr. Salmon, of Holcombe, whose family formerly (1690) resided in the manor house in this parish. George Cookson, Rector of Writhlington."

The books are as follows:—

1.—Baptisms, 1675-1727; Burials, 1691-1727.

2.—Baptisms, 1730-1812; Burials, 1729-1812; Marriages, 1731-1753.

3.—Baptisms (800), April 11th, 1813—Aug. 20th, 1882.

4.—Baptisms (3), Jan. 7th, 1883—July 8th, 1883 (in use).

5.—Burials (374), Jan. 20th, 1813—March 4th, 1884 (in use).

6.—Marriages (40), Dec. 2nd, 1754—Dec. 25th, 1809.

7.—Marriages (51), Jan. 26th, 1813—Dec. 26th, 1836.

8.—Marriages (121), Nov. 22nd, 1837—Nov. 18th, 1882 (in use).

Church Plate.—The plate consists of the following silver articles:—

A small chalice and paten, the latter having the date "1573" inscribed.

A flagon, with this inscription: "Hæc Ampulla legata fuit Ecclesiæ Writhlingtoniensi per Dominam Elizabetham Salmon, quæ obijt Sexto die Decembris, 1719," with the Salmon arms.

A paten, thus inscribed: "Hæc Patina legata fuit Ecclesiæ Writhlingtoniensi per Dominam Elizabetham Salmon, 1719," with the same arms.

Rectors and Curates.—I have a list before me, but it is not as yet sufficiently full to appear in print.

Extracts from the Registers:—

Baptisms.

1675.—"Feb. 26. Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Joy, Rector, and Elizabeth, his wife." (The baptisms of ten other children of the same are duly recorded, 1676-90.)

1692.—"James, ye son of Jon Salmon & Bridgett, his wife, was baptized the twenty-third of December, Anno Dom. 1692."

169⅞.—"Richard Coxeter, the son of Thomas Coxeter & Mary, his wife, was born the ninth day of January, 169⅞, and baptized the sixteenth day of the same month.—Tho: Coxeter, Rector."

* It may be well to mention here that on a brass on a flatstone in the south aisle of Bristol Cathedral this inscription appears:—

"In humble hope | of a | blessed resurrection, | here | are deposited the remains | of | Hannah, the wife of | John Salmon, of Holcombe, | in the County of Somerst, Esqr. | She | departed this life Decr 16, 1770. | This | small memorial of his esteem | and regret was placed here | by her affectionate husband, | May, 1771."

† This inscription, with extracts from the parish register of burials, and a query, was inserted in *Notes & Queries* (6th Series, VII., 228), March 24th, 1883, and drew forth several interesting replies in the succeeding volume, page 51.

Digitized by Google

1803.—"Jan. 3. Christmas, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Lee (Gypsies)."

1821.—"June 5. Dorothea Jane, dau. of George and Elizabeth Cookson, Rector of this parish."

1822.—"Dec. 11. Emily, dau. of same—born Oct. 29."

1824.—"Oct. 1. Laura Elgiva, dau. of same—born Aug. 31."

1825.—"Jan. 8. Montague, son of John and Margaret Meyer, Innox Hill, Frome, Esquire."

1826.—"Mar. 17. Edward, son of Christopher and Jane Cookson, Nowers in Wellington, Esquire."

1826.—"Nov. 15. Eda Agnes Charlotte, dau. of George and Elizabeth Cookson."

1829.—"May 22. Fanny Bertha Harriett, dau. of same."

1835.—"May 2. Alexander Innes, son of Charles and Frances Kegan Paul, of Writhlington, Clerk, Curate."

MARRIAGES.

1752.—"Oct. 10. John Thorn, of the parish of Binagre, and Mary Savage, of the parish of Emborrow, by License."

1798.—"Dec. 13. John James, of Midsomer Norton, and Mary Goldfinch, of this parish, by Licence, by the Rev. Samuel James, Curate."

1799.—"June 15. Richard Langford, of the parish of High Littleton, and Frances Goldfinch, of this parish, by Licence, by the same."

1801.—"Aug. 22. Wm. Coxeter James, of Timsbury, and Anna Maria Hill, of this parish, by Licence, by the same."

1832.—"Feb. 7. Francis ffolliott, of Husband's Bosworth, Co. Leicester, and Fanny Maria Raymond, of this parish, by Licence, by the Rev. W. F. Raymond, Off. Minr."

BURIALS.*

1692.—"Feb. 14. Mrs Bridget Eyre was buried in wollen according to the Act of Parliamt."

1692.—"Mrs Bridget Salmon."

1697.—"Mrs Mary Salmon, the wife of Mr John Salmon, of Holcomb, was buried in the Parish Church of Writhlington the 14th day of June, 1697. Recd an Affidavit the 17 day of June, 1697. THO: COXETER, Rector."

169⅞.—"Richard Coxeter, the son of Thomas Coxeter and Mary, his wife, died the 17th of January, and was buried the nineteenth of the same month, in the year of our Lord 169⅞."

1705.—"Martha, the daughter of Mr John Salmon, was buried the 14th day of April, 1705."

1705.—"Sarah Coxeter buried May 17th 1705."

1710.—"Benjamin, the son of Thomas Coxeter, Rector of Wriggleton,† and Mary, his wife, ffebruary the 3d, 1710."

1710.—"Mary Deacon, widow, relict of John Deacon, of Burford, in Oxon Shire, Physitian, November 9th, 1710."

1711.—"John Salmon, Gent., of Holcombe, was buried ffebruary 11th, aged 81, 1711.

1719.—"Mrs Elizabeth Salmon, wife of Mr John Salmon, was buried Xber the —, Anno Dom. 1719."

1727.—"Mary, the wife of Thomas Coxeter, was buried June 7th, 1727."

1737.—"John Coxeter, son of ye Revd Mr Thomas Coxeter and Mary, his wife, interred Jan. 26, 1737."

1739/40.—"John Salmon, Esqr, March 11th."

1743.—"Mary, daughter of William Henry Salmon, Esqr, and Mary, his wife, was buried Jan. 2d, 1743."

1745/6.—"Mr Weaver was buried Decr 31st, 1745/6." (*sic*).

1749.—"Mrs Shute, of Kilmersden, was buried May 5th, 1749."

1773.—"Nov. 1. James Salmon, Esqr."

1787.—"April 8. The Honble George William Fairfax."

1794.—"Jan. 17. Sarah James."

1799.—"Aug. 16. John James, aged 24."

1801.—"May 24. Thomas James, 73."

1811.—"Nov. 9. Honble Sarah Fairfax, 81, from Bath."

1812.—"Jan. 18. Ann Goldfinch, from Bath, 68 yrs."

1824.—"Jan. 26. John Goldfinch, Chewton Mendip, 48."

1827.—"Sept. 28. George, son of the late John Goldfinch, Esqre, Chewton Mendip, 14."

1829.—"Feb. 11. Elizabeth Mary Salmon, wife of Jas. Eyre Salmon, Holcombe, 36."

1829.—"Nov. 28. Elizabeth Hill, Camden Place, Bath, 48 years."

1830.—"Oct. 18. Eliza Robinson Goldfinch, St. Paul's, Bristol, 45."

STRANGE CHRISTIAN NAMES.—The following names, which are rather curious, occur in the registers: Alban, Artula, Bathsheba, Bertha, Christmas, Dinah, Elgiva, Eli, Elihu, Estella, Fidelia, Ida, Israel, Keturah, Keziah, Luther, Mercy, Miriam, Naomi, Pontano, Thirza, and Tryphena.

POPULATION OF PARISH.—

"An exact survey taken of the Inhabitants & Houses, 10 March, 1801—

Males	sixty-two.
Females	forty-two.
Houses (inhabited) ...	nineteen.
Houses (uninhabited) ...	two.

SAMUEL JAMES, Curate.

The population, according to the census of 1881, is now nearly four times as large as it was eighty years ago, being 401.

* On the south porch there is an old sun-dial, with this appropriate motto: "WE MVST DYALL."

† This has long been the local pronunciation of the name of the parish

Digitized by Google

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

THE three Deeds which follow complete the portion of this Series belonging to the Reign of Edward the Third:—

XVI.—"John Geye, of Kyngesbrigge, grants to his son, Thomas Geye, a certain burgage in Dodebroke, situated at [Lan]gewille, and on both sides of the road leading to Wallyngford; bounded, on the south by the land of Roger Deghere, and on the north by the land of William Erl, of Wercombe; to hold the same for ever, from the Capital Lords of the Fee, rendering all rents and service due and accustomed, and paying to the said John Geye, his heirs and assigns, 12*s.* sterling in silver, annually, on the four principal Quarter-Days. —Witnesses: Walter Dabera, then Portreeve of Dodebroke, Walter Gova, John Bourynge, John Lombe, Robert Combe, and others.—Dated at Dodebroke, on the Sunday next before the Feast of All Saints, 48 Edw. III." [29th October, 1374.]

This MS. has been almost destroyed by damp, but, happily, the essential parts may yet be deciphered. The Seal is in tolerable condition, and represents apparently an eagle. It is not, I think, armorial. John Bourynge was, doubtless, a member of the antient family resident at Bowringsleigh, close to the Town, and now the property of the Ilberts.

XVII.—"Roger Crokkere, of Kyngesbrigge, and Joan Kene of Little Totnes (*Parva Tottonia*), grant to William Sormunde, of Kyngesbrigge, a piece of their land in Kyngesbrigge, lying on the Knowle (*super la Knolle*), on the West side of the King's High Way there, between the land of Peter Foghel, on the south, and the land of John Crakye, on the north. Reserving an annual rent of 20*s.* sterling, to be paid on the four principal Quarter-Days, in equal portions, for a term of ten years from the date of these Presents.—Witnesses: John Coke, John Stevene, Henry Vele, John Wace, senior, Robert Suttene, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on Saturday, the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 48 Edw. III." [11th November, 1374.]

ENDORSED: "Crokkere–Sormunde–Kyngysbrygge."

This Deed and the next, evidently, refer to the same tenement. Peter Foghel, I suppose, was a scion of the antient family of Fowell, of Fowelscombe, near Kingsbridge.

XVIII.—"Roger Crokkere, of Kyngesbrigge, and Joan Kene of Little Totnes, grant to William Sormunde, of Kyngesbrigge, and Mabil, his wife, a tenement in Kyngesbrigge, on the Knowle (*la Knolle*), lying to the west of the King's High Way, between the tenement of Peter Foghel, on the south, and the tenement of John Crakye, on the north.—Witnesses: Robert Holdyche, then Portreeve (*Prepositus Burgi*), Walter Sabere, John Lokyngtone, John Wace, John Crakye, and others. —Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on Saturday, the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 50 Edw. III." [3rd May, 1376.]

ENDORSED (in a later hand): "For a tenement upon the Knolle, late in the tenure of John Cokeworthie. xxviijs. ij*d.* per annum.

One of the Seals has perished; the other is perfect: "S. ROG. CROUKERE," surrounding a curious horned quadruped, probably intended for a stag, but not easily identified! On the label may be traced some fragments of another Deed, in which the name of John Crakye occurs, and Roger Crokkere is described as "my uncle" (*avunculi mei*). A William Surmound signed the Petition to Bishop Stafford in 1414, some 38 years later. The name of Cookworthy should be noted.

Notes.

Additional Remarks on the Devonshire Regiment.—The green facings of the 11th North Devonshire Regiment can be traced back to 1742, nine years earlier than the date given in the historical sketch. It is uncertain when green was substituted for tawny. The uniform has been scarlet since 1685.

The Devonshire Regiment has consisted since 1881 of four battalions, of which two are composed of regulars and two of militia, and five volunteer battalions. It seems strange that in the Devon Militia the 2nd should rank above the 1st; it is a point which requires clearing up.

Digitized by Google

COMPOSITION OF THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT:—

1st Battalion	late	1st Battalion 11th Regiment.	
2nd "	"	2nd " " "	
3rd "	"	2nd Devon Militia.	
4th "	"	1st " "	
1st Volunteer Battalion	"	1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteers.	
2nd " "	"	2nd "	"
3rd " "	"	3rd "	"
4th " "	"	4th "	"
5th " "	"	5th "	"

The names of a few of the 11th men who have distinguished themselves deserve to be recorded. Captain Moncrief, commanding a party of the regiment, and Lieutenant Knight, highly distinguished themselves—the former on three occasions and the latter twice—in actions with the French during the defence of Toulon. Captain Weymiss highly distinguished himself during the defence of Toulon, especially in command of a reconnoitring party on the 14th of October, 1793, when, attacked by vastly superior numbers, he not only held his ground, but attacked the enemy and forced them to fall back. Capt. Wren distinguished himself at the defence of Tarifa, especially on the 21st of December, 1811, when the light company surprised and captured a French picket. Capt. Wren died on the 30th July, 1813, of wounds received at the battle of Sauroren. Lance-Corporal French was wounded before the Salamanca Forts in June, 1812, and sent to the rear, but as soon as his wound was dressed he returned to his company at his own request, and continued under a heavy fire the whole of the day. For their daring gallantry at the storming of Burgos Castle on the 29th of September, Sergeants Davis and Chapman, together with Corporals Feales and Henderson, were noticed in brigade orders. Lieutenant Gethin served as a volunteer at the storming of St. Sebastian on the 31st of August, 1813, and distinguished himself by tearing down the French colours on the cavalier. Captain Gualey, with his company, surprised a French outpost before Bayonne on the night of the 16th January, 1814, which resulted in 200 prisoners being marched into the British lines by forty men. Captain Gualey was thanked in brigade orders and received the brevet rank of major. Lieutenant Dunkley and Sergeants Duffy and Pike highly distinguished themselves, and contributed in no small degree to the successful issue of this daring exploit. Captain Gualey and Lieut. Dunkley were both killed at the battle of Toulouse.

Before the unfortunate changes in our army in 1881, the colours of both battalions were as follows. Queen's Colour, also known as the Royal or 1st Colour: The Great Union with the crown, and "XI." in the centre. Regimental Colour, sometimes called the 2nd Colour: Green, the colour of the regimental facings, with the Great Union in the upper canton; "XI.," with "North Devonshire," surrounded by the union wreath in the centre, surmounted by the crown, and surrounded by the regimental honours. Both colours three feet deep on the colour-pole or pike, and three feet nine inches flying, with a border of gold fringe two inches deep; the pole surmounted by a lion and crown.

The present colours, if indeed the old ones have been laid aside, differ somewhat from their predecessors. All four battalions carry colours, bearing the name of the regiment and the number of the battalion in Roman numerals in the centre; the honours won by the 1st and 2nd battalions, however, are not borne by the 3rd and 4th battalions.

The Regimental Colour is white—the new colour of the facings—with the red cross of St. George, and the Great Union in the upper canton. I am uncertain whether the honours, motto, and badge are blazoned on the Queen's as well as the Regimental Colour. In all other respects the colours are the same as they were before 1881.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

✠ ✠ ✠

Additional Remarks on the "Old South Devonshire Regiment."—It seems very doubtful whether the regiment was distinguished by a numeral before 1751: there is no doubt that it had rank as the 57th in 1741, and 46th in 1748, but probably, like all other regiments at that period, it was called after its colonel. Its uniform has ever been scarlet, and the facings yellow, from 1741 till 1881.

It was raised in the north of England.

Three nicknames have at various times been applied to the corps: "Murray's Bucks," from its colonel's name, 1743-64; "Surprisers," from its surprise of General Wayne's American Brigade in September, 1777; "Lacedemonians," from its colonel making it a long speech, under a heavy fire, about the Lacedemonians and their discipline.

On 5th January, 1887, Her Majesty decorated two men of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry with the "Distinguished Service Medal" at Osborne, for gallantry in the Soudan. Privates William Dines and John Hart. "These two soldiers, in company with an officer, rode into the post at Ambigol Wells under a heavy fire, and back again, in order to report that the post was again beset by the enemy."

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

✠ ✠ ✠

Epitaph to a Centenarian in the Yard of the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Tiverton, Devon.—Upon a very hard stone—apparently Hockworthy stone—broken off, and lying flatly embedded in the turf in the churchyard above referred to, is the following epitaph:—

"Here lyeth the body of Barbara, the wife of Humfrey Bidgood and daughter of John Munday of Stodley who departed this life the 12 of August 1670.

"Also here lyeth the body of John Bidgood of Bolham Yeoman who died October the 18th 1733 aged 83. Likewise the Body of Joan his Wife who died August ye 1st 1749 Aged 100 years and upwards."

Both the families referred to in this inscription were formerly engaged in cloth-making at Taunton and at

Digitized by Google

Tiverton, but whether Stodley was meant for Stoodleigh near Tiverton or Stodley in Wiltshire is open to question. If the former, John Munday, the father of Barbara Bidgood, may probably have been the son of John Munday, of Membury, co. Devon, whose will (nuncupative), dated the last day of July, 1608, was proved at Exeter on the 1st of August, 1608, wherein he refers to John and Walter, his sons, and Johane and Christian, his daughters. Walter Mundy, of Membury, his son, by his will, dated 2nd May, 1641 (proved in the Principal Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 14th July, 1641), refers likewise to "Walter my sonne." The names of John Munday, Thomas Pell (query: was he an ancestor of the late Mr. Serjeant Pell, of the Western Circuit, who was born at Tiverton ?), and Henry Whitrow appear as appraisers to the inventory of the will of Thomas Munday of Kentisbeare, co. Devon, dated 20th of May, 1626 (proved at Exeter the same year).

John Mundy (written Moundy in the index to and in the margin of the will; possibly a son of John Mundy, merchant, of Wilton, co. Wilts, to whom letters patent were granted in 1416), of Stratford, under the Castle of Old Sarum, "Gentilman," by his will, dated 5th March, 1483 (proved at Knell, 19th of May, 1483, Logge 14), mentions Johanna, his wife, "Willmo Mundy my son" [*filio meo*], "Walter my second son" (*sedo filio meo*), "Thome my son" (*filio meo*), "Johne, Alice, and Margarete, my daughters" (*filiabs meis*), "Brigitte my daughter" (*filie mee*); mentions "Thome Mundy de Colyngborne" and "Willmo Mundy de Combe Bisset"; refers to a debt of £20 due from himself to "Johanne Seymor Armiger"; and appoints William Mundy and Walter Mundy, his sons, with John Hampton, of Sarum aforesaid, gentleman, executors. Hampton may possibly be a mis-spelling of the surname of Hampden. To a parchment deed (seal lost) dated the 21st of May, 27th Henry VI., the following are parties: "John Hampden Mayor of Wycombe, etc., Water [Walter] Mondy and William Barre com. burgesses of the same vill of the one part and John Blackpolle of the other." John Hampden here mentioned was perhaps a collateral ancestor of the great patriot, John Hampden, who was the twentieth lord of Hampden, in the same county of Buckingham. In a copy in Latin of a deed executed in the same reign, being a grant of lands and tenements in the parish of Wycombe, from Richard Sandwelle, of Wycombe, to John Bryan, citizen of London, the name of John Mundy appears as one of the witnesses. The baptismal name of Walter is still kept alive by one branch of the family, although the form of writing the surname has often been altered. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England* (I., page 227), in his account of Sir Peter Edgcumbe, Knt., informs us that "such *chequering* of *Christian names* serve *Heraulds* instead of *stairs*, whereby they ascend with assurance into the Pedigrees."

The surname of Munday or Mundy, which has been spelt in no less than 27 different forms, is derived apparently from three sources, *viz.*: (1) From Mondaye, an ancient abbey situated upon a hill near Bayeux, a place so named from two etymons, *viz.*, *Mont d'Aï* (*La Langue d'oil*), "the mount of water," and *Mont dée* or *Mondée* (Norman-French), "the mount of God." A Robert de Mundeye is one of the witnesses to a deed executed in the city of London on or about the year 1258. (2) As a nickname given to some foundling because, like Robinson Crusoe's man Friday, it was discovered on that day. The parish register of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard Street, London, furnishes three or four instances of this kind, commencing from the year 1642. (3) A place in Scotland called Mundie, formerly in the barony of Abernethy, has perhaps given its name to a Scotch family called Mundie or Mundy. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Mayor's Beard.—The following anecdote appears in the "Conversations" of Drummond of Hawthornden with Ben Jonson:—

"Sr Geslaine Piercy asked the Maior of Plimmouth, Whether it was his own beard or the Town's beard that he came to welcome my Lord with? for, he thought, it was so long, that he thought every one of the Town had eked some part to it" (*Works of Ben Jonson*, Vol. IX., page 407). T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Oldest Virgin in Devonshire.—It may be worth recording that this aged lady was interred in her last resting place, in the graveyard of the parish church of St. John Baptist at Membury, on Friday, the 11th of April. Her name was Ann Virgin, and she was 100 years of age. Her brother, aged 92, still hale and vigorous, attended the funeral, and so did numerous members of the fourth and fifth generations. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

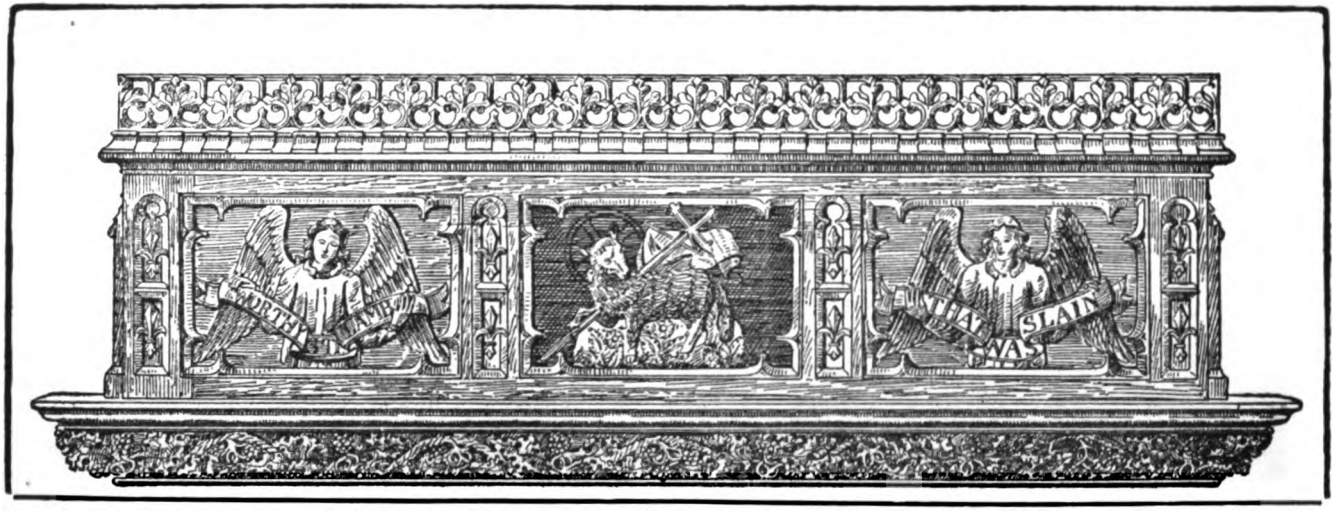
✠ ✠ ✠

Devonshire Kirk-Grims.—A writer on kirk-grims in the February number of *Cornhill* states:—

"Quite recently, the church of Holsworthy, in North Devon, has been restored and in part rebuilt. When the old south wall of the church was being pulled down, a cavity was discovered in the very centre of the wall in which were human remains which crumbled to dust on exposure. There was no sign of its having been fashioned as a tomb, nor any external mark on the walls to indicate that a body was laid there. In fact, the body had distinctly been laid in the wall, embedded in the stones and mortar, and the wall built about and over it. Probably it was the body of some malefactor, who was hanged, and then deliberately enclosed in the wall, to secure its stability for one thing, and likewise that its ghost might haunt the church and churchyard, as a spiritual policeman, warning off robbers and witches—to be, in a word, the Holsworthy church-grim. It must be

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



REREDOS AT WEMBURY CHURCH.

Digitized by Google

remembered that in pre-Reformation times many valuables were kept in the church, a great deal of altar plate, and the money collections in boxes at shrines. In such churches as St. Albans, and Stone, in Kent, there remain to this day traces of the watch-lofts, where a guardian was always watching against sacrilege, and against the plunder of the pilgrims' offerings. But a ghostly watcher was more economical than one who ate and drank, and he needed no relief; consequently most churches were thus furnished. We still make much ado about laying foundation stones, and bury beneath them bottles containing coins. This ceremony is the lingering on in a feeble, eviscerated form of the old sacrifice. Money is now substituted for a living animal, and the living animal was a substitute for a human victim." J. P. B.

Nottingham.

✠ ✠ ✠

Abbreviated and Dialectal Place-Names of Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire.—Professor Skeat, writing to *Notes & Queries* (6th Series, II., 50) says: "In attempting a collection of place-names I hope it will be borne in mind that what we want is the list of them, with the earliest spelling, where they can be ascertained (to which may be added the local pronunciation, when differing from that suggested by the ordinary mode of spelling, which often proves the correct one of the original name). . . The Place Names of England are of great interest and value." The English Dialect Society has almost overlooked the subject of Dialectal Place-Nomenclature. Well knowing that this was the case, and that the local cognomens (like the daily language still sometimes spoken in our various counties) are fast disappearing, and that if those remaining are not soon collected they will be irretrievably lost, Mr. R. C. Hope set to work to supply this desideratum of our literature. The result was the publication of *A Glossary of Dialectal Place-Nomenclature*, of which the second edition was published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., in 1883. As this work is not available to such readers of the *Western Antiquary* as are interested in the subject treated in that work, I have transcribed therefrom, for their benefit, all the place-names of the three counties covered by the *Western Antiquary*.

First I give the dialectal place-nomenclature of Devonshire: Alscot (Alverdiscot), Autun Jiffud (Aveton Gifford), Barnstupple and Barum (Barnstaple), Bovey and Buvvy (Bovey Tracey), Biddestun (Brideston), Kirton (Crediton), Darty mor (Dartmoor), Darty muth (Dartmouth), Ditsum (Dittisham), Ilfracoom (Ilfracombe), Ockington (Okehampton), O'sn (Oreston), Tinmuth (Teignmouth), Torkay and Torkee (Torquay), Wakington (Walkampton), Wilscoom and Wivelscum (Wiveliscombe), Oolsery (Woolfardisworthy), and Yamton (Yealmpton).

The place-names of Cornwall recorded by Mr. R. C. Hope are these: Carn (Cairn), Carn Kenidjeck (Cairn Kenidzlick), Lennine Guvit (Lanyon Guvit), Lansn and Lancestun (Launceston), Lidgen and Ludjan (Ludgvan), Madron (Maddern), Mowsell (Mousehole), Puffill (Poughill), Saint Ausl (St. Austell), Stevengelly (St. Gelly), Saint Eves (St. Ives), San Just (St. Just), Saint Keen (St. Keyne), Saint Nouts and Sneets (St. Neots), Sancred and Sancris (Sancreed), Tintadgel (Tintagel), Treeve (Trereif), Treen (Treryn), and Troave (Treewoofe).

Here follow the place-nomenclature of Somerset:—Bustun (Brislington), Classy (Calveshay), Cramptun (Carehampton), Froome (Frome), Go-thurst (Goathurst), Honeycut (Holincoat), Lie-on-Mendip (Leigh-on-Mendip), Posset (Portishead), Rison (Rushton), Stole (Stawell), Sergursey and Stoke Goursey (Stoke Courcy), Taant'n and Tantun (Taunton), and Wend'in (Wembdon).

It is desirable that readers of the *Western Antiquary* should contribute such place-names in the three counties as are not placed on record in Mr. Hope's list, and to make such corrections as they are able.

Nottingham. J. POTTER BRISCOE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Dartmoor Anecdote.—In the chapter on the Demons of Darkness, Mr. M. D. Conway, in his *Demonology and Devil-Lore* (second edition, 1810, I., 248, relates the following:—

"A story is told of a man wandering on a dark night over Dartmoor, whose feet slipped over the edge of a pit. He caught the branch of a tree suspended over the terrible chasm, but unable to regain the ground, shrieked for help. None came, though he cried out till his voice was gone; and there he remained dangling in agony until the grey light revealed that his feet were only a few inches from the solid ground."

Is it known from what authority this anecdote is taken? A similar idea was utilised in the tale that appeared some years ago (I think in *Once a Week*) of a revenue officer, who being captured by some smugglers, was pushed over, what to him was the edge of a cliff, and to which he held for some time, but becoming powerless, he fell, and to his surprise found that the solid earth was a few inches only from his feet. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Saxon Inscription.—The following description of a Saxon inscription, recording the death of a priest who was probably related to Livingus, twelfth bishop of Devon, may be of interest to your readers. It was copied from a MS. written, *circa* 1770, by Dr. Miller, Dean of Exeter.

"The parish church of Sunninghill Berkshire is a specimen, both in its form and size of the earlier parochial churches which were built in this kingdom, consisting only of a Nave and small Chancel, divided by a small belfry tower. On the impost moulding of one of the arches of this tower is carved the following inscription.

"'Undecimo Kalendarium Martii obiit Livingus Presbiter.'

"The name of the priest the style of the inscription, the form and the abbreviation of the letters, the place

Digitized by Google

where it is cut seem to indicate great antiquity. It is well known to those who are conversant with our ancient records that Livingus occurs frequently in them as a Saxon proper name. The last bishop o Devonshire, before the removal of the episcopal see from Crediton to Exeter, was called by this name. He held the See of Worcester at the same time and died in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

"These Saxon names growing into disuse after the Conquest and succeeded by those of the Normans makes it probable that this priest lived not long after that period. The style and situation of the inscription show it to have been rather commemorative than sepulchral. It is not impossible that the body of Livingus may have been interred under the belfry, at that time perhaps the entrance to the church, which might originally have consisted of the chancel and tower only, parochial churches being at that early period very small, and the dead being more generally buried in the porch or before the entrance than within the church. This inscription however which points out the day of Livingus' death without taking notice of the year, seems rather intended as a memorial to his successors and parishioners, of the day on which his death was to be celebrated, or a mass to be said for his soul, either on account of his sanctity, or for some legacy benefaction or sum of money given for that purpose, It is indeed precisely the style in which all entries are made in the Roman calendars for the celebration of the deaths of their saints, founders and benefactors.

"The simplicity and conciseness of the inscription is another proof of its antiquity and so is the use of the Roman numerals and the form of the letters which are Roman capitals except the M. in 'Martii' and the P in 'Presbiter' which are Saxon letters. I must observe likewise that the inscription is perfect and fills almost two sides of the impost moulding. It appears also to have been cut subsequent to the building of the distance between the words being unequal on account of some imperfections in the stone which render it unfit for the inscription."

Perhaps some of your readers can give a short biographical sketch of Dean Miller, and some information regarding Bishop Livingus and his family. The latter is mentioned in the *Western Antiquary*, III., page 114, as having died on "X Kalend Aprilis," and Jenkins, in his *History of Exeter*, page 248, gives the year 1044.

V. L. OLIVER.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

182.—**Challacombe and Parracombe.**—I should be glad if any of your readers could give the meaning of the above names. I believe Westcote says that the former is Chilly, or Cold combe, but can this be correct? Of the latter he says, "it is indeed the Per combe," but the meaning of this expression I do not understand. J. F. C.

183.—**John Harris, M.P.**—A member of this name sat in Parliament for West Looe, 1614, Launceston, 1620-1, Beeralston, 1640, Launceston, 1641-48; also for Liskeard, 1627-8, 1640, 1640-53 (till disabled as a Royalist), 1661, till decease. The member for West Looe, Launceston, and Beeralston, I take to have been John Harris of St. Michael's on the Mount, son of Arthur Harris of Hayne, Devon, and father of Sir Arthur Harris, who was created a baronet in 1673 and died *s.p.* The member for Liskeard I assume to have been John Harris, of Radford, Devon, second son of John Harris, of Lanrest, and heir of his brother Christopher. He succeeded to Radford upon the decease of his grand-uncle Christopher in 1625, and died in 1677. I shall be glad if readers of the *Western Antiquary* can confirm, or otherwise, the identity.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

184.—**Mound at Karnbre Hill.**—"There is a mound thrown up on one side of Karnbrê Hill in a serpentine form, and in the centre of its white there stand two tall stones." Do you or your readers know anything about the mound mentioned in the above extract from Borlase? If there be no exaggeration about it, and it is an earthen mound formed like a serpent, I would like very much to see a drawing of it, if such has ever been published.

I am much interested in the subject of "mounds" in this region, and have had several surveys made of serpentine formed earthworks (rather rude) here, which I would like to compare with those of the old country, if any such exist. ALFRED J. HILL.

St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

185.—**Shakespeare's Company of Players.**—The *Athenæum* of February 12th, 1887, in reviewing Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's book, *The Visits of Shakespeare's Company of Actors to the Provincial Cities and Towns of England, &c.*, says that "in 1605 the King's Players went as far west as Barnstaple, and in the Chamberlains' accounts is the entry, 'Geven to the Kynges players beynge in towne this yere, X.s.' The smallness of the donation may account for the fact that they did not go on to Plymouth, where they would have been sure of a 'west-country welcome.'" Are we to understand from this that the "Kynges players" did not visit Plymouth at all during the period covered by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's researches, *viz.*, from 1594 to 1614, or are we to understand the words in a strictly literal manner—that thay "did not go on to Plymouth" then, that is, when at Barnstaple in 1605?

Perhaps some reader who has access to the Plymouth archives will take up the subject, and tell us all about the various visits to our Old Plymouth of the players from London, for I feel sure that I have seen it stated that such visits did occur from time to time. QUERIES.

Digitized by Google

186.—**Hillersden Family.**—A family of this name was settled at Elstow, in this county, in the 17th century. From a tablet in the church it would seem that they came from Devonshire. I have consulted the *Visitations of Devonshire* published by the Harleian Society, but cannot discover any connection. The first, apparently, who settled at Elstow was Thomas Hillersden, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Lytten, Kt. He was son of Sir Thomas Hillersden, of (?) Ampthill or Elstow, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Harding, of Chalgrave, co. Beds. I have a notion that the grandfather of the first-named was Thomas Hillersden, of ——?, who married Joane Potts at Toddington, co. Beds., 24th July, 1558, but I should like to have this surmise confirmed. Any information as to this family will be acceptable. F. A. BLAYDES.
Bedford.

✠ ✠ ✠

187.—**Guild and Guile.**—Any information in regard to these families in England will be appreciated.
Portland, Maine, U.S.A. CHARLES BURLEIGH.
Secretary Maine Genealogical Society.

✠ ✠ ✠

188.—**Primrose Superstitions in Devonshire.**—A writer in the *Literary World* for March 11th, 1887, in dealing with a Shakesperean phrase, "the primrose way," says in many parts of the country it (the flower) is held in low esteem. "In Devonshire it is considered unlucky to carry a single one into a house when it first cometh into season. In Sussex the same superstition is found, and it is said to be looked upon with dread, because formerly it was the practice to strew primroses on the dead in coffins." As I do not remember to have previously heard of this superstition as relating to Devonshire, I shall be glad if any of your readers can, from experience, verify this statement. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

189.—**Family of Easton.**—Where can I find a reliable account of the origin of the name, and history of the family of Easton in England, or trace their first appearance in Scotland? I shall be glad of any general notes in regard to the name that your readers may be able to supply. WALTER EASTON, jun.
London.

✠ ✠ ✠

190.—**Lindon Family of Plymouth.**—Can any of your readers supply me with a pedigree of this family. I see in some old papers that in 1842 Susan Payne, daughter of Joseph Lindon, Esq., of Plymouth, married William Cotton Laming, eldest son of James Laming, Esq., of Birchington Hall, and shire representative of a family which had been located for three centuries in the parishes of St. John's and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet.
Southsea. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

191.—**West Country M.P.s: Saunder and Brokinge.**—What is known of the above M.P.s. Nicholas Saunders was elected M.P. for Falmouth, October 11th, 1588; for St. Ives, 1592; for Helston, October 4th, 1597. And Nicholas Saunder (without the *s*) was elected M.P. for Lostwithiel, October 18th, 1601. Were they one and the same person, and identical with Sir Nicholas Saunder, of Ewell, co. Surrey? Also, who was Christopher Brokinge, elected M.P. for Totnes, February 23rd, 1603.
Southsea. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

192.—**Cures for Diseases.**—Can any correspondent give me a list of local cures for diseases, and also witchcraft cures and curses? Please state the parishes they are used in. Those of Talland parish are published, but those of any other parish, although similar to Talland, will be welcomed by me. I believe the influence of the British occupation and Saxon occupation may be roughly defined from finding out what parishes use certain cures.
Kilmarth. E. RASHLEIGH.

✠ ✠ ✠

193.—**Damp Houses.**—The cure for a ricketty (*i.e.* damp) house tried by J. Lanyon in 1731 was, says Tonkin, a plaster made of mortar and hair applied to the walls inside the building. This kept damp out for 30 years. Was this the first attempt at a lath and plaster wall.
E. W. R.

✠ ✠ ✠

194.—**Local Dishes.**—Can any correspondent give me a list of dishes used in Cornish villages on the local feast days and local tithe-paying days. Please state on what occasion the dish must be used, *e.g.*:—

	Local Feast.	Tithe-Paying.
Golant ...	Ram pie.	Lamb pie.
Tywardreath	Pilchard pie.	
St. Austell	Canary Duff.	
Lanlivery ...	White pot and Hollick.	
Fowey ...	None (no feast day).	
Polruan ...	"	"

I believe that from a collection of this kind we may discover the age of the feast days and tithe-paying days of certain parishes. E. RASHLEIGH.
Kilmarth.

✠ ✠ ✠

195.—**Spanish Armada.**—In reading *The Art of Needle Work* (Henry Colbourn, publisher, Great Marlborough Street, London, 1842) I find the following, on page 301, referring to the tapestry of the Spanish Armada: "One portion still exists at Plymouth. The relic was ultimately bought by the Bishop of Llandaff (Van Mildert) for £20. By him it was presented to the Corporation of Plymouth, who still possess it." Is this relic still in Plymouth, and, if so, where can it be seen?
Plymouth. G. J. WATSON.

✠ ✠ ✠

196.—**A Governor of Pendennis Castle.**—Arthur Owen, not 21 in 1735, Colonel and Governor of Pendennis Castle; married, 4th May, 1757, Martha, daughter of

Digitized by Google

Major William Shewen, of Swansea, and widow of Alexander Small, surgeon. Colonel Owen died 17th October, 1774, and was buried at Chelsea, leaving one child, Arthur. His widow was living in 1781. Can any correspondent oblige me with particulars of Colonel Owen and of his descendants? TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

Sackville, New Brunswick.

✠ ✠ ✠

197.—**Family of Thornborough.**—John Thornborough (grandson of the Bishop of Worcester), being expelled from the vicarage and school of Lavington, Wilts, and also from the rectory of Hilperton in the same county, at length, after much privation, augmented by an increasing family, "happened to hear of a small place near Froome in Somersetshire, so Inconsiderable that it was not subject to Envy, the Name of the Place I do not remember, where he spent his time until the return of King Charles" (Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

I should very much like to procure a list of baptisms of children of John Thornborough, some of whom, I believe, were born at the nameless place near Frome. The clue is slight, but perhaps some correspondent may have observed the name of Thornborough while searching registers in that neighbourhood, and can oblige me in the matter. John Thornborough was buried at Over Moyne, his own presentation, 30th April, 1702, according to the statute for burying in woollen. TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

Sackville, New Brunswick.

✠ ✠ ✠

198.—**Charm for White Swelling.**—Can any of your readers throw any light on the origin of the following? It is used as a charm in blessing handkerchiefs to be worn round the knees of persons suffering from the white swelling, in a village in Devonshire with which I am acquainted: "As Christ was walking He saw the Virgin Mary sitting on a cold marble stone. He said unto her, What aileth thee? He said unto her, If it is a white ill thing or a red ill thing or a black ill thing or a sticking, cracking, pricking, stabbing bone ill thing, or a sore ill thing, or a swelling ill thing, or a rotten ill thing, or a cold creeping ill thing, or a smarting ill thing, let it fall from thee to the earth, in My Name and the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen. So be it." To be repeated nine times, and each time the Lord's Prayer to be said.

Bridestowe, South Devon. FREDERIC E. W. LANGDON.

✠ ✠ ✠

199.—**St. Martin's Church, Exeter.**—A very curious custom connected with St. Martin's Church, Exeter, is mentioned by Jenkins in his *History*. The church itself, he says, stands in the parish, but the tower, which was probably an addition, stands in the Precinct of the Close. This statement of Jenkins seems to be corroborated by the Ordnance Map. He goes on to state that the parishioners pay a small annual acknowledgment to the Dean and Chapter of four pence, for it standing on their land. I should be much obliged if some reader of the *Western Antiquary* could inform me whether this curious custom is still kept up. St. Martin's Church was dedicated in 1065; it suffered severely within the last twenty years from a so-called restoration, the greater part of which was carried on without the supervision of an architect. The west window is a graceful one of Perpendicular date, inserted by Bishop Lacy, and the font is of Purbeck marble, with a curious holy water stoup at side. The church forms one of the most picturesque bits "in this ancient and loyal city." OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

200.—**Totnes Bells.**—I have no book on campanology to which I can refer, but I have an indistinct recollection of many times seeing in my boyhood an inscription which is cast upon the tenor bell at Totnes. It runs thus:—

> "In seventeen hundred and thirty two
> These bells from Gloster came to you,
> With great joy, and much delight,
> One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight."

Perhaps some of your subscribers will kindly say if my memory is correct. WM. T. BAWDEN.

Mannamead, Plymouth.

Replies.

The Origin of the Name of Saint Ives. (VI., pages 188-9, 223, and 271-2).—I am, still, in the happy position of not knowing who "Porthminster" is, and, therefore, I will ask him not to complain of my "snubbing" him: there ought to be nothing personal in a controversy of this sort. The so-called tradition connecting St. Ivo with St. Ives is absolutely worthless for historical purposes, being based entirely on the blunders of people who were as innocent as babies of all knowledge of the subject with which they undertook to deal. As to the modern form "Ives," the presence of the *v* involves no difficulty, and there is no need whatever to "admit a variant 'Iva,'" because it is there. The place was, at first, called "Porthia," and then came to be called "St. Ies," and "St. Ies" became corrupted or (if it be preferred) softened into St. Ives. That the form "Iva" is "not to be found in Leland or Holinshed" is only what was to be expected; not that it would have made any difference if it *had* been found in their writings: and "the passage cited from Whitaker" goes for nothing, as he gives no manner of authority for his statement; and the form was, no doubt, invented by some ingenious person, after the *v* had slipped in, to account for its being there. As to the *St. Ives Monthly Pictorial Journal* (of 1885), and the "small local almanack for 1883," I shall not, I hope, be deemed discourteous if I venture to say that quotations from such sources prove simply nothing. I am surprised that "Porthminster" should have thought it worth his while to refer to them; but doing so has, at any rate, helped him to

Digitized by Google

shift his ground from a St. Ivo "tradition" to a St. Ivo "rumour." If mere "rumour" of this sort suffices to "confirm his point," he may be satisfied with the result; but he must not expect me to take the same view of the matter!

And, now, for St. Madron. That "three allusions" should occur, in the "*Extent*," to the *Ecclesia Sancti Maderni*, is not surprising, seeing that the said "Ecclesia" (that is, the Rectory) had been appropriated to the Hospitallers: they were, in fact, the Rectors of the Parish, and held the Great Tithes; but so far were they from having a Preceptory in St. Madron, that they had not so much as a house in the whole parish to call their own. The Vicarage was taxed by Bishop Walter de Stapeldon on the 13th of March (3 Idus Marcii), 1309, and that Prelate assigned to the Vicar for the time being, as his portion, the *entire Sanctuary, with the House of Residence thereon*, as well as the whole altilage and the tithe of the fisheries. But the Bishop stipulated that, whenever the Prior of the Hospital and any of his Brethren should have occasion to visit the parish, the Vicar was to allow them to lodge in his said house, but at their own expense. Questions as to the terms of this taxation arose, more than a century later, in Bishop Stafford's time, and he ordered a scrutiny to be made, the result of which was the discovery of Stapeldon's "Ordinacio," an abstract of which will be found in my edition of Stafford's *Register*, page 319. The Hospitallers had *no* Preceptory in the parish. And, is there a place called Trebigh (I mean, so-called antiently) within its limits? I can find no such name in any List or Index to which I have access. And as to its being a name "rather common in Cornwall," I know only of two places which bear it, *viz.*, Trebigh in St. Ive, and an estate called (Trebeath, and also) Trebigh, in Egloskerry. Mr. Blight gives no authority for his statement; and no wonder, for none exists.

I am sorry to have been compelled, in the interests of accuracy, to write what is considered not "palatable." But there was no help for it; and I must repeat what "Porthminster" calls my "emphatic pronouncement," that Trebigh is *not* in St. Madron, that there was no Preceptory of the Hospitallers in that parish, that the Trebigh and the Preceptory and the *gleba Sancti Ivonis* of the "Extent" were all far away at the east end of the county, and that none of them had any sort of connection, direct or indirect, with the Chapel of St. Ia in the Parish of Uny Lelant; and I may add that, if (as is stated) there is a place—I mean an antient estate, not a modern villa or cottage with a fancy name—called Trebigh in the Parish of St. Madron, it did not belong to the Hospitallers. All the above, I must be permitted to say is absolutely, and not "only in a limited sense, correct"; and, therefore, I cannot admit—it would be absurd and hypocritical to affect to do so—that I am "not quite right."

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

✠ ✠ ✠

"Nayling" (VI., page 280).—I will endeavour to be brief in my reply to Canon Brownlow. The Rev. Arthur Brinckman, in his *Keenan's Roman Catholic Controversial Catechism Examined and Refuted*, speaks of the Council of Trent as follows: "In one place they said Extreme Unction was only hinted at by Christ, and in another that it *was instituted by Christ* Himself; and Bellarmine and others, and one of the Councils of Florence, denied that the unction in the apostles' time was sacramental at all. I suppose it developed itself since then."

Canon Brownlow says: "Mr. Strother does not seem to see any difference between 'in danger of death' and '*in extremis*.' I will, as touching on this point, quote another paragraph from Mr. Brinckman's refutation, and in so doing I will italicise two words: "Extreme Unction carries the proof of its falsity in its very name. The Unction in Scripture and in the Ancient Church was given in hopes of the recovery of the patient; in Rome never except when the patient is *in extremes*. It cannot, I believe, be traced back earlier than the eighth century. Pope Innocent in the fifth century is said to have established it, but not the same as that in use now in the Roman Church." And in reference to the Fathers, he says: "They knew not of the thing called Extreme Unction as Rome teaches and practises."

Permit me to add that I am an admirer of all that was *good* in the Middle Ages. I rejoice in the preservation and restoration of everything that has to do with feudal times, provided that it be not corrupt and inconsistent with truth; but with mediæval *error*, or *any other error*, I certainly wish to have no sympathy. I also take this opportunity of stating that I am thoroughly in accord with the late Bishop of Brechin when he says: "The unction of the sick is the lost pleiad of the Anglican firmament. One must at once confess and deplore that a distinctly Scriptural practice has ceased to be commanded in the Church of England. Excuses may be made of 'corrupt following of the Apostles,' in that it was used, *contrary* to the mind of St. James, *when all hope of the restoration of bodily health was gone;* but it cannot be denied that there has been practically lost an apostolic practice, whereby, in case of grievous sickness, the faithful were anointed and prayed over, for the forgiveness of their sins, and to restore them, if God so willed, or to give them spiritual support in their maladies" (Bishop Forbes, Art. XXV.).

In conclusion, I trust that neither Canon Brownlow or I may again run off antiquarian lines so as to get into theological collision. To use the Canon's own words, "it is not a legitimate use to make of your columns."

Shaugh Prior Vicarage. J. B. STROTHER.

P.S.—Will you kindly allow me to add, as a postscript, an extract from the *Church Handy Dictionary* (Skeffington and Son, 165, Piccadilly, 1884)?:—

"Extreme Unction. It is considered as conveying God's pardon and support in the last hour. It is administered *when all hope of recovery is gone, and generally no food is permitted to be taken after it.*" J. B. S.

Digitized by Google

The River Walkham (VI., page 131, query 89).—As a recent subscriber to the *Western Antiquary*, I have been going through the numbers for the current year. On page 131 I find this query: "The River Walkham.—What is the veritable original name of this stream?" by "Devs., jun." In the following number, page 164, "W.F.C.," in reply, points out that Risdon, in his *Survey*, calls it the Store, and mentions a place in Sampford Spiney named Stour Town. Now, although the Walkham was known as the Store in Risdon's day, it does not at all follow that this was the "original" name, nor, indeed, does W.F.C. insinuate that this was the case. Is it not probable that the present name approaches very near the original, and that Store only usurped its place for a comparatively short time? Their Saxon conquerors gave the wild Celts the title of *Wealhas*, Welshmen, or strangers, and there is more than one trace of this name to be found upon Dartmoor, *e.g.*, *Walla*brook and probably High *Willhayse*, declared by the last Ordnance Survey to be the loftiest point on the moor. It seems to me that the original name may well have been *Wealhas cwm* (the Welshmen's valley), and the transition from this to Walkham is not very great.

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Treasurers of Exeter Cathedral (VI., page 244, query 143).—Surely "G.T." is in error in saying there is no treasure, in the mediæval sense of the term, in Exeter Cathedral to be looked after. In cathedrals of the old foundation the treasurer formed one of the four principal persons called Quatuor-Personæ, *vis.*, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer. The office of the treasurer was to preserve the ornaments and treasures of the church, such as altar vessels, candlesticks, crosses, vestments, etc., and to distribute lights for the altar and choir. The treasurer takes precedence of any canon, whether residentiary or non-residentiary. J. F. C.

I AM sorry "G.T." should have misread my query (page 244). I merely asked for the various dignitaries who filled that office from the time when the bishop ceased to be treasurer up to the appointment of Treasurer Hawker in 1871. Had my query been read attentively there would have been no need to ask whether the treasurership was honorary or not. It is greatly to be regretted that this office has become honorary, an energetic treasurer being sadly needed, as that dignitary had charge of the church furniture, plate, bells, etc. I had no intention of trespassing on the valuable space of this magazine, but G.T.'s remarks call on me to add this. The order of precedence observed by the Cathedral body shows plainly the importance of the four dignities which have now become honorary: Dean, *Precentor*, *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, Archdeacons of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, *Sub-dean*, Canons, Prebendaries, Priest Vicars, Lay Vicars, etc. The first four are called "Interval Dignitaries"; they have more elaborate stalls than the rest, with taller canopies containing the figure of a bishop. Moreover, they alone have an official coat of arms, that of the treasurer being, "gules, a saltier engrailed between four leopards' heads or."

Exeter. J. N.

✠ ✠ ✠

Napoleon at Plymouth (VI., pages 159, 198, 224, 275).—In the year 1815, when I was about eleven years of age, just after the battle of Waterloo, I remember seeing Bonaparte in Plymouth Sound. He had thrown himself on board the *Bellerophon* (when making his escape from Waterloo), then commanded by Capt. Fredk. L. Maitland, who brought him into Plymouth, anchoring inside the breakwater. The greatest excitement was felt by all classes—all were most anxious to see one on whom the eyes of all Europe had been fixed, and who had played such a distinguished part, not in France only, but in almost every kingdom in Europe. A friend of my father being acquainted with Capt. Dacres, commanding the *Menelaus*, which was anchored in the Sound, he most kindly placed his fine barge at the disposal of a large party, that they might be rowed to the *Bellerophon*, where Bonaparte occasionally showed himself on the deck. Amongst the party on the barge was Charles Eastlake, who afterwards became Sir Charles Eastlake and President of the Royal Academy. John and I being the eldest of my father and mother's children, were privileged to accompany them; and the barge being close alongside of the ship, we had a most excellent sight of Bonaparte, as he stood at the gangway just above our heads. Mr. Eastlake made the sketch at that time from which he made his large picture.

Bonaparte looked very sullen and dispirited. He was evidently aware that an artist was engaged in taking his likeness, and kindly remained standing without altering his position. There were a countless multitude of boats of all sizes surrounding the ship, everyone being most anxious to obtain a sight of the man whose ambition (so successful at first) had raised him to a pinnacle from whence the fall was so complete that his only shelter was a ship belonging to a hostile nation. The emperor was a few weeks later transferred from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, commanded by Sir George Cockburn, who sailed for St. Helena on the 8th August, 1815.

33, Gordon Square, W.C. ELLEN MARY STILWELL.

SOME particulars of the great Napoleon being brought into Plymouth Sound may be interesting, and as I had them from my an eye-witness, my late father, Commander Robert Lethbridge, of the Royal Navy, they are thoroughly reliable. Commander (then Lieutenant) Lethbridge was dining with Admiral King, who was either First or Second Admiral at Plymouth, when intelligence was brought to the Admiral that the *Bellerophon*, with Napoleon on board, had arrived in Plymouth Sound. Admiral King remarked that doubtless on the morrow many would go out round the ship to see him, and turning to my father, said: "I shall be happy to place one of my boats at your disposal, Mr. Lethbridge"; an offer which my father gladly accepted, and the next day he took a party of friends out in the

Digitized by Google

Admiral's boat. Amongst them was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Eastlake; and my father, seeing Mr. Eastlake take out his sketch-book and pencil, carefully brought the boat into a good position of observation of Napoleon, who was standing on the gangway. My father always said that he "believed Napoleon, with his quick eye, saw that someone was taking a sketch, for he stood as immovable as a rock"; and in ten minutes Eastlake had completed the sketch from which he afterwards worked up his great picture of "Napoleon standing at the Gangway of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*," and which sold for 1000 guineas.

HARRIET EMILY LETHBRIDGE.

✠ ✠ ✠

MS. Description of Devon by Rev. John Swete (VI., page 269).—In connection with the subject so ably and appropriately dealt with last month by my friend Dr. Brushfield, it may be well to place on record in the *W. A.* that the portions of the work relating to the neighbourhood of Torquay were, by permission of the author's family, published in the *Torquay Directory* in several weekly instalments, commencing on the 1st of February, 1871. Being so fortunate as to possess copies of these, I can amply confirm Dr. Brushfield's estimate of their value and importance. Mr. Swete took up his temporary residence at Torquay in 1793, and availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded of describing the locality with special minuteness of detail. Those who only know it under its present attractive, but highly artificial, aspect will hardly realize the description without the assistance of the coloured drawings which accompany the MS. An enterprising builder was just then venturing on the erection of a few houses for the accommodation of the families of some naval officers, who had discovered the charms of the spot whilst their ships lay in Torbay. But what adds materially to the interest of Mr. Swete's account is that it includes a description of a visit paid sixteen years before 1793, when Torquay was a small cluster of fishermen's cottages, nestling under copse-clothed rocks, and whose simple tenants never dreamt of the "fashionable arrivals" that were to transform the scene.

ROBERT DYMOND.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Cornish Cross in Canada (VI., page 268, query 166).—Mr. Boase will forgive me for pointing out that he is not quite correct in remarking that the old Cornish cross and font that the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler—who is a Cornishman, and a native of Falmouth—procured in Cornwall, are now at his church at Dundas, in Ontario. They are really both in the church of West Fambro', near Hamilton, which, however, until some eight years or so ago, was part of Dundas parish, but has since then been a parish of itself. When on a visit to Canada a few summers ago, I learned the following interesting particulars from Mr. Osler relative to these venerable emigrants to the New World. The font is supposed to have belonged to an ancient British church—Mr. Osler supposes of the early part of the fifth century—situated some seven miles from Truro, but of which nothing now remains save a stone or two. The font bowl, together with a Tau Cross, from this desecrated edifice, had long been in the possession of a friend of Mr. Osler, who, on the reverend gentleman's visit home, presented them to him, and they were in due course conveyed to Canada. Mr. Osler then had this bowl fastened to the (fragmentary) monolith of the Tau Cross—the latter measures about two feet high—and the foot of the cross morticed into a base of Canadian stone. Thus, the present Canadian and the ancient English Church are, as it were, pleasantly connected. Both bowl and cross are of grey Cornish granite. The basin scooped out within the bowl is not cut on the sweep, but is chiselled perfectly square down. The bowl measures only some fourteen inches in diameter. The cross, so far as it goes in its fragmentary state, is a most perfect specimen of a Tau Cross.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Bull Hill (VI., page 269, query 176).—During a thirty years' residence at Bull Hill, I very frequently heard discussions as to the origin of the name. Some of the old people suggested that it had some connection with bull-baiting, a pastime very much indulged in a century ago; but the following explanation appears to be the most probable. In early Catholic times the Pope's Bull (a letter or edict of the Pope, addressed to the Church over which he presided) was publicly read either in the market-place, or some open space convenient for the purpose. The situation of Bull Hill favours this view: it is at the top of High Street, which was the principal street of the town, and possibly before the present Old Guildhall was erected, part of the site may have been used as a market-place, and as a suitable spot for the promulgation of all important and authoritative documents.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Plymouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

Holcombe Burnell (VI., page 269, query 181).—There seems to be much difficulty in answering your correspondent's question. But the following extract from Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (II., page 48) may interest him: "Within the Sanctuary, on the north side, is a monument, of some pretensions to taste, on which are two female figures, with ruffs, kneeling. (Q. if Sir Thomas Dennis' relict, Elizabeth Dunne, and their daughter Mary?) Unfortunately, the shields have been obliterated; but I imagine this is '*the fair monument*,' to which Prince alludes in his Article of *Sir Thomas Denys*, as being erected to the memory of that celebrated character. With provoking coolness this Biographer has thought fit to add '*with, or without, an Epitaph I am not informed, nor have I leisure now to enquire*.' In barbarous keeping, a portion of an inscription, evidently taken from another part of the Church, has been placed on this monument, viz. 'Orate pro anima Dompni Roberti Hanke, *Monestarii* de Tavistoke.'"

F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory,

Digitized by Google

YOUR correspondent will find some account of this church in Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, II., page 47. The doctor believes the monument to be that of Sir Thomas Dennis' widow (Elizabeth Dunne) and their daughter Mary. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

THE following, copied from W. H. H. Rogers's *Antient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, page 250, will interest "J.N.," if he has not seen it already: "At Holcombe Burnell, on the north side of the altar, is a canopied tomb, ogee arch with carved spandrils over, flanked by buttresses. At the back of the arch is sculptured the Resurrection. Below are panels and shields, but no device on them. Among the bosses on the carved string course is a *rose* and *anchor*. It is of late date, and may be ascribed to the middle of the sixteenth century; erected probably to the Dennis family, three of whom were, *ad interim*, patrons of the benefice about that time. Sir Thomas Dennis (whose biography is given by Prince), Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., Chancellor to his Queen, Anne of Cleves, and many times Sheriff of Devon, was probably buried here 18 February 1560-1; his son Sir Robert Dennis (who with his son Thomas were co-founders of the Heavitree almshouses) dying at Bicton was buried here 15 Sept. 1592. The arms of Dennis—*three battle axes*, impaling, *a unicorn rampant*, is on a bench in Budleigh Church." E. A. FRY.

King's Norton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Epitaph in the Churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter (VI., page 269, query 179).—I do not know of the epitaph your correspondent refers to as being in the churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter, but I copied the same one in St. Buryan churchyard, Cornwall. It only differs in the spelling of "day," which here is spelt "daye," and the fourth line runs thus:—

"The oldest only sups and goes to bed."

The stone is erected "In memory of Captn William Nath. Sampson Doble, son of William and Jane Doble of this parish. He was drowned near S. Ives Nov. 20. 1807, aged 26. Also of Jane his daughter who departed this life Nov 30. 1807 in the first year of her age.

London. ARTHUR LANGDON.

✠ ✠ ✠

Church of St. Thomas, Exeter (VI., page 269, query 181).—For some account of this church see Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, I., page 53. The tower is doubtless the same as that on which Robert Welshe was executed. It was not destroyed by the fire of 30th Jan., 1645, but its elevation was raised on the rebuilding of the destroyed portion of the church in 1656.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Capt. J. Avery the Pirate (VI., pages 161, 249, query 108).—There is an extended memoir of Captain John Avery the pirate in *The History of the Lives and Actions of the most famous Highwaymen, &c., to which is added, a Genuine Account of the Voyages and Plunders of the Most Noted Pirates*. By Captain Charles Johnson. (Edinburgh, 1813.) It occupies ten pages (170-180). This account differs entirely from the two versions given by your correspondents at pages 161 and 249, and states that after Avery had joined two other ships in a piratical excursion, he induced the captain of the latter to place the valuable booty they had obtained on board his own ship, and soon afterwards gave them the slip, and sailed for America. With his large share of the plunder (gold and jewels) he journeyed to Ireland, and crossed to England, having appointed to meet some Bristol merchants at Bideford, and to whom he sold his valuables. He got a small sum advanced to him at first, but soon afterwards, when he required more, they set him at defiance, and "silenced him, by threatening to disclose his character." After this he went to Ireland, but becoming reduced in circumstances, he worked his passage to Plymouth, and travelled on foot to Bideford, with the intention of casting himself "upon the mercy of these honest Bristol merchants," to render him some assistance; before, however, he had an opportunity of carrying out this purpose, he fell sick and died there, literally a beggar, "not being worth so much as could buy him a coffin." The crews of the other two ships settled in Madagascar, and twenty-five years afterwards they were seen there by "Captain Woods Rodgers, when he went to Madagascar in the *Delicia*, a ship of forty guns, with the design of purchasing slaves." Such is the summary of Captain Johnson's memoir. It contains no dates; and unless other evidence be forthcoming it is difficult to say how much or how little of it can be relied upon as a statement of facts. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Castle Cary (VI., page 269, query 177).—In reply to T. W. Carey (see *Notes & Queries*, February 12th, 1887), the ancient name was "Caer," and it was considered to have been a fortified place in the time of the Saxons. It derived its first name from being the site of a castle, held for three centuries by the Perceval Lovell families. This is now totally destroyed, so that its exact site is hardly known; there is yet a camp of about two acres in extent. It takes its second name (Cary) from its position on the River Cary, which rises in this parish. The town (about 2000) is divided into North Cary and South Cary, and is in the deanery of Cary. The River Cary also gives names to Babcary, Cary-Fitzpaine, and Lytes Cary. An account of the latter place (and a full description of the Cary family, I believe) will be found in the published proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. There are families of the name of Carey or Cary in this neighbourhood. EDWARD JEBOULT.

Author of *West Somerset*, *Taunton*, etc.

Mediæval Hall, Taunton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Digitized by Google

Reviews.

An English-Cornish Dictionary. Compiled from the best sources by FRED. W. P. JAGO, M.B. Lond. Plymouth: W. H. Luke, 1887.

WE are sorry that Mr. Jago, in the Introduction to his work, should have again thought it necessary to re-affirm that Dolly Pentreath was at the time of her decease 102. The point is extremely doubtful, if not improbable, that an old fish-wife who had led a very hard life should have lived to such an age, and it is to be borne in mind that no one has, up to the present time, found any entry of her baptism. It would also be more satisfactory to have some further account as to the authenticity of the so-called portrait, which, so far as we have been able to discover, was first printed in a small work published by Mr. Byers, of Devonport, in 1834. Polwhele states his belief that a portrait engraved by R. Scadden was to be found in the *Universal Magazine*, and Cyrus Redding says that a drawing of the old woman was made by an inhabitant of Penzance who died about the close of the last century, but these statements have not yet been verified. Mr. Jago expresses surprise why the epitaph in the Cornish language was not placed on Dolly Pentreath's tombstone. The explanation is simply this, that the epitaph was not written until long after the old Cornish-woman's death. It appears that some Londoners who had come into the county on mining business were talking to Mr. Thompson, an engineer at Truro, about the Cornish language and Dolly Pentreath, when one of them enquired what inscription was on her tombstone. Mr. Thompson promptly replied that the inscription was in the old language, and that he would be pleased to furnish a copy of it. Having some knowledge of the Cornish, he that evening wrote and the next day gave to the strangers the well-known lines commencing "*Coth Doll Pentreath cans ha deau.*" It is also a pity that allusions to the Druids should again be reproduced in a modern work, as there is not the remotest tittle of evidence that there ever were Druids in Cornwall, and if there were no Druids in Cornwall how could they have any connection with the Cornish language? Mr. Jago's idea as to what is evidence is somewhat curious: he continually quotes Samuel Drew as saying this and that about the Cornish, but Drew only died in 1833, and as he never gave any authority for his statements they are not worth very much. In page 331 of Mr. Jago's *Glossary*, published in 1882, he says that Drew's *History of Cornwall* was compiled by Hitchins, who lived at St. Ives, and was therefore a near neighbour of Dolly Pentreath at Mousehole. Mr. Hitchins, however, never wrote any part of the *History*, although his name is attached to the work, so this supposed knowledge of Mousehole and its inhabitants entirely disappears. Neither is Lake's *Parochial History of Cornwall* a book we should expect to see quoted in reference to a rebellion which took place in the reign of Edward VI. We also notice that the printed "Contents" of Mr. Jago's work do not agree with the collation, that the first three leaves and the last two leaves are not included in the pagination, as they ought to have been, and that the Introduction is disfigured by a prominent misprint in the tenth line. It may probably be of interest to Mr. Jago to learn that the Rev. Robert Williams's own copy of the *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum*, with his own MS. additions, is now in the hands of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, bookseller, London.

Having so far to a certain extent found fault, we must now hasten to say that the English-Cornish Dictionary proper is a most valuable work. It has, for the first time, brought together in one alphabet all the Cornish words, and a person is now able with little trouble to look up any word or phrase and see what its equivalent was in the old language. The labour of collecting and arranging these words must have been very great, and they bear witness to the great industry, perseverance, and knowledge of the compiler. When we consider the numerous mistakes and misprints which are continually found in the vocabularies given by Borlase and Polwhele, and how little assistance the student can derive from their perusal, we feel most thankful for the appearance of the present work. Such a work as Mr. Jago's must, however, be tested by time before a decided opinion can be formed of its merits. If, after its use for a certain period by students, it is found to be trustworthy, to be free from serious misprints, to contain all the emendations of Max Müller, Norris, and Stokes, and to represent the various readings as found in the Dramas, then will it become a handbook for scholars, and Mr. Jago's name will be classed amongst the compilers of standard dictionaries. G. C. B.

History of Berkshire (Popular County Histories). By Lieut.-Col. COOPER KING, F.G.S. London: Elliot Stock, 1887.

We always welcome these useful volumes, for they are all interesting and contain a mass of valuable information. As we have before observed, when dealing with others of the series, it is impossible to give a complete and exhaustive history of an English county in a work which only extends to some three hundred pages; and if this is true of other counties, it is most particularly so of the "Royal County." For inasmuch as Windsor Castle stands in Berkshire, it may be reasonably conjectured that the history of Windsor alone would occupy more space than is here assigned to the whole shire. But as readers and students cannot hope to possess the fuller and more costly county histories, and as there is a decided demand for books of a popular character, which shall give sufficient historical details to satisfy the ordinary reader, so we are thankful for such volumes as the one before us, which is as full and complete as the restrictions upon space permit it to be. The author modestly says that his work professes to be no more than a compilation, and that so much has been already written about Berkshire that his chief difficulty has been to select what seemed the most salient periods and most generally interesting episodes in its history. This he has admirably done,

Digitized by Google

and no man could have approached his task with greater earnestness than Col. Cooper King. He takes his readers on step by step and stage by stage, first dealing with the geological condition and archaic history of the county; next, he treats of its prehistoric story, the Celts and Belgæ; then we are presented with pictures of its early history in the Roman Invasion, the Saxon Conquest, and its military history. A description of its fortresses is given in detail; the wars that took place within its borders; its monastic and ecclesiastical life; its civil life, with its towns and villages, their origin and upgrowth; and, lastly, its modern life. Of course, a large portion of the book is taken up with the history and description of Windsor Castle and the various romantic episodes connected therewith. Appended is an abridged list of books, etc., relating to Berkshire, and a full index to the volume is added. It will thus be seen that the author has done his best to present a comprehensive, but at the same time a condensed, history of a most interesting county, and it is abundantly evident that the writer has had many advantages in his work of compilation, by the opportunities which have been placed in his way for obtaining information of a special character. In this district, for a long period, the life of England, regal, ecclesiastical, and military, centred, and every page of the volume bears testimony to the wisdom of the selection of such a well-known authority as Col. Cooper King for the work. Mr. Stock has placed the public under another obligation by issuing, in such a cheap and popular form, so valuable a work upon England's "Royal County."

The Dedication of Books to Patron and Friend. A Chapter in Literary History. By HENRY B. WHRATLEY, F.S.A. London: Stock, 1887.

Another of those delightful little volumes forming the series known as "The Book-Lover's Library," which we cannot too heartily commend. Beginning with Chaucer, we are brought down, step by step, through many generations of English Literature, to Tennyson, who dedicated his *Idylls of the King* to the memory of the Prince Consort, in some of the most charming lines ever penned by the Poet-Laureate. Hundreds of dedications are given, mostly, of course, eulogistic, and all of great interest. It was a happy idea of Mr. Wheatley thus to enshrine in his useful series of entertaining volumes so many literary gems which had escaped the attention of other collectors. We wish that space would permit of a more extended notice of the book.

Bristol (Historic Towns). By WILLIAM HUNT. London: Longmans, 1887. 3/6.

There are few more notable towns in England than Bristol; few which have a longer or more continuously eventful history, and few which have had so many able historians. Mr. Hunt has, in the volume before us, proved that there was still room for another historical treatise, and has also proved his fitness for the work of the historian. Of course, in a work of less than 250 pages it is impossible to give in detail everything that has been put upon record of the history of this ancient city, but the writer of this book has the happy faculty of compressing in a small compass what other writers have expanded into several formidable volumes. Bristol, like Plymouth, played a prominent part in the colonization of the New World, and Mr. Hunt has devoted a lengthy chapter to the narrative of those days.

Some Historical Notices of the O'Meaghers of I'Kerrin. Edited by J. CASIMIR O'MEAGHER. London: Stock, 1887. 5/-

This is an interesting account of one of the most important clans that have figured in early Irish history and exerted a prominent influence in the annals of that country. Members of this family have been noted from the times of the Danes downward. The writer follows their fortunes down to the disastrous wars of 1641 and 1689, and then gives some details of their services in the armies of France, Spain, Poland, and Prussia. It is not merely a family history, as it contains much general information. It is admirably printed, which goes without saying, seeing that it emanates from the publishing office of Mr. Elliot Stock.

Imperial White Books. Vol. I., Part I., 1886. London: Cassell and Co.

Under the above heading, these world-famed publishers are issuing a series of very handy volumes, of which this is the first instalment. It is entirely devoted to a record of all the works published by the Government in its various departments, and includes Acts of Parliament (public and general) passed during the year 1886; reports and papers of the Lords and Commons; a general index of all Government publications; a summary of important Parliamentary and extra-Parliamentary speeches, and many other matters of supreme importance. Such a work must necessarily find its way into every library of reference, and will also be found exceedingly useful to all those engaged in any sort of public work.

A Trip to Canada and the Far North-West. By CHARLES ELLIOTT, F.S.I. Plymouth: Brendon, 1887.

This is a most entertaining little volume, and highly useful, both to the casual traveller, who wants to see the Dominion of Canada in an intelligent manner, as well as to others who may go there with the intention of settling down to farming. Mr. Elliott is a thoroughly practical man, who as steward to Mr. Mildmay's large estates at Flete, in Devon, has for many years been superintending agricultural operations. The writer of this book went to Canada with his eyes open, and under very favourable auspices; he noted all he saw which was likely to be useful, and he has now in this handy little book, given the world his experiences of Canadian life, Canadian scenes, and Canadian agriculture in a most interesting manner. His hints to travellers are also exceedingly useful and opportune.

Digitized by Google

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

WE are reluctantly compelled to hold over to our next number and volume the remaining parts of Dr. Munk's valuable series of articles entitled *Biographia Medica Devoniensis*. We have now on hand sketches of the following Plymouth physicians: William Oliver, M.D.; William Martin, M.D.; John Colwell, M.B.; John Mudge, M.D., F.R.S.; Samuel Musgrave, M.D.; Edward Spry, M.D.; Robert Butler Remmett, M.D.; John Colwell, jun., M.D.; James Gasking, M.D.; William May, M.D.; William Woolcombe, M.D.; Edmund Lockyer, M.D.; Michael Allen Prynn, M.D.; Joseph Fox, M.D.; George Bellamy, M.D.

THE next volume of the Gorges Society will be *Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine, 1605*, with an Introduction and Notes by Henry Sweetzer Burrage, D.D. It will contain 188 pages, and has several illustrations. We are requested to state that the volume will be sent to each member of the society whose name is printed in the volume, the price being $3.50 delivered. Other volumes are in preparation. Applications for membership will be received by H. W. Bryant, Treasurer, Gorges Society, Portland, Maine, 218, Middle Street. As this society has been formed in memory of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the father of English colonization in New England, and a distinguished Devon worthy, we would invite our subscribers to enrol their names on its list of members without delay.

IT may not be generally known that the Lambeth Palace Library is accessible to students on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., from April to July (both months inclusive) until 5 p.m., and during the forenoon of Tuesdays. It is virtually a Free Library; and as it contains some very valuable works, both in manuscript and printed books, the advantage of such a liberal arrangement is most obvious. The loan of books is restricted (except by special permission) to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Canterbury, and to persons residing within the parish of Lambeth, the borough of Southwark, and the liberties of Westminster. The courteous librarian, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, is at all times most willing to render assistance to students.

WE note with pleasure that the publishers of the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* have arranged for the publication of a series of papers relating to the parochial history of the county. The papers will consist of transcripts and extracts from that most important work known as *The Torre Manuscript*, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of York. These extracts will comprise lists of incumbents from the earliest recorded periods, testamentary burials, and other matters of antiquarian interest. We heartily commend this matter to our readers, and trust ere long to open our pages to similar contributions.

AMONGST other important works announced by Mr. Elliot Stock is one on *The Great Seals of England, arranged and illustrated from the earliest times to the present day, with descriptive and historical notes.* By the late Alfred Benjamin Wyon and Allan Wyon, the former and present chief engravers of Her Majesty's Seals. This work, which is dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty the Queen, will be of the most sumptuous character, and only three hundred copies will be printed. Price to subscribers, £5 5*s*. Forms of order may now be obtained of the publisher.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK also announces, as "now ready for the press," *The Church Bells of Kent: their Founders, Inscriptions, Traditions, and Uses.* By J. C. L. Stahlschmidt. It will be copiously illustrated, and printed in the best style, in foolscap 4to, being issued to subscribers at 25/- per copy, the number printed being strictly limited to 250. Early application for copies is requested, as the book will not go to press until sufficient copies have been applied for to cover the cost, and the price of any copies remaining after the subscription list is closed will be raised to £2 2*s*.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VIVIAN is now preparing for the press the *Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter.* This work will include all licenses relating to Devon and Cornwall from 1526, and will be issued in parts uniform with the Devon and Cornwall *Visitations*, with double columns. It will be printed by Messrs. W. Pollard & Co., of 40, North Street, Exeter, who will be glad to receive the names of intending subscribers.

MESSRS. E. & G. GOLDSMID, of Edinburgh, under the collective title of "The Bookworm's Garner," intend publishing a series of literary curiosities, twelve volumes in all, which will include some of the rarest works known. Subscribers' names are solicited at once, as the number to be printed is strictly limited, and they will soon be out of print.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to a very interesting little *brochure*, entitled *John Harris, the Cornish Poet*, being a lecture on his life and works by John Gill, of Falmouth. It gives the most salient features in the career of this remarkable miner-poet.

A COLUMN of "Local Notes and Queries" has just been started in the *Hampshire Independent*. We trust that they may be reprinted in enduring form, and that thus yet another English county may possess its antiquarian magazine.

April Antiquarian Magazines.—*Walford's Antiquarian* (Redway), which is now edited by G. W. Redway, F.R.H.S., is a capital number. Amongst the more important articles we note "The Books and Bookmen of Reading," by P. H. Ditchfield; "How to Trace a Pedigree," by "Rouge Rose"; "The Language of the Law," by W. W. Marshall; "Words, Idioms, etc., of the Vulgar"; "Notes on Old Chelsea," by S. Shepherd; "The Romans in Cumbria," by Rev. Samuel Barber. The notes are exceedingly interesting and valuable.

Digitized by Google

The Antiquary (Stock) also contains an unusually varied series of articles, among which may be mentioned "Discovery of the Ancient Water-Gate of Southampton," by T. W. Shore; "Roman Baths at Bath"; "The Cromwells of America," by James Waylen; "The Folk-Lore of Guillim," by Mrs. Damant; "Modern Welsh Surnames," by A. N. Palmer; and others. This well-known serial is now in its fifteenth volume.

Book-Lore (Stock) contains "A Few Words about Shelley," by J. A. Harrison; "Letter-Founders from Caxton to Day," by J. H. Slater; "Bewick's Birds," by H. Saxe-Wyndham; "Children's Books," by Pauline W. Roose; "Some Old Tracts on Tithes," by R. Le Gallienne; and some useful and entertaining bibliographical notes.

The Reliquary (Bemrose & Son) has a well-written and profusely-illustrated article by the editor, Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., "On the Flabellum"; "The Friar-Preachers of Ipswich," by Rev. C. F. R. Palmer; "Restoration and Reparation," by Rev. W. J. Newton Mant; "The Norman Doorways of Yorkshire," by J. R. Allen; some notes on "An Inventory of the Church Plate in Rutland," by R. C. Hope; "Recent Roman Discoveries in Britain," by W. Thompson Watkin; besides several other equally valuable articles, and numerous notes of current matters. We heartily commend this high-class journal to our readers.

In *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* appears a tenth paper by the editor, Rev. S. D. Peet, on "Who were the Effigy Builders? to what Age and Race did they belong?" This high-class magazine is one of the best periodicals of its class that comes into our hands, and should have a wide circulation in this country, as its merits deserve the fullest recognition at the hands of English antiquaries.

Yorkshire Notes & Queries, which has now reached its seventh quarterly part, is full of interesting matter, and is ably conducted by J. Horsfall Turner. *Gloucestershire Notes & Queries* (Part XXXIV.) keeps well in the foremost rank of provincial antiquarian journals. *The Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend*, which hails from Newcastle-on-Tyne, is a new aspirant for public favour, and ought to have a very extensive circulation, as it is of a more popular character than the majority of the journals to which we have from time to time referred, and deals to some extent with current events. It is published at sixpence per month. Other magazines received: *The East Anglian*, *Bedfordshire Notes & Queries*, *Northamptonshire Notes & Queries*, *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, *The Manx Note-Book*, *Manchester Notes & Queries*, *Parodies*, *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, *The West of England Magazine*, *Good Health*, *Library Chronicle*, *Library Notes*.

NOTES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

A very pretty walk—a prettier one was never seen—is to go to Wembury from Plymouth, *i.e.*, taking the steamer, first of all, to Turnchapel, and then across country as far as the cliff-crowning church of St. Werburgh, at the mouth of the picturesque Yealm. Then, one crosses the ferry, and visits the sumptuous new church of St. Peter the Fisherman, which the generous religious ardour of Lord Revelstoke has recently erected upon the heights of Revelstoke; and crossing the water once again, the Church of the Holy Cross at Newton Ferrers, upon the rising ground, is seen, and may be visited with profit by those who are interested in things architectural and archæological. The trudge home again is through Brixton and past its good old parish church, the name of whose dedication saint has not been preserved.

Perhaps there are no three churches in England, certainly none in Devonshire, which contain finer samples of modern ecclesiastical work than do that trio of neighbouring ones at Revelstoke, Wembury, and Newton Ferrers. In the first-named will probably be found some of the grandest works that Harry Hems the sculptor and John F. Fouracre the decorative painter have ever turned out in all their wide experience. And at Wembury Church, which was so liberally restored at the expense of Mr. Richard Cory, of Langdon Hall, last year, from the designs of Messrs. Hine & Odgers, the well-known architects of Plymouth, the new oak fittings have a peculiar charm; so much so, that it seems as if the old work of our 15th century ancestors had inspired those who conceived and made the modern woodwork in question. We illustrate the pulpit and the reredos at this church. The base of the former is in Devonshire granite and marble but all the upper part is of sturdily-grown English oak. The central panel contains a sculptured representation, in high relief, of Christ calming the waves, and is one of the finest specimens of modern wood-carving we know. The lowness of the east window—in this, as in most of the old Devonshire churches—leaves a very narrow space between the altar table and the window sill; hence the reredos is only small. The illustration we give of it, however, shows a very pleasant treatment where room is curtailed. Both these specimens of the woodworker's art are from the studios of Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, whose carvings, in all three of the churches in question, are as beautiful as they are numerous.

The third illustration is also a sample of Mr. Harry Hems's skill. It is a lovely font in the Early English style, and was made by Mr. Hems from designs by Mr. George Henry Fellowes-Prynne, A.R.I.B.A., a Devonshire architect and Plymouth man. It was from Mr. Prynne's designs that, by public subscription, Newton Ferrers (there are 97 Newtons in England) was restored last year, and this handsome font was one of the additions then made. It is wrought entirely out of west-country materials. Choice alabaster from Blue Anchor, in Somersetshire, is used for the bowl and base, the nine supporting shafts are of polished Dartmoor granite, and the steps are from the rock of Portland. It is worth recording that this font has been so universally admired that recently, by earnest solicitation, an exact *replica* has been produced, and this offshoot from a Newton Ferrers inspiration was a few months ago reverently placed by Mr. Hems in that grand old Cathedral of the Isles, the Church of St. Peter, in St. Peter's Port, Guernsey. The plates from which our illustrations are taken originally appeared in the *Building News*, and are from the pencil of a clever member of the staff of that spirited journal, Mr. W. F. Young, a native of Devonshire, now several years resident in London.—*Communicated.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF ST. IVES.

To the Editor of the Western Antiquary.

My Dear Sir,—In your last issue "Porthminster" intimates that the Vicar of St. Ives is the writer of an interesting article on the ecclesiastical history of the parish (St. Ives) which appeared in the second number of the *St. Ives Pictorial Monthly*. Permit me to say that your correspondent is altogether wrong in supposing that such is the case. All the local matter which has appeared in the various issues of the magazine in question have been written and compiled by the printer and publisher himself.—Yours truly,

St. Ives. Jas. L. White.

Sir,—My attention has been called to an honour that has been thrust upon me by your correspondent "Porthminster" in the current number of the *Western Antiquary*, where, at page 271, I am credited with the authorship of the "slight sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the parish" of St. Ives, appearing in the *Saint Ives Monthly Pictorial Journal*, and thereby am made responsible for the statement that the original name, Porthia, was changed to St. Ives in honour of Ivo or Ive, a Persian bishop.

Truth and modesty alike compel me to disclaim any share in the article referred to, and I may add that, had I had any doubts as to the origin of the name St. Ives, the extract from the Stafford *Registers* quoted by Prebendary Randolph would have at once and for ever dispelled them:—Yours truly,

J. Balmer Jones, Vicar of St. Ives, Cornwall.

Digitized by Google

List of Subscribers.

✠ ✠ ✠

Adams, James, Western Knowle, Kingsbridge
Adams, W. E., *Weekly Chronicle* Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Alger, W. H., Widey Court, near Plymouth
Allen, T. J., Exeter Bank, Exeter.
Almond, H., Portland Square, Plymouth
American Bookseller, 10 Spruce Street, New York, U.S.A.
Amery, Fabyan, Druid, Ashburton
Amery, J. S., Druid, Ashburton
Andrews, T., F.G.S., Southernhay, Exeter
Andrews, W., F.R.H.S., Rose Cottage, Hessle, Hull
Archer, W., F.R.S., National Library of Ireland, Dublin
Arnold, J., Editor *Narragansett Historical Register*, Hamilton, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
Arrowsmith, J. W., 11 Quay Street, Bristol.
Attwood, J. S., 7, Woodbine Terrace, Exeter
Avent, G. J., 16 St. Philip's Road, Dalston, London
Axon, W. E. A., 66 Murray St., Hr. Broughton, Manchester
Bailey, J. E., F.S.A., Stretford, Manchester
Baker, Ernest E., Weston-super-Mare
Balkwill, B., Bank House, Fore Street, Kingsbridge
Bampfield, Rev. R. L., Bradford Rectory, Brandiscorner, North Devon
Banks, Dr. Charles E., U.S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Baring-Gould, Rev. S., Lew Trenchard, North Devon
Barnes, Rev. Preb. R. W., Heavitree, Exeter
Barnstaple Literary Society, Barnstaple
Barrett, F. T., Mitchell Library, Glasgow
Barrett, G. R., Drakesleigh, Plymouth
Barry, James, C.E., St. Paul's Road, Newton Abbot
Barter, F. J., 27 Oakfield Street, Roath, Cardiff
Bartlett, E., Naval Bank, Plymouth
Bate, C. Spence, F.R.S., Lockyer Street, Plymouth
Batten, J. C., 22 Chancery Lane, London
Batten, John, Aldon, Yeovil
Bawden, W. T., 2 College Avenue, Mannamead, Plymouth
Baxter, James Phinney, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Baylis, E. T., 3 Clowance Street, Devonport
Bayly, J., Seven Trees, Plymouth
Bayly, R., Torr Grove, near Plymouth
Bedminster Free Library, Bristol
Bellamy, G. D., Endsleigh Place, Plymouth
Bennett, E. G., Woodland Terrace, Plymouth
Bennett, J. N., Windsor Villas, Plymouth
Bennett, Rev. J. A., South Cadbury Rectory, Bath
Best, J., Old Town Street, Plymouth
Bewes, Rev. T. A., Beaumont, Plymouth
Bidgood, W., Taunton Castle, Taunton
Birch, Rev. W. M., M.A., Vicarage, Ashburton
Birmingham, W., 9 Whimple Street, Plymouth
Birmingham Free Public Library
Blacker, Rev. B. H., 26 Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol
Blaydes, F. A., Shenstone Lodge, Bedford
Boase, G. C., 15 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster
Boase, Rev. C. W., M.A., Exeter College, Oxford
Boase, J. J. A., 13 Claremont Terrace, Exmouth
Bodleian Library, Oxford
Boger, Rev. Canon E., St. Saviour's, Southwark
Boger, Mrs., St. Saviour's, Southwark
Bolitho, E. A., Windsworth, Looe, Cornwall
Bolitho, Mrs. William, Polwithen, Penzance
Bond, J. Kinton, B.A., The Crescent, Plymouth (2 copies)
Bonython, J. L., Adelaide, South Australia (4 copies)
Bookmark Publishing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.
Borlase, W. C., Laregan, Penzance
Boston (U.S.A.) Public Library
Brent, F., Clarendon Place, Plymouth
Bright, R. E., Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth
Briscoe, J. P., F.R.H.S., Free Public Library, Nottingham
British Museum, London.
Broadmead, W. B., Enmore Park, Bridgwater
Brock, R. A., Virginia His. Soc., Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
Browne, Mrs. F. A., Darnley House, Slade Road, Ilfracombe
Brownlow, Rev. Canon, M.A., St. Mary Church, Torquay
Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton (2 copies)
Bryant, H. W., Treasurer, "Gorges Society," 218, Middle St., Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Buckingham, W., J.P., Southernhay, Exeter
Bulkeley, E. W., F.R.H.S., Stockport
Bundock F., Buckland Abbey, near Horrabridge
Burd, J. S., Cresswell Villa, Higher Compton, Plymouth
Burnard, C. F., Chatsworth Lodge, Mannamead, Plymouth
Burnard, R., 3 Hillsborough, Mannamead, Plymouth
Burton, Geo. H., Markby Cottage, Stamford.
Calmady, Miss L. A., Knighton, near Plymouth
Calvert, Charles, Borough Hall, Stafford
Canning, G. T., Chard, Somerset
Cann, Mark, Tavistock Road, Plymouth
Capern, E., Brannock's Vale, Braunton, North Devon
Carew, W. H. P., Antony, Torpoint
Carkeet, J., St. Andrew's Place, Plymouth
Carlingford, Right Hon. Lord, Chewton Priory, Bath
Carter, W. F., Hazlewood, Hagley Road, Birmingham
Carter, J. S., 124 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
Cartwright, Rev. H. A., Whitestaunton Rectory, Chard
Carveth, Rev. James, 7 Elmsleigh Terrace, Bideford
Cater, H. M., 11 Alkam Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.
Chambers-Hodgetts, Miss M. M. Carbeile, Torpoint
Chanter, J. R., Fort Hill, Barnstaple
Chanter, Rev. J. F., Parracombe Rectory, North Devon
Chapple, E., George Street, Plymouth
Chitty, Walter, St. John's School, Pewsey, Wilts.
Church, Rev. C. M., M.A., Canon Residentiary, Wells
Clarendon Historical Society, Edinburgh
Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., 37, Russell Square, London
Clarke, Rev. R. S., 12 Stanley Terrace, Plymouth
Clark, J. T. Advocate's Library, Edinburgh
Clifton Antiquarian Club (A. E. Hudd, Secretary), 94 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol
Clogg, Dr. S., Fore Street, Looe, Cornwall
Clyma, W. J., St. Nicholas Street, Truro
Cock, J., Woodville, Southmolton
Cocks, J., Ernesettle, near Plymouth
Cole, Miss E., Barnpark Terrace, Teignmouth
Cole, T., 4 Hoe Place, Plymouth
Coleman, E. H., Custom House, London
Collier, W. F., Woodtown, Horrabridge
Collins, J. R., Fore Street, Bodmin
Collins-Splatt. Henry, Brixton, near Plymouth
Columbia College (Melvil Dewey, Librarian) New York
Commin, J. G., 230 High Street, Exeter
Cornwall Library, Truro
Cornish-Bowden, F. J., Blackhall, Ivybridge
Corporation Library, Guildhall, London
Cory, J., Longcross Villa, Roath, Cardiff
Cottell, W. H., Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, Forest Hill, London
Cotton, W., F.S.A., The Close, Exeter
Courtney, W. P., 15 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster
Cox, Rev. J. C., LL.D., Barton-le-Street, Malton, Yorks
Cranford, R., Fairfax Place, Dartmouth
Creighton, Rev. Mandell, M.A., LL.D., Cambridge
Crofts, E. Whitfield, F.R.S.L., Alverton Lodge, Penzance

Digitized by Google

Crossing, W., Splatton, South Brent
Curgenven, J. B., 11 Craven Hill Gardens, London
Daubeny, Major G. A., Naval Bank, Plymouth
Davis, Orlando J. H., 40 Gibbon Street, Plymouth
Davy, F., Riversmeet, Topsham
Daw, G., 11 St. James's Terrace, Plymouth
Dawe, F. W., Union Terrace, Plymouth
Dawe, R. H., 10 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth
Dawnay, A. D., "London Bridge" House, London
Dawson, Alfred, 23, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
Deemig, Henry, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Derry, W., Houndiscombe House, Plymouth
Devon and Exeter Institution, Cathedral Yard, Exeter
Devon, Right Hon. the Earl of, Powderham Castle, near Exeter
Devonport Free Public Library
Digby, W., Coromandel, Woodville Road, Ealing, S.W.
Doidge, T., 169 Union Street, Plymouth
Dobell, S., Powderham Castle, Devon
Dobson, Austin, Porth-y-Felin, Ealing, W.
Doe, G., Great Torrington
Dorrington, T. L., J.P., Colchester Villa, Truro
Drake, Dr. H. H., 43 St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, London, N.
Drake, Lady Eliott, Nutwell Court, near Exeter
Drake, A. J., St. John's House, Stratford, Essex
Drayton, Messrs. S., and Sons, 201 High Street, Exeter
Dredge, Rev. J. I., Buckland Brewer, North Devon (2 copies)
Duke, R., Monk Fryston, South Milford, Yorkshire
Dunkin, E. H. W., 14 Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath
Dymond, R., F.S.A., 1 St. Leonard's Road, Exeter
Easton, Charles, 8 York Street, St. James's Square, London
Easton, R., Rumwell Hill, Taunton
Edwards, F. A., *Hampshire Independent*, 52 Above Bar, Southampton
Edye, Capt. L., H M.S. *Neptune*, Portsmouth
Eliot, Hon. C., 8 Onslow Gardens, South Kensington
Eshelby, H. D, 24 Park Road South, Birkenhead
Essex Institution, Salem, Mass., U.S.A.
Everett, Rev. W., Budleigh Park House, Exwick, near Exeter
Exeter Free Library and Albert Museum
Exeter Literary Society, Exeter
Eyeley, Dr. J. F., 4 Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth
Fincham, H. W., 172 St. John Street, London, E.C.
Firks, G. 1 East Street, Plymouth
Fisher, E., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot
Fleet, C., 8 Park Crescent, Brighton
Foljambe, C. G. S., M.P., Cockglode, Otterton, Newark
Foster, J., 21 Boundary Road, Finchley Road, N.W.
Fox, Miss Rita, Beaconsfield House, Manor Park, Essex
Fox, R. R., Westbrook, near Plymouth
Freeman, E. A., Somerleaze, Wells
Frost, F. C., 5 Regent Street, Teignmouth
Froude, J. A., 5 Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.
Fry, E. A., Yarty, King's Norton, Worcestershire
Fryer, Dr. A. C., Cornwallis Lodge, Clifton, Bristol
Furneaux, Rev. H., The Rectory, Lower Heyford, Banbury
Fynmore, R. J., Sandgate, Kent
Gale, Dr. James, Lockyer Street, Plymouth
Galton, J. C., New University Club, London
Garnett, Dr. R., British Museum, London
George, W., 3 King's Parade, Clifton, Bristol
Gervis, W. S., M.D., West Street, Ashburton
Gibbs, Roscoe, Union Street, Torquay
Gibbs, Mrs. Antony, Charlton, Nailsea, Somerset
Gibbons, Miss, Wallingford, Budleigh Salterton
Gibbons, T., 33 Sydney Street, Plymouth
Gidley, G., 17 Saltash Street, Plymouth
Gilbert C. Davies, Trelissick, Truro
Gill, H. S., J.P., St. Peter's Street, Tiverton
Glossop, W., 33 Kirkgate, Bradford
Glynn, J. H. O., 12 Onslow Crescent, London, S.W.
Godfrey & Slatter, Messrs., 7 Booksellers' Row, London
Gomme, G. L., F.S.A., 2 Park Villas, Barnes, S.W.
Granger, J. D., Exeter Street, Plymouth
Gray, H., 47 Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Green, H. S., 10 Belgrave Terrace, Mutley, Plymouth
Green, S. S., Free Public Library, Worceter, Mass., U.S.A.
Greenway, J., J.P., Ford Park, Plymouth
Grey, Rev. W., Rectory, Meavy, Horrabridge
Gribble, H. A., 10 Sydney Street, Fulham Road, London
Gribble, T., St. Austell
Griffith & Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard, London
Grigg, J. H. T., 13 Southern Terrace, Mutley, Plymouth
Gwyther, J., 3, Exchange Buildings, Bristol
Hackwood, F. W., Bridge Street, Wednesbury
Hain, Edward, jun., St. Ives, Cornwall
Hainsellin, Mrs., 3 Radnor Place, Plymouth
Haldane, A. C., Charters Towers, Northern Queensland
Hallen, Rev. A. W. C., M.A., Alloa, N.B.
Halliday, Mrs. M., Glenthorne, Lynton, Barnstaple
Halliwell-Phillipps, J. O., Hollingbury Copse, Brighton
Hamilton, A. H. A., Fairfield Lodge, Exeter
Hamilton, W., 64 Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W.
Hancock, Rev. F., Selworthy Rectory, Taunton
Hardingham, G. G., 33 St. George's Square, London, S.W.
Hardman, J. W., Cadbury House, near Yatton, Bristol
Harris, H., Peverell Cottage, Porthleven, Helston
Harris, James, Editor *Red Dragon*, Cardiff
Harris-Bickford, Abraham, M.D., Camborne
Harrison, R., London Library, London
Hartnoll, A. E., Minerva House, Newquay, Cornwall
Hatton, Joseph, 14, Titchfield Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Hawkins, Miss M. Stuart, Hayford Hall, Buckfastleigh
Haydon, G. H., Bethlem Royal Hospital
Haydon, J. J., Frankfort Street, Plymouth
Hayne, C. S., M.P., 3 Eaton Square, London
Hayne, Rev. R. J., Buckland Vicarage, Horrabridge
Healy, W., 40 Fairfield Road, Bow, London
Hele, J., Mus. Bac., Wyndham Square, Plymouth
Heathcote, C. D., 6 Lansdowne Terrace, Bideford
Heard, W. E., Machen House, near Newport, Mon.
Hearder, H. P., Westwell Street, Plymouth
Hellard, I. A., East View, Fernleigh Road, Mannamead
Hems, Harry, M.S.A., Fair Park, Exeter
Herford, Arthur F., Macclesfield
Hicks, W., Fore Street, Looe, Cornwall
Hill, H. S., 22, Headland Park, Plymouth
Hine, J., F.R.I.B.A., Lockyer Street, Plymouth
Hingeston-Randolph, Rev. Preb. F. C., Ringmore, Devon
Hingston, A., J.P., Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300, Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hobbes, R. G., F.R.S.L., 285, Lavender Hill, London
Holman, S. H., Lee Mill, Ivybridge
Hooper, J., Belfield, Kingsbridge
Hoskyns, H. W. P., 5 Portman Street, London, W.
Horswell, G., Clarence Place, Stonehouse
Howes, Rev. Preb. J. G., Exford Rectory, Taunton
Hughes, T., F.S.A., The Groves, Chester
Hunt, R., F.R.S., 26 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea
Hunt, William, East Grove, Hull
Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge
Hussey, G., Imperial Hotel, Torquay
Hutchinson, P. O., Old Chancel, Sidmouth
Huxham, Charles, 2 Regent's Park, Heavitree, Exeter
Inskip, Capt. G. H., J.P., 22, Torrington Place, Plymouth

Digitized by Google

Iredale, Andrew, Fleet Street, Torquay
Jago, C. S., Public School, Cobourg Street, Plymouth
Jago, Dr. F. W. P., Lockyer Street, Plymouth
Jago, Rev. W., Westheath, Bodmin
James, Miss F. B., Rockbeare Manor, near Exeter
James, Mrs. J. P., 99 Union Street, Stonehouse
James, Hamilton, Boscawen Street, Truro
James, W. C., J.P., Glenside, Mannamead
Jameson, Winfield S., Port Gamble, Washington Terr., U.S.A.
Jeboult, Edward, Mediæval Hall, Taunton
Jeffreson, Mrs., Bovisand Cottage, Howitt Street, Hawksburn, Melbourne, Victoria
Jewers, Arthur J., F.S.A., Seaton Terrace, Plymouth.
Jollow, F., Thornbury, Brandiscorner, North Devon
Jones, Winslow, Imperial Hotel, Exmouth
Keast, G. V., 4 Clifton Place, Plymouth
Kelland, W. H., Belvedere, Southsea
Kelly, R. S., Modbury, South Australia
Kelly College, Tavistock
Kemeys-Tynte, St. David M., Balnageith, Torquay
Kerslake, T., 14 West Park, Bristol
Keys, I. W. N., Whimple Street, Plymouth
King, Rev. Ed., Werrington Vicarage, near Launceston
King, Rufus, 222 North Broadway, New York, U.S.A.
Kinglake, R. A., J.P., Osborne House, Taunton
Knight, S., F.R.I.B.A., 62 Cornhill, London
Lach-Szyrma, Rev. W. S., Christ Church House, 4 Canterbury Street, Liverpool
Lancaster, E. S., St. Andrew's Terrace, Plymouth
Lane, John, F.C.A., 2 Bannercross, Abbey Road, Torquay
Langdon, Arthur G., 17 Craven Street, Strand, London
Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Bridestowe, Devon.
Larcombe, J. S., Wilton House School, St. James's, Exeter
Latimer, A., Frankfort Street, Plymouth
Lawson, E. C., 9 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Leeds Public Libraries
Legg, R., Eastwell House, Douglas Road, Canonbury
Leigh, R. L., Himley, near Dudley
Lethbridge, Capt. E., 20 St. Peter Street, Winchester
Lethbridge, W., Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon
Library Supreme Council, 433 Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Liddell, Hon. A., Winter Villa, Stonehouse
Lincoln and Son, Messrs. 69 New Oxford Street, London
Liskeard Literary Institution
Liverpool Free Public Library
Loam, M., Moditonham, Hatt, East Cornwall
Lory, Rev. H. C., 8 Falkner Street, Liverpool
Lucas, Arthur, 31 New Bond Street, London, W.
Luke, W. H., 8 Bedford Street, Plymouth
Luscombe, John, Alvington, Torquay
Luscombe, W., J.P., Clarham, Mannamead
Luxmore, Miss, The Park, Okehampton
Mabin, J. F. L., 10 Union Street, Plymouth
McBryde, H. Allen, 22 Bedford Street, Plymouth
Maclean, Sir J., F.S.A., Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol
Macliver, P. S., Ardnave, Weston-super-Mare
McDonald, J., College Place, Bristol
Macmillan & Bowes, Messrs., Publishers, Cambridge
Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Manchester Free Public Library
Manley, Rev. R. H., Rectory, Stoke Climsland
Mann, Capt. H. T. W., Saltash
Marguiles, L., 6 Przechodnia Street, Warsaw, Russia
Marshall, G. W., LL.D., Holmbush, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W.
Matthews, C. Elkin, 16 Cathedral Yard, Exeter
Matthews, Henry, Bedford Street, Plymouth
Matthews, J. H., Grosvenor Place, Ripley, Derby; and Porthminster, St. Ives
Mayo, Rev. C. H., Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne
Meade-King, H., Bristol
Meeres, E. E., M.D., St. Andrew's Terrace, Plymouth
Merrifield, Dr. J., F.R.A.S., Gascoyne Place, Plymouth
Middlemore-Whithard, Rev. T. A., Upton Helions Rectory
Mildmay, H. B., Flete, Ivybridge
Millett, G. B., L.R.C.P., 19 Chapel Street, Penzance
Mitchell, F., Chard, Somerset
Monday, A. J., 3 Laurel Terrace, Greenway, Taunton
Monk, J. E., 2 Princess Place, Plymouth
Moon, R., Roche, St. Austell
Moon, James E., George Street, Plymouth
Moore, A. W., Cronkbourne, Douglas, Isle of Man
Morley, Right Hon. Earl of, Saltram, Plympton
Morrish, F. A., J.P., 2 Bedford Terrace, Plymouth
Mount Edgcumbe, Right Hon. Earl of, Mount Edgcumbe
Munk, William, M.D., F.S.A., 40 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
National Liberal Club, Trafalgar Square, London
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Dublin
Neild, F., M.D., Belvedere House, Tunbridge Wells
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, U.S.A.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Recorder, 64 Maddison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Newnham, John, 8 Dix's Field, Exeter
Nicoll, J. B., South Down, near Devonport
Nield, Jonathan, 3 Old Town Street, Plymouth
Nixon, E., Savile House, Methley, near Leeds
Nodal, J. H., The Grange, Heaton Moor, near Stockport
Norris, Hugh, South Petherton, Somerset
Northy, T. J., F.S.Sc., 61 Bath Road, Exeter
Nottingham Free Public Library
Oates, J., Blackwater, Scorrier
Olver, J., Rose Cottage, Highweek Road, Newton Abbot
Oliver, V. L., Sumner Grange, Sunninghill
Owen, Rev. Donald M., B.D., Tiverton
Oxland, Dr. R., Portland Square, Plymouth
Page, John Ll. W., Bute Estate Office, Cardiff
Pagen, J. F., Princess Place, Plymouth
Palmer, W., Chittlehampton, North Devon
Parfitt, E., Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter
Parker, Vice-Admiral G., Delamore, Ivybridge
Partridge, H., Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot
Palmer, Frank, 6 Alfred Street, Plymouth
Paty, G. P. H., M.A., 24 The Quay, Bideford
Pearce, H. T., Manager *American Naturalist*, 715-717 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Pearce, Gilbert B., Hayle, Cornwall.
Pearce, Francis Drake, Brook House, Kingsbridge
Pearn, E. A., Compton Leigh, Compton Gifford
Pearse, H. H. S., 9, Catherine Street, Strand, London
Pearse, T., M.D., 153 Union Street, Plymouth
Peet, Rev. S. D., Editor *American Antiquarian*, Clinton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Penzance Public Library
Peter, Otho B., A.R.I.B.A., Northernhaye, Launceston
Peter, R., Northernhaye, Launceston
Pink, W. D., 5 & 7 King Street, Leigh, Lancashire
Piper, F. J., 4 Wentworth Villas, Tavistock Road, Plymouth
Pitts, Thomas, jun., 8 Hoe Street, Plymouth
Pleadwell, W. G., 31 Castellain Road, Maida Hill, London, W.
Plymouth Co-operative Society, Cornwall Street
Plymouth Blind Institution
Plymouth Institution
Plymouth Free Public Library
Plymouth Club, Limited

Digitized by Google

Plymouth and Western Counties Liberal Club
Plymouth Coffee House Company (2 copies)
Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street
Plymouth Mechanics' Institute, Princess Square
Plymouth Conservative Club
Pode, J. D., Slade, Ivybridge
Pole, Sir W. E., Bart., Colcombe, Streatham
Polsue, J., Bodmin
Pollard, Mrs., 30 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington
Poole, W. F., Public Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
Porter, J. Alt, 31 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.
Porter, J. W., Editor *Bangor Historical Magazine*, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.
Powe, D. O., 20 Baring Street, Plymouth
Powell, Rev. J. R., Buckland Filleigh, Highampton
Prance, C. R., M.D., Princess Square, Plymouth
Prideaux, Lieut-Col. W. F., 4 Alipore Lane, Calcutta
Prideaux, C., St. Andrew's Terrace, Plymouth
Pring, J. H., M.D., Elmfield, Taunton
Pycroft, Dr. George, Kenton, near Exeter
Quaritch, Bernard, 15 Piccadilly, London
Radford, A. L., Westbourne Lodge, London, N.
Radford, C. H., 37 Bedford Street, Plymouth
Radford, D., Mount Tavy, Tavistock
Radford, G. H., L.L.D., 40 Chancery Lane, London
Radford, J. H., Inceworth, Compton, Plymouth
Ralling, Octavius, M.S.A., 17 Castle Street, Exeter
Randall, J., Bank Chambers, George Street, Sheffield
Rashleigh, E. W., Kilmarth, Par Station, Cornwall
Read, H., 9 Longbrook Terrace, St. David's, Exeter
Reader, Arthur, 1 Orange Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.
Redway, George, 15 York Street, Covent Garden, London
Revelstoke, Right Hon. Lord, Membland, Devon
Richmond Free Public Library
Risk, Rev. J. E., M.A., Princess Square, Plymouth
Rock, W. F., Hyde Cliff, Blackheath
Rogers, Dr. C., 6 Barnton Terrace, Blackhall, Edinburgh
Rogers, W. H. H., F.S.A., Colyton, Devon
Robbins, A. F., 74 Cricketfield Road, Clapton, London, E.
Roberts, L. R., 19-20 East Street, Penzance
Rodway, A. J., Aston Hall, Birmingham
Rooker, W. S., 28 Bridgeland Street, Bideford
Roseveare, E., Buckland Terrace, Plymouth
Ross, C. C., Carne, Penzance
Rossall, J. H., Rock House, Torquay
Rowe, C. R., Free Public Library, Devonport
Rowe, J. Brooking, F.S.A., Plympton Lodge, Plympton
Rowsell, P. F., 187 High Street, Exeter
Royal Historical Society, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London
Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro
Royal Society of Literature, 21 Delhahay Street, London, E.
Rundle, Rev. W. D., Otterham Rectory, Camelford, Cornwall
Runnalls, H. B., Fore Street, Saltash
Rutter, J. F., Mere, Wilts
Rye, W. B., Fernie Knowe, Lancaster Road, London, S.E.
Sach, F. E., 5 Sydney Street, Plymouth
Sampson, T., 56 Avenell Road, Highbury, London, N.
Sanborne, J. P., Editor "*Rhode Island Historical Magazine*," Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
St. Aubyn, Sir John, Bart., M.P., St. Michael's Mount
St. Aubyn, J.P., Lambe Buildings, Temple, London
St. Columb Institute, Cornwall
St. Germans, Right Hon. Earl of, Port Eliot, Cornwall
Sargent, W. M., 34 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Saunders, Dr. G. S., Devon County Asylum, Exminster
Schreiber, Lady C., Langham House, 11 Portland Place, W.
Scott, Miss S. E., Castle Street, Christchurch, Hants
Screech, P. T., Alma House, Douglas, Isle of Man
Seale, Sir H. P., Bart., Norton Park, Dartmouth
Seaton, S., 33 Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth
Selby, Walford, D., 10 Finborough Road, London, S.W.
Shebbeare, H. F., 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
Shelly, John, Woodside, Plymouth
Sherlock, F., 7 Paternoster Square, London, E.C.
Sherwill, Capt., M. E. T., Powick, near Worcester
Shewen, E. T. P., Cape Tormentine, Sackville, New Brunswick
Shore, T. W., Hartley Institution, Southampton
Short, J., Hoe Cottage, Plymouth
Shute, W. R., Leigh Woods, Clifton
Shute, A., 23 Drury Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool
Sibbald, J. G. E., Acct. General's Dept., Admiralty, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Sidwell, F., 45 Broadway, Stratford, London, E.
Simms, Rev. A. H., The Vicarage, Kingsbridge
Slade, S. H., Trinity Place, Tower Hill, London
Sladen, Douglas, B. W., 26 Campden Grove, Kensington, W.
Slee, W., Launceston (2 copies)
Smith, Miss L. Toulmin, 30 Woodlanes, Highgate, London, N.
Smith, John, Edina Villa, Napier Rd., New Brompton, Chatham
Smith, J. H., Old Town Street, Plymouth
Smith, F.S.A.S., Morley, near Leeds
Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, 160 Holland Road, Kensington, W.
Society of Antiquaries, London
Somersetshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Society, Taunton
Soulsby, B. H., C.C.C., Oxford
Southwood, E. W., 47 Agate Road, The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.
S. Devon & E. Cornwall Hospital (per Mr. E. S. Lancaster)
Stanlake R., King Gardens, Plymouth
Steer, Rev. Hornby, 33 Mount Sion, Tunbridge
Stevens, H. N., 115 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London
Stokes, H. S., Castle Street, Bodmin
Stock, Elliot, 62 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.
Stilwell, John P., Hilfield, Yateley, Farnborough
Stribley, E., Kobe Terrace, Plymouth
Strother, Rev. J. B., The Vicarage, Shaugh Prior, S. Devon
Strother, A., Niagara Falls South, Canada
Surtees, W. E., Tainfield, Taunton
Sussex Archæological Society, Castlegate, Lewes
Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Paternoster Row, London
Sweeting, Rev. W. D., Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping
Tagert, Rev. J., Morwenstow Vicarage, Stratton, Cornwall
Tangye, R., Gilbertstone, Bickenhall, Birmingham
Tangye's Reading Room, Redruth
Tanner, E. F., J.P., Hawson Court, Buckfastleigh
Tarner, E., 8 West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth
Tavistock Library (per Mr. R. Westington)
Taylor, J., 37 Flora Street, Plymouth
Taylor, J., City Librarian, Bristol
Taylor, F. W., 120 Fore Street, Exeter
Thomas, Ernest C., 2 Gray's Inn Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Thomas, F., High Street, Exeter
Thomson, E. B., M.D., Norbiton House, Plymouth
Thomson, L. C., 13 Granville Park, Lewisham, London, S.E.
Tilley, R. H., Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
Tomkins, Rev. H. G., Park Lodge, Weston-super-Mare
Torquay Natural History Society
Townsend, G., Deanery Square, Exeter
Tozer, Mrs., Milverton, Bovey Tracey
Trant, W., 13 St. Jude's Terrace, Plymouth
Tregellas, W. H., Morlah Lodge, 16 Tregunter Road, Brompton, S.W.

Digitized by Google

Tregay, A., Roche, St. Austell
Trelawny, Sir William, Bart., 13 Lancaster Gate, London
Trend, J. T., *W. D. Mercury* Office, Plymouth
Trevan, M., R.N., Port Isaac, Cornwall
Truro Free Public Library
Truscott, G. F., 8 Baring Crescent, Exeter
Tucker, W. J. O., Natsworthy Manor, near Ashburton
Tucker, Henry, St. James's Terrace, Plymouth
Tuer, A. W., Leadenhall Press, 50 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Turner, J. Horsfal, Idel, Bradford
Udal, J. S., The Manor House, Symondsbury, Bridport
Unwin, T. Fisher, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.
Varwell, Peter, Melrose, Exeter
Veale, C. H. S., Springfield, Hill Lane, Southampton
Venn, J., Petersfield House, Cambridge
Venning, J. J. E., Ker Street, Devonport
Venning, James, Callington, Cornwall
Virginia State Library (Chas. Poindexter, Librarian), Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
Vivian, Lieut-Col. J. L., 1 Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.
Vosper-Thomas, Rev. S., West Parley Curacy, Wimborne
Wade, E., Penryn, Cornwall
Wade, W. C., Portland Square, Plymouth
Walker, W. H., Bedford Street, Plymouth
Walling, R. H., 97 Belgrave Road, Plymouth
Wallis, A., Elm Grove House, Exeter
Ward, Rev. C. S., Wootton St. Lawrance, near Basingstoke
Warren, Rev. C. F. S., The Cottage, Fulbourn, Cambridge
Waterman, W., Saltash Street, Plymouth
Watson, S. M., Public Library, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Weaver, F. W., M.A., Milton, Evercreech, Somerset
Webb, F. J., F.G.S., Portland Grammar School, Plymouth
Webber, C. J., Rosewood, St. David's, Exeter
Weeks, J., Treville Street, Plymouth
Welch, Charles, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London
Weymouth, T. W., Woolston House, Loddiswell, near Kingsbridge
Westcott, W. F., 14 Frankfort Street, Plymouth
Wheatly, H. B., 12 Caroline Street, Bedford Square, London
Wheatley, J., Crewkerne
Wheater, W., 28 Albion Street, Leeds
Wheaton, John, La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London
White, James U., Fore Street, St. Ives, Cornwall
White, Rev. C. H., Christ Church Vicarage, Chesham, Bucks
White, T. J., 59 Bryanston Street, London, W.
White, W. P. H., 4 Princess Place, Plymouth
Whitmarsh, J., Stoke, Devonport
Whittley, Rev. W., 1 Belitha Villas, Barnsbury, London, N.
Willcocks, Fredk., M.D., 14, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, London, W.
Wildridge, T. Tindall, 5 Savile Street, Hull
Wilkey, Adolphus, Liskeard
Wilkinson, Rev. Preb. C. T., D.D., Crescent, Plymouth
Williams, C., Moseley Lodge, Moseley, near Birmingham
Williams, W., 31 Orbel Street, Castle Street, Battersea
Willett, J. S., Petticombe, Torrington
Wills, W. C., 6 Jubilee Place, Plymouth
Wills, S., Board School, Leusdon, near Ashburton
Windeatt, E., Bridgetown, Totnes
Windeatt, T. W., Dart View, Totnes
Windyer-Morris, G. T., 3 Bevoir Terrace, Portswood, Southampton
Wintle, Rev. F. T. W., Beer Ferrers, Roborough
Wodhams, J. R., The Limes, Brackley
Wood, J. E., 5 Queen Street, Plymouth
Woodhouse, H. B. S., 10 Portland Square, Plymouth
Worthy, Charles, 21 New North Road, Exeter
Wreford, G. Lamorna, Bromley Park, Bromley, Kent
Wright, Mrs. Henry, Feronia, Manning Road, East Malvern, Melbourne, Australia
Wright, W. Aldis, Trinity College, Cambridge
Wright, Stephen M., Mechanics' Hall, 18, East 16th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
Zaehnsdorf, J. W., 36 Catherine St., Strand, London, W.C.

W. H. LUKE, Printer to Her Majesty, 8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Part I., Vol. VI. June, 1886.

THE WESTERN Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

CONTAINING ORIGINAL ARTICLES, NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

ILLUSTRATED.

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., F.S.Sc.,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, PLYMOUTH, &c., &c.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.—Gifts to the Church of St. Andrew in Wells by Landowners in Somerset; by Rev. C. M. Church, M.A.—The "Answer to the Commoners of Devon and Cornwall;" annotated by William Trant—Tavistock Records; by the Rev. W. Y. Drake.

NOTES.—The Royal Historical Society—Gorges Family—Sure-Foot Houses on the Moors—Ancient Parish Books—The Preambles of Old Wills.

QUERIES.—Mildmay Family Motto—High Sheriff—The Edye Family and the Old Bank, Bristol—Roger Attwood—Canary Duff—Wembury Church—Looe and the "Twentification"—Norman Porches—Devonshire Poetesses—The Spry Family—Huffy Row, Plymouth—Bibliographical Query—Treniman's Jump—Witchcraft—The Author of "Queen of the Moor"—Ballad of Tel-el-Kebir—Hatherleigh Moor—Topsham and the Morris Family—Lord Montacute—Martyn of Coldstone.

REPLIES.—Massachusetts and the West of England: Woodbury Castle—"Waggoners . . . for Sailors"—The Village of Ide—King's Evil—"The Death of Elfrida"—M.P.s for Exeter in the Long Parliament—Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament—John Trevisa—Parr Family—Gerens.

REVIEWS—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Worthies of Devon and Somerset—Arms of the County of Devon—Sir Walter Ralegh.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.—Parliamentary History of a Cornish Borough, Tregony; by W. P. Courtney.

London:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Plymouth:
W. H. LUKE, STEAM PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY, 8, BEDFORD STREET.

Exeter:
JAMES G. COMMIN, 230, HIGH STREET.

Published Monthly.—Annual Subscription: Seven Shillings.—Postage, 1s. extra.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WITH Part XII. (May, 1886) ended the fifth volume of the *Western Antiquary*, undoubtedly the most important of the series yet published. It contains over three hundred pages, a number considerably in excess of any previous volume. The volumes already published are as follows:

Vol. I.--March, 1881, to March, 1882, 220 pages, 17 Illustrations, with Introductory Article, by W. COPELAND BORLASE, ESQ., M.P., F.S.A. (and a portrait); also a general Index to principal subjects.

Vol. II.—April, 1882, to April, 1883, 220 pages, with 26 Illustrations and copious Index. Introductory Article by J. BROOKING ROWE, ESQ., F.S.A. (and portrait of the Editor).

Vol. III.—April, 1883, to May, 1884, 264 pages, Index, and 41 Illustrations. Introductory Article by Rev W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., F.R. HIST. SOC. (and portrait).

Vol. IV.—June, 1884, to May, 1885, 276 pages, Index, and 50 Illustrations. Introductory Article by CHARLES I. ELTON, ESQ., M.P., Author of *Origins of English History*.

The present volume will contain 320 pages, besides index, illustrations, and introductory articles. But, in addition to the increase of printed matter, the editor can point, with some degree of satisfaction, to the enhanced and permanent value of this volume by reason of the special articles in almost every branch of antiquarian research, contributed by well-known writers. The various bibliographical treatises and lists by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, Mr. G. C. Boase, and others, likewise form a peculiar feature of this volume, and will doubtless be welcomed by many who have an interest in the production of a *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, one of the greatest of our local literary wants.

The editor, in soliciting from subscribers and contributors a continuance of their favours, would assure them of his desire to improve the journal in every possible way, and to make it worthy to rank among the best of provincial antiquarian publications. He has therefore made arrangements with his publisher for sundry improvements both in appearance and arrangement. To do this effectively, however, will necessitate some extra expense, and this, considering the smallness of the subscription hitherto charged, can only be met by making a slight increase in the price of the journal, which is much lower than the majority of such publications. He purposes therefore to make the annual subscription 7s., or free by post for 8s., the index number being an extra as usual. A limited number of copies will also be printed on superior hand-made paper, with uncut edges, similar to the London *Antiquary*, the charge for which will be 10s. or 11s., postage included.

The editor sincerely trusts that this slight increase will not militate against the interests of the journal, but rather be the means of inducing many others to contribute to its support. He wishes to point out that during the greater part of the past year he has given several more pages per number than was originally estimated for, and that the same cause has in many instances doubled the cost of postage. Bearing these matters in mind, as well as the fact that the cost of production must necessarily be heavy, the editor relies on the good feeling and sense of justice of his friends to aid him in his endeavour to carry on the journal with a reasonable hope of making it both a literary and financial success. He therefore confidently leaves the matter in the hands of those whom he addresses.

A few sets of the Fifth Series remain on hand. These are now offered to new subscribers at the subscription price, or 8s., to cover postage and Index when ready. These terms are purely temporary, as on and after the end of June all copies remaining on hand will be made up into volumes, and the price increased to 15s., the charge for the volumes increasing as the number of copies is reduced.

Vol. I. has long been out of print. Vol. II. is very scarce. Of Vols. III. and IV., only a few sets remain. The editor will be pleased to quote present prices for any of those in stock for any subscriber wishing to complete sets. He is also prepared to receive loose numbers for binding in the approved covers, as usual, at 2s. 6d. per volume.

There will shortly be issued a prospectus containing a full list of articles promised for the new volume. These articles will be fairly representative of the history, literature, and legendary lore of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, included in the scope of the journal, and will, moreover, be written by gentlemen well acquainted with the subjects on which they treat. From this list it will appear that the work from a literary point of view is progressing, and is rapidly gaining in favour in many directions where formerly it was unknown.

Forms of Order to be filled up by new subscribers, or by old subscribers who may desire to receive the better edition on superior paper, will be sent on application to the Editor as below.

The editor will continue to send the Sixth Series to all former subscribers who have not already intimated their wish to discontinue.

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

June, 1886.

8, BEDFORD STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Digitized by Google

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.

An Illustrated Magazine, published bi-monthly, by F. H. REVELL, 50, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. $4.00 per year. Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Antiquities of all lands, including Oriental, Biblical, and Classical, as well as American. Sustained by the best Scholars in America. Full of curious and interesting material, valuable to all classes, but especially to the students of archæology.

No. 7, Vol. IX., January, 1887, now ready.

Editor's Address—Clinton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES AND QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of *SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK,*

Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham; late Hon. Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.

Part I. Commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued 1st January, 1885, and is Published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January 1st, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5/-, post free. Single Part sent on receipt of Sixpence in Stamps.

*** Title Page and Index *(Rerum, Locorum, et Nominum)* to Vol. V. of the former Series is issued with the current volume, or may be had separately, price Sixpence.

Vol. I., bound in green cloth, 10s 6d.

IPSWICH: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.
LONDON: GEORGE REDWAY, 15, York Street, Covent Garden.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by the Rev. B. H. BLACKER, M.A., and published quarterly.

Part XXXIV. (April, 1887) now ready, price 1/-, or by post, 1/1. Annual Subscription (including the January "double number"), 4/-; or by post, 5/5. Subscribers' names and payments received by the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. The work supplied direct by him; or through any bookseller, by

Messrs. Wm. KENT & Co., 23, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

☞ *Treble price offered for copies of Part II., and full price for Parts VII., IX., and XVI., if fit for binding.*

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes.

Edited by W. DUNCOMBE PINK.

Vols. I. and II. Now Ready.

Contributors—W. A. Abram, F.R.H.S; J. E. Bayly, F.S.A.; J. Croston, F.S.A.; J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; Lieut-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A.; R. Holland; W. Norbury; J. P. Rylands, F.S.A.: Rev. J. H Stanning, M.A.; &c. Post Free 6/6 per Vol. from the Editor, Leigh, near Manchester.

THE MANX NOTE-BOOK:

Quarterly Journal of matters, past and present, connected with the Isle of Mann. Edited by A. W. MOORE, M.A.

Each number consists of 48 or more pages, printed on Whatman's vellum hand-made paper, and is published in January, April, July, and October, respectively. *Copiously illustrated.*

Annual Subscription, 10/-, if prepaid, 9/-; or post free to the United Kingdom, Europe, United States, and Canada, 6d. extra; elsewhere, 2/8.

Part X., April, 1887, now ready.

G. H. JOHNSON, Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Mann.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

CHESHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

A Quarterly Journal of Matters Past and Present Connected with the County Palatine of Chester.

Edited by E. W. BULKELEY, F.R.H.S.

Each part consists of about eighty pages, and is published in January, April, July, and October. Annual Subscription, 6/- (post free).

Amongst the principal features for 1887 are a continuation of the Transcript of the Stockport Parish Registers; Cheshire Parliamentary History; Cheshire Bibliography; Recollections of Stockport, &c., &c.

A few complete sets of Vol. I., New Series, may still be obtained, price 6/- per set. All the parts of Old Series out of print.

To be had from ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, London; HENRY GRAY, 47, Leicester Square, London, W.C., and 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester; or from the publishers—SWAIN AND BEARBY, *Advertiser* Office, Stockport, and all Booksellers.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Edited by The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.)

A Magazine for Archæologists in Scotland and the Northern Counties of England. Yearly Subscription, 4/-. Part IV., Mar., 1887, now ready.

EDINBURGH: D. DOUGLAS & FOULIS. All communications to be addressed:—Editor, Northern Notes and Queries, Alloa, N.B.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

Edited by the Rev. W. D. SWEETING, M.A., Vicar of Maxey.

Part XIII., CONTENTS—Tour in Northamptonshire. 1635—Races in Northamptonshire—The State of the Poor in Northamptonshire in 1795—Who was "R.W.," who was Eye-Witness of the Execution of Mary Queen of Scots?—The Treshams of Newton and Wold—Mary Queen of Scots' Betrothal Ring—Early Crosses—Washington Relics—The Gradual Decay of Kirby Hall—Chained Books in Libraries—The Garfields of Northamptonshire—Bunyan's Porridge-Bowl—Dedication of Churches—Gorham Family of Flore and Cransley—Memories of Franklin—"Headless Cross" near Northampton—Mazers—The Eyes of Mary Queen of Scots—Ancient Village Sports—Burt and Chester Families—Hampden Family—Celebrated Northamptonshire Booksellers. II.—John Simco.

Terms—A Year's Subscription, 5/- (prepaid), postage 4d. Quarterly Parts, 1/6.
NORTHAMPTON: The Dryden Press, TAYLOR & SON, 9, College Street.
LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford.

Comprising four Yorkshire Magazines in one, viz.:—*Yorkshire Notes and Queries, Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal, Yorkshire Bibliographer, Yorkshire Genealogist,* with distinct pagination. 320 pages, with fifty illustrations.

Part VII., April, 1887, now ready.

QUARTERLY. FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

BEDFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Reprinted, with additions and corrections, from the *Bedfordshire Times and Independent,* and edited by F. A BLAYDES. Published quarterly. Price to Subscribers, 4/4 per annum, post-free.

PART XIII., DECEMBER, 1886, NOW READY.

The parts published contain Extracts from Public Records and Parish Registers, Heraldic Notes, Genealogical Notices of County Families, Monumental Inscriptions, Abstracts of Wills, original Articles, etc. *Subscribers' names received by the Editor, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.*

MANCHESTER NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by J. H. NODAL.

Half Yearly. Price Two Shillings, or 4/- per annum, post free. Six Volumes issued—1878-1886. (Still in progress.)

Part 25, July to December, 1886, now ready.

MANCHESTER: CITY NEWS OFFICE, STRUTT STREET.
LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, PATERNOSTER ROW.

COINS AND MEDALS.

W. S. LINCOLN AND SON,
69, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Have recently made great additions to their extensive collection of ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS, including many cheap and some very rare ones. Also Greek and Roman Coins in Gold, Silver, and Bronze; Silver and Bronze Medals. &c. All arranged in cabinets and separately priced. Lists of some can be had on application.

FAMILY PEDIGREES

Compiled and corrected, and Searches made in the Probate Courts, Record Office, British Museum Library, Parish Registers, and other sources of authentic information in London and the Country, by the Author of the *Visitations of Cornwall and Devon.*

Address: LIEUT.-COL. VIVIAN, *40, North Street, EXETER.*

PEDIGREES

Arranged or Corrected; Genealogical Searches undertaken in Probate Courts, Parochial or other Registers; and thorough investigations conducted in London or country. By the Author of *History of the Northcote Family, Genealogical Notes on the House of Granville, Devonshire Parishes.* etc., etc. Terms: Moderate and Specific.

Address: CHARLES WORTHY, Esq., *40, North Street, EXETER.*

Mr. Worthy was formerly Principal Assistant to the late Mr. S. I. Tucker, Somerset Herald, and is prepared to give any heraldic information or to compile family histories.

Digitized by Google

HARTNOLL'S ILLUSTRATED

NEWQUAY GUIDE AND VISITOR'S HANDBOOK

TO

Bedruthan Steps, Mawgan, Vale of Lanherne, Porth, Crantock, Perranzabuloe, Cligga, Roche Rocks, etc.:—containing Superior Wood-Cut Views, Map of the Coast, Descriptive Routes to and Rambles around Newquay, etc., etc.

BY W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. HIST: SOC:

NEW AND REVISED EDITION. PRICE 6D. CLOTH BOARDS 1S.

May be obtained from the Publishers—HARTNOLL BROTHERS, NEWQUAY.

Crown Quarto, 48 pages, Price. 6d.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE

OF

NORTH COUNTRY LORE AND LEGEND.

The *Monthly Chronicle* has been established to restore to public use and enjoyment the vas mass of valuable matter, historical, legendary, and romantic, that has appeared for the pas fifteen or twenty years in that wonderful repository of North Country information, the *New castle Weekly Chronicle*. Such has already been the success of the venture that three editions o Part I. have had to be published.

Parts I. II. and III. now ready. Part IV. will be issued on the 25th May.

WALTER SCOTT, 24, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, & NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors

Collected and Annotated by WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.H.S. *In Monthly Parts, Price Sixpence.*

This Series will contain all the best Parodies in our language, and will afford an amusin addition to the works of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, and Swinburne; as well as to th earlier poets, and all the leading novelists and historians.

Parodies of the Poems of Alfred Tennyson, H. W. Longfellow, Thomas Hood, Bret Harte, Edgar Allan Poe, "Th Burial of Sir John Moore," "My Mother," Hamlet's Soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," J. Milton, Dr. Watts, Oliv Goldsmith, Campbell, Burns, Walter Scott, Southey, Mrs. Hemans, Byron, Moore, and Charles Kingsley, have alread appeared, and Parodies of Modern Popular Songs by Bayly, Dibdin, Carey, Eliza Cook, W. S. Gilbert, and others a now appearing. *Vols. I., II., and III., cloth gilt extra,* 7/6 *each, post free.*

Address all communications to the Editor, 57, Gauden Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

Agents for the Sale of HAMILTON'S COLLECTION OF PARODIES:—LONDON: Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.; Gilbert a Field, 67, Moorgate Street, E.C.; DUBLIN: William McGee, 18, Nassau Street; MANCHESTER: Abel Heywood and Son, Oldham Stree NORTHAMPTON: Taylor and Son, 9, College Street; ABERDEEN: D. Wyllie and Son, 167 and 169, Union Street; GLASGOW: J. Maclehose and Son 61, St. Vincent Street; OXFORD: J. Vincent, 90, High Street; CAMBRIDGE: Redin and Co., 16, Trinity Street.

EXETER: C. E. MATHEWS, 16, CATHEDRAL YARD.

The West of England Magazine.

Conducted by E. WHITFIELD CROFTS, F.R.S.L. Monthly, Price 3d.; Post Free for 4d. Annual Subscription,

The Principal Contents of the April number are as follows:—

The Wild North Sea—A Man and Tiger Combat—Brandy and Salt—The Pasteur Treatment—Eminent Westcountrymen No. 6.—Henry H. S. Pearse, by W. Roberts—Armand's Crime—A Tale of the Cornish Coast, by Frank Freeland—Th Wiltshire Maid Poem, by Frank Freeland—The Editor's Scrap Book—The Old, Old Story, by Fannie Goddard—&c., &c

Editorial Address: Alverton Lodge, Penzance.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered fr different sources that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Recor Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind solicited. Published in Portland, M at $3.00 per annum in advance. S. M. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

Digitized by Google

Part II., Vol. VI. July, 1886.

THE WESTERN Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

CONTAINING ORIGINAL ARTICLES, NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

ILLUSTRATED.

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., F.S.Sc.,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, PLYMOUTH, &c., &c.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.—Dartmoor Crosses: with an Account of Some Recent Restorations; by William Crossing—Narrative of a Spectre; contributed by Rev. W. Everitt—The "Eddystone"; by F. J. Webb, F.G.S., etc.—The Eddystone Lighthouse; by H. B. S. Woodhouse.

NOTES.—The Harris Plate—John Darby, of Exeter: a Versifier—The Good Old Times—Drake's Ship.

QUERIES.—Navy of England, 1570—West Newton Ferrers—Soady Family—"Tag"—Plymouth and the Spanish Armada—Selinge. Hœrne—The Stone = The Eddystone—Topsham and the Duke of Monmouth—Plymouth and America—Wilson, a Devonshire Author—Quick, Painter—"A-bier"—Robert Trelawny's Town House—Old Money and New Money—No Man's Chapel, Thorverton—The Verb "To Entertain"—Duel at Plymouth in 1665—Hawkins Family—The Herford Family—The Gorges Family.

REPLIES.—Wembury Charities—Nathaniel Howard—Ralegh Family—Old Church Custom—Long Tenure of Ecclesiastical Benefices—French Artizans in Devonshire—Mamhead, Devon—Bowhill, near Exeter—Paris Street, Exeter—Bold Venture, near Plymouth.

REVIEWS—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.—Captain William Lory, R.N., 1795-1868; by the Rev. H. Coulson Lory

NOTE TO ILLUSTRATION—Henry Stevens, of Vermont, Bibliographer and Lover of Books.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c., &c.

London:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Plymouth:
W. H. LUKE, STEAM PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY, 8, BEDFORD STREET.

Exeter:
JAMES G. COMMIN, 230, HIGH STREET.

Published Monthly.—Annual Subscription, 7s.; Superior Edition, 10s.
POSTAGE, ONE SHILLING EXTRA.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WITH Part XII. (May, 1886) ended the fifth volume of the *Western Antiquary*, undoubtedly the most important of the series yet published. It contains over three hundred pages, a number considerably in excess of any previous volume. The volumes already published are as follows:

Vol. I.--March, 1881, to March, 1882, 220 pages, 17 Illustrations, with Introductory Article, by W. COPELAND BORLASE, ESQ., M.P., F.S.A. (and a portrait); also a general Index to principal subjects.

Vol. II.—April, 1882, to April, 1883, 220 pages, with 26 Illustrations and copious Index. Introductory Article by J. BROOKING ROWE, ESQ., F.S.A. (and portrait of the Editor).

Vol. III.—April, 1883, to May, 1884, 264 pages, Index, and 41 Illustrations. Introductory Article by Rev W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., F.R. HIST. SOC. (and portrait).

Vol. IV.—June, 1884, to May, 1885, 276 pages, Index, and 50 Illustrations. Introductory Article by CHARLES I. ELTON, ESQ., M.P., Author of *Origins of English History*.

The fifth volume contains 320 pages, besides index and illustrations; also an introductory article by H. H. Drake, M.A., Ph.D., with a portrait. But, in addition to the increase of printed matter, the editor can point, with some degree of satisfaction, to the enhanced and permanent value of this volume by reason of the special articles in almost every branch of antiquarian research, contributed by well-known writers. The various bibliographical treatises and lists by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, Mr. G. C. Boase, and others, likewise form a peculiar feature of this volume, and will doubtless be welcomed by many who have an interest in the production of a *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, one of the greatest of our local literary wants.

The editor, in soliciting from subscribers and contributors a continuance of their favours, would assure them of his desire to improve the journal in every possible way, and to make it worthy to rank among the best of provincial antiquarian publications. He has therefore made arrangements with his publisher for sundry improvements both in appearance and arrangement. To do this effectively, however, will necessitate some extra expense, and this, considering the smallness of the subscription hitherto charged, can only be met by making a slight increase in the price of the journal, which is much lower than the majority of such publications. He purposes therefore to make the annual subscription 7s., or free by post for 8s., the index number being an extra as usual. A limited number of copies will also be printed on superior hand-made paper, with uncut edges, similar to the London *Antiquary*, the charge for which will be 10s. or 11s., postage included.

The editor sincerely trusts that this slight increase will not militate against the interests of the journal, but rather be the means of inducing many others to contribute to its support. He wishes to point out that during the greater part of the past year he has given several more pages per number than was originally estimated for, and that the same cause has in many instances doubled the cost of postage. Bearing these matters in mind, as well as the fact that the cost of production must necessarily be heavy, the editor relies on the good feeling and sense of justice of his friends to aid him in his endeavour to carry on the journal with a reasonable hope of making it both a literary and financial success. He therefore confidently leaves the matter in the hands of those whom he addresses.

A few sets of the Fifth Series remain on hand; price, with index and list of subscribers, bound, 15s. Special terms to new subscribers taking back volumes.

Vol. I. has long been out of print. Vol. II. is very scarce. Of Vols. III. and IV., only a few sets remain. The editor will be pleased to quote present prices for any of those in stock for any subscriber wishing to complete sets. He is also prepared to receive loose numbers for binding in the approved covers, as usual, at 2s. 6d. per volume.

There will shortly be issued a prospectus containing a full list of articles promised for the current volume. These articles will be fairly representative of the history, literature, and legendary lore of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, included in the scope of the journal, and will, moreover, be written by gentlemen well acquainted with the subjects on which they treat. From this list it will appear that the work from a literary point of view is progressing, and is rapidly gaining in favour in many directions where formerly it was unknown.

Forms of Order to be filled up by new subscribers, or by old subscribers who may desire to receive the better edition on superior paper, will be sent on application to the Editor as below.

In accordance with previous notice, the editor continues to send the Sixth Series to all former subscribers who have not already intimated their wish to discontinue.

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

July, 1886.

8, BEDFORD STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Digitized by Google

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.

An Illustrated Magazine, published bi-monthly, by F. H. REVELL, 150, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. $4.00 per year. Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Antiquities of all lands, including Oriental, Biblical, and Classical, as well as American. Sustained by the best Scholars in America. Full of curious and interesting material, valuable to all classes, but especially to the students of archæology.

No. 3, Vol. VIII., May, 1886, now ready.

Editor's Address—Clinton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

THE EAST ANGLIAN; OR, NOTES & QUERIES

On Subjects connected with the Counties of *Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk.* Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, Ipswich, Honorary Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, etc. Published Monthly. Parts I-XVIII. of the New Series of this well-known East Anglian serial (formerly edited by the late Mr. SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A.), now ready. Annual Subscription, 5/-, post free. Subscribers' names should be sent to the Publishers, Messrs. PAWSEY & HAYES, *The* Ancient House, Ipswich.

As only a very few copies of Part I. now remain, intending Subscribers should make early application.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by the Rev. B. H. BLACKER, M.A., and published quarterly.

Part XXX. (April, 1886) now ready, price 1/-, or by post, 1/1. Annual Subscription (including the January "double number"), 5/-; or by post, 5/5. Subscribers' names and payments received by the Editor 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. The work supplied direct by him; or through any bookseller, by

Messrs. Wm. KENT & Co., 23, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

☞ *Treble price offered for copies of Part II., and full price for Part VII., IX., and XVI., if fit for binding.*

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes.

EDITED BY

W. DUNCOMBE PINK, and Published Quarterly.

Parts VI. and VII., Vol. II., Now Ready.

ontributors—W. A. Abram, F.R.H.S; J. E. Bayly, F.S.A.; J. Croston, F.S.A.; J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; Lieut-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A.; R. Holland; W. Norbury; J. P. Rylands, F.S.A.: Rev. J. H Stanning, M.A.; &c. Annual Subscription, 6/-. Post Free 6/6 from the Editor, Leigh, near Manchester.

THE MANX NOTE-BOOK:

A Quarterly Journal of matters, past and present, connected with the Isle of Mann. Edited by A. W. MOORE, M.A.

Each number consists of 48 or more pages, printed on Whatman's Vellum hand-made paper, and is published in January, April, July, and October, respectively. *Copiously illustrated.*

Annual Subscription, 10/-, if prepaid, 9/-; or post free to the United Kingdom, Europe, United States, and Canada, 6d. extra; elsewhere, 2/8.

Part VI., April, 1886, now ready.

G. H. JOHNSON, Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Mann.

Sixth Year.—Published Quarterly. 5s. per annum.

CHESHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by E. W. BULKELEY, F.R.H.S.

Part I., Vol. VI., now ready.

With the current year is commenced a new and enlarged series of the above publication. Amongst other interesting matter, this volume will contain the commencement of a transcript of the Stockport Parish Registers, commencing 1584; a Series of Papers on Cheshire Families; continuation of the Parliamentary History of the County; Recollections o Stockport Sixty years Ago.

STOCKPORT: Swain and Bearby, *Advertiser* Office. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. Manchester: Henry Gray, Antiquarian Bookseller, 25, Cathedral Yard.

THE MIDLAND ANTIQUARY:

A Magazine devoted to the Antiquities and Family History of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and the neighbouring Counties. New ready, No. XIV., April, 1886, price 2/-, post free. Back numbers can be supplied until further notice. To be had of the Editor,

W. F. CARTER, Esq., 33, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Edited by The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A., Scotland, &c.

A Magazine for Archæologists in Scotland and the Northern Counties of England. Yearly Subscription, 4/-. Part I., June, 1886, now ready.

EDINBURGH: Douglas & Foulis. All communications to be addressed:—Editor, Northern Notes and Queries, Alloa, N.B.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries:

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by the Rev. W. D. SWEETING, M.A., Vicary of Maxey, Market Deeping.

Terms: A Year's Subscription, 5/- (prepaid); Quarterly Parts, 1/6.

NORTHAMPTON: Taylor & Co., the Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

LONDON: George Redway, 15, York Street, Covent Garden.

YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford.

Comprising four Yorkshire Magazines in one, viz.:—*Yorkshire Notes and Queries, Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal, Yorkshire Bibliographer, Yorkshire Genealogist,* with distinct pagination. Eighty pages, with four or more illustrations.

Part III., April, 1886, now ready.

QUARTERLY. FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

BEDFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Reprinted, with additions and corrections, from the *Bedfordshire Times and Independent,* and edited by F. A BLAYDES. Published quarterly. Price to Subscribers, 4/4 per annum, post-free.

PART XI., FEBRUARY, 1886, NOW READY.

The parts published contain Extracts from Public Records and Parish Registers, Heraldic Notes, Genealogical Notices of County Families, Monumental Inscriptions, Abstracts of Wills, original Articles, etc. *Subscribers' names received by the Editor, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.*

COINS AND MEDALS.

W. S. LINCOLN AND SON,

69, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Have recently made great additions to their extensive collection of English Gold and Silver Coins, including many cheap and some very rare ones. Also Greek and Roman Coins in Gold, Silver, and Bronze; Silver and Bronze Medals. &c. All arranged in cabinets and separately priced. Lists of some can be had on application.

FAMILY PEDIGREES

Compiled and corrected, and Searches made in the Probate Courts, Record Office, British Museum Library, Parish Registers, and other sources of authentic information in London and the Country, by the Author of the *Visitations of Cornwall and Devon.*

ADDRESS—Lieut.-Col. VIVIAN,

40, NORTH STREET, EXETER.

MANCHESTER NOTES & QUERIES.

Edited by J. H. NODAL.

Half Yearly. Price Two Shillings, or 4/- per annum, post free. Five Volumes issued—1878-1884. (Still in progress.)

Part 23, July to December, 1885, now ready.

MANCHESTER: City News Office, Strutt Street.

LONDON: Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. PENDLETON'S

"HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE,"

Which was announced sometime since as coming out in Mr. ELLIOT STOCK's Series of

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORIES,

Is just completed, and will be issued, it is expected, early in next month.

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

CHOICE AND RARE BOOKS.

Post Free, Three Stamps, Catalogue of 100 pages.

Consisting of Picture Galleries, Topography, Wit, Humour, Poetry, Travels, Curious Histories, Facetiæ, French Novels, and Standard Works, many in elegant bindings, and selected from a stock of 10,000 volumes on sale by

EDWARD AVERY, English and Foreign Bookseller,

145, GREAT COLLEGE STREET, LONDON, N.W.

LIBRARIES OF BOOKS AND COLLECTIONS OF PRINTS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors.

Collected and Annotated by WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.H.S. *In Monthly Parts, Price Sixpence.*

THIS series is intended to contain all the best Parodies in our language, and will thus afford an amusing addition to the works of Tennyson, Longfellow, and Swinburne; as well as to the earlier poets:—Burns, Byron, Moore. Walter Scott, Robert Southey, Campbell, Cowper, Goldsmith, Gray, and the leading Novelists and Historians.

Parodies of the Poems of Alfred Tennyson; H. W. Longfellow; Thomas Hood; Bret Harte; Edgar Allan Poe; "The Burial of Sir John Moore"; "My Mother"; and Hamlet's Soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," have already appeared, and further Parodies on *Shakespeare*, and on Milton, will follow.

Address all communications to the Editor, 64, Bromfelde Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

Agents for the Sale of HAMILTON'S COLLECTION OF PARODIES:—
LONDON: Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.; Gilbert and Field, 18, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; Gilbert and Field, 67, Moorgate Street, E.C.; DUBLIN: William McGee, 18, Nassau Street; MANCHESTER: Abel Heywood and Son, Oldham Street; HULL: A. Brown and Sons, 26, Savile Street; NORTHAMPTON: Taylor and Son, 9, College Street; BRISTOL: Thomas Thatcher, 44, College Green; PARIS: Galignani's Library, 24, Rue de Rivoli; ABERDEEN: D. Wyllie and Son, 167 and 169, Union Street; GLASGOW: J. Maclehose and Sons, 61, St. Vincent Street; OXFORD: J. Vincent, 90, High Street; B. H. Blackwell, Broad Street; CAMBRIDGE: Redin and Co., 16, Trinity Street; BOURNEMOUTH: Frederick J. Bright, The Arcade; CHRISTCHURCH: J. W. G. White, Caxton House, and

PLYMOUTH: W. H. LUKE, BEDFORD STREET. EXETER: C. E. MATHEWS, 16, CATHEDRAL YARD.

The Cornish Magazine and Devon Miscellany.

Conducted by E. WHITFIELD CROFTS.

A Monthly Illustrated Journal, containing Stories, Articles, and Poetry. Annual Subscription, 1/6, post free.

Contributors:—Dr. F. W. P. Jago; W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S.; J. H. Collins, F.G.S.; W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A.; R. Hunt, F.R.S., etc.; Revs. J. Jackson Wray, Mark Guy Pearse, F. W. Robinson; etc., etc. *Subscribers' Names and Payments received by the Editor, Alverton Lodge, Penzance.*

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind solicited. Published in Portland, Me., at $3.00 per annum in advance. S. M. WATSON, Editor and Publisher. No. II., Vol. III., 1886, now ready.

Digitized by Google

Part IV., Vol. VI. September, 1886.

THE WESTERN Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

CONTAINING ORIGINAL ARTICLES, NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

ILLUSTRATED.

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., F.S.Sc.,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, PLYMOUTH, &c., &c.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.—Plymouth in the Eighteenth Century, from a Medical Point of View; by Edward E. Meeres, M.D., M.R.C.P.—The Plympton Maudlyn House; by J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., &c. (*Concluded*)—"Complaint against the Prior of Plympton"; contributed by the Rev. J. B. Strother, M.A.—Devon Booksellers and Printers in the 17th and 18th Centuries; by Rev. J. Ingle Dredge. Supplementary Paper, No. 2 (*Continued*).

NOTES.—The Mermaid of Padstow. An Original Cornish Ballad; by Dr. R. Garnett—A Curious Stone at Launceston—Narrative of a Spectre—Hugh Prust, Governor of Launceston Castle—Lammas Fair in Exeter—The Good Earl of Devon and his Epitaph—Stocks at Werrington—Inscribed Drinking Mug—Mild Winter at Plymouth—Belfry Lines, North Parret Church, Somersetshire.

QUERIES.—H.M.S. "Launceston."—Sir John Clobery, M.P. for Launceston—Taddiford Bridge—Modbury and "Nappy Ale."—Dodbrooke and the "Plim"—Miracle Plays—Value of Votes in Olden Times—"Rumpin'" or "Rumping"—"J.W.S., Plymouth"—Devonshire and Cornish Fonts—Font of St. Sidwell's Church—"Rare" Underdone, Slightly Cooked—Great Storm at Cruwys Morchard—Plymouth Arms—Iseland Crystal and Drake's Island—Clasenwell Pool, Dartmoor—Fowey M.P.s—Lord Monkswell.

REPLIES.—The Gibbet near Stoke Church—Mary Wilcox of Witheridge—Old Plymouth Trees—Sure-Foot Houses on the Moors—Gregory Clement, M.P.—Misereres in Exeter Cathedral—Borelston and Berealston—Cornish M.P.'s in Long Parliament—Old Mowsteads—Canary Duff—West Newton Ferrers—White Hart Inn—Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers—Devonshire and Ireland—"A Web of Lead"—Cary Family—Lord Montacute—Devon Bibliography: an Unknown Exeter Author, Joseph Anthony.

REVIEWS—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER NOTES—CORRESPONDENCE, &c., &c.

London:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Plymouth:
W. H. LUKE, STEAM PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY, 8, BEDFORD STREET.

Exeter:
JAMES G. COMMIN, 230, HIGH STREET.

Published Monthly.—Annual Subscription, 7s.; Superior Edition, 10s.

POSTAGE, ONE SHILLING EXTRA.

Digitized by Google

EXETER: NORTHY (T. J.) Popular History of Exeter, from the Earliest Times down to the Present Time, *numerous illustrations*, crown 8vo, *cloth*, 3s 6d *Exeter*, 1885
This is the only History of Exeter brought down to the present date.

EXETER.—ACTS for removing the Markets held in the High and Fore Streets. For the better paving, lighting, watching of the City, etc., folio, *boards*, 3s 6d 1832-34

DARTMOOR: A Descriptive Poem, with Notes Historical, Descriptive and Antiquarian, by N. T. Carrington, *12 fine etchings, by Rogers*, 8vo, *boards*, 8s 6d 1826
What between the Poet and his Commentator, there is scarcely a rock or a flower, or even a blade of glass within the wild precincts of Dartmoor which has been left unsilebrated.

DARTMOOR.—WIDDICOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR and its Neighbourhood, edited by Robert Dymond, F.S.A. (*of Exeter*), 8vo, *cloth*, 3s 6d *Torquay*, 1876

DARTMOOR.—FOREST of DARTMOOR and its BORDERS: an Historical Sketch by R. J. KING, 12mo, *cloth*, 5s 6d 1856

DARTMOOR: ANCIENT CROSSES of DARTMOOR, by W. CROSSING, *illustrations*, sm. 4to, *sewn* (*only 100 printed*), 4s 6d *Plymouth*, 1884

DARTMOOR: FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE, by One who has endured it, thick post, 8vo, *cloth*, 5s 1878

DARTMOOR.—CHRISTOWELL, a Dartmoor Tale, by R. D. BLACKMORE, post 8vo, *cloth*, *new*, 5s *nett* 1886

DARTMOOR.—DEVONSHIRE SKETCHES: Dartmoor and its Borders, by Tickler, [*i.e.*, Elias Tozer], 12mo, *sewn*, *good as new*, 2s *Exeter*, 1871

DARTMOOR.—DEVONSHIRE POEMS, Account of Customs, Superstitions and Traditions, by Tickler, 12mo, *cloth*, 2s 6d *Exeter*, 1873

NORTH DEVON. 11 *beautiful photographic Views of, by J. S. Catford*, oblong 12mo, *cloth gt. edges*, 4s 6d *Ilfracombe*, *n.d.*

Oliver (Dr. G.) Collections, HISTORICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL: illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, with Notices on the Dominican, Benedictine and Franciscan Orders in England, 8vo, *cloth*, SCARCE, 9s 1857
Contains Notices of West-Country Families not to be found elsewhere.

——— LIVES of the BISHOPS of EXETER, and a History of the Cathedral, with illustrative Appendix, *plates of seals*, 8vo, *cloth*, (*a presentation copy*), 15s 6d 1861

——— HISTORY OF THE CITY OF EXETER, with Memoir of the Author, by Smirke, *facsimile of the plan of the Castle*, 1617, *with the privately printed carefully compiled* INDEX, *by* J. S. ATTWOOD, *inserted*, 8vo, *cloth*, 8s 6d 1861-84

——— CASTLE OF EXETER, *plans of Castle and City*, etc. in No. 26 of the *Archaeological Journal*, 8vo, *sewn*, 2s 6d 1850

——— HISTORIC COLLECTIONS relating to MONASTERIES IN DEVON 8vo, *boards*, *fine copy*, 9s 6d *Exeter*, 1820
Over Preface, in the author's autograph is written—"A.D., August 23rd, 1820.

——— (and J. P. JONES), **Ecclesiastical Antiquities** of DEVON, being Observations on many Churches in Devon, 12mo, *boards*, VERY SCARCE, 1*l* 5s *Exeter*, 1828

——— FINE PORTRAIT *of this eminent local* CHURCH HISTORIAN, *in handsome gold frame and glazed*, 16s *Exeter*, *G. Palmer*

DUNSFORD'S (MARTIN) HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of the TOWN and PARISH of TIVERTON, with Notes, *numerous fine maps and engravings*, 4to, *calf*, 12s *Exeter*, *T. Brice*, 1790

TIVERTON.—Observations on the Charters granted to the Inhabitants of Tiverton, etc., 8vo, *cloth*, 4s 6d *Tiverton*, 1823

NEWTON ABBOT, ANTIQUITIES AT [from the Proc. Soc. Antiq.] 5pp., 8vo, *wrap.* 1s 1876

EXMOUTH and its NEIGHBOURHOOD, with Pedigrees of the ROLLE, RALEGH and COURTENAY Familes, [by E. Edwards,] *map, etc.*, post 8vo, *cloth*, 3s 6d *n.d.*

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, Letters and important Documents relating to, chiefly from the Correspondence of R. WESTON, with a Report made by the Trinity Corporation, by R. H. Weston, *two fine plates*, 4to, *boards*, 5s 1811

Plymtree Church, S. Devon.—Henry VII., Prince Arthur and Cardinal Morton, 4 large chromos, from a group representing the Adoration of the Three Kings on the Chancel Screen of the Church, with a descriptive Notice by T. MOZLEY, M.A., *Rector of Plymtree*, roy. folio, *cloth gilt*. 1*l* 5s 1878
The Appendix contains a notice of "Nicholas Monk, Rector of Plymtree," "John Lead," &c. A presentation copy to the late Mr. Davidson with Author's Autograph inscription.

Davidson, (J. *of Axminster*).—BRITISH and ROMAN REMAINS in the vicinity of AXMINSTER, *plates*, 12mo, *boards*, 5s 1823

——— History of Newenham Abbey, Devon, *six plates*, post 8vo, *cloth*, 4s 6d 1843
The best account we have of the once celebrated Cistertian Abbey of Newenham, founded in 1246, by R. de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, then Lord of the Manor of Axminster. The farm house at Newenham was the birthplace of John Prince, author of that famous old book "The Worthies of Devon."

Davidson, (J. B. *Barrister at Law, F.S.A., &c.*,) DEVONSHIRE HISTORY and TOPOGRAPHY: 10 valuable pamphlets, in one vol., cr. 8vo, *half calf neat*, 14s 1877-85
Comprises: The Saxon Conquest of Devon, Hoker's Journal of the House of Commons, the Early History of Dawlish, ditto Exmouth, Crediton Minster, Anglo-Saxon Charters at Exeter, etc.

——— ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF DAWLISH—ANCIENT HISTORY OF EXMOUTH, *maps*. 8vo, *cloth*, 4s 6d 1881-3

[PULMAN (G. P. R.)] THE BOOK OF THE AXE; *first edition in Book form*, 12mo, *cloth*, 5s 1846

——— VADE MECUM of Fly Fishing for Trout, 12mo, *cloth*, 3s 6d 1841

——— NAMES of PLACES, chiefly in the West of England, etymologically and historically considered, 12mo, *sewn*, *scarce*, 3s 6d 1857

BRAY (Mrs.) NOVELS and ROMANCES, complete, 12 vols, post 8vo, *cloth*, 15s (pub. 2*l* 2s) *n.d.*

——— TAMAR and the TAVY: Description of Natural History, Manners, Customs, Superstition, Scenery, Antiquities, Biographies, etc., *engravings*, 3 vols, post 8vo, *half calf*, *original edition*, *scarce*, 11s (pub. 1*l* 11s 6d) 1836

KING R. (*Plymouth*) 12 SKETCHES of OLD CASTLES, and other Antiquities of SOUTH DEVON, with descriptions, sm. 4to, *sewn*, 1s *Plymouth*, 1884

TOUR to the WATERING PLACES of S.E. DEVON, *pretty etchings*, 12mo, *half calf*, 6s *Exeter: Trewman & Son*, *n.d.*

TEIGN VALLEY.—LETTERS, HISTORICAL and BOTANICAL, relating chiefly to places in the Vale of the Teign, by Dr. Halle, with Geologic Notes by Dr. Croker, post 8vo, *cloth*, *scarce*, 5s *Chudleigh*, 1851
Chudleigh, Lustleigh, Canonteigu and Bovey Tracey.

JUKE'S (J. B.) Notes on Parts of S. Devon and Cornwall, 8vo, *sewn*, 1s 6d *Dublin*, 1868

Devonshire Association.—REPORT and TRANSACTIONS, from the first Meeting of the Association held at Exeter, August 1862 to the Meeting at Exmouth 1883, *maps and plates*, A COMPLETE SET, 16 vols. 8vo, *newly bound*, *half calf*, *carmine edges*, A FINE COPY, 7*l* 10s 1862-1884
Many of the volumes of the Society's Publications are out of print and very scarce; the set comprises Meetings held at Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Tiverton, Tavistock, Barnstaple, Honiton, Dartmouth, Devonport, Bideford, Exeter (2nd Meeting), Teignmouth, Sidmouth, Torrington, Ashburton, Kingsbridge, Paignton, Ilfracombe, Totnes, Dawlish, Crediton, Exmouth, and Newton Abbot.

ESSAYS by a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN at EXETER, *illustrations of Local Antiquities*, 8vo, *half russia*, 7s 6d *Exeter*, 1796

——— Another copy, *boards*, 6s
This copy has the names of the contributors written in. The articles include Remarkable British Monuments in Devon, by Swete; Historical Outlines of Falconry, by Polwhele; Mythology and Worship of the Serpent, by Dr. Downman; Sepulture in General and Sepulchral Stones erect, by Swete; Shakesperian Essays, &c. The interesting series of plates is frequently wanting.

C. ELKIN MATHEWS

Digitized by Google

ICE'S (Andrew, *of Exeter*) GRAND GAZETTEER, or Topographic Dictionary, both General and Special, Ancient and Modern, aptly interspersed with thousands of Uncommon Passages, Strange Occurrences, Critical and Surprising, etc., *front. portrait of the Author, ætat* 83 *inserted*, 2 vols, thick folio, *calf, scarce*, 15*s* 1759

he Author gives the topography of his native county (Devon) very fully. re will be found a longer and more curious account of Crediton, where the scopal Chair was anciently fixed, than is to be found elsewhere.
ev. H. T. Ellacombe's copy, with book-plate.

GERS (W. H. H.) ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES and MONUMENTAL and MEMORIAL SCULPTURE of DEVON, *numerous full page plates and woodcuts*, thick 4to, *boards*, 1*l* 6*s* *Exeter*, 1877

DGE'S (E. *Rector of Bratton Clovelly*) POSTHUMOUS GLEANINGS (Western Cornwall; Beyond the Rail in Devon, Brixham; The Mouth Shut, &c.), edited by Kinsman, post 8vo, *cloth*, 3*s* 1866

RNY COMBES: a Ramble after Ferns, by Ch. CHANTER, *pretty coloured view of Clovelly, and other coloured plates of Ferns*, 12mo, *new cloth*, 2*s* 6*d* (pub. 5*s*) 1857

y a sister of the late Canon Kingsley. "Deserves a place in the travelling of every one who wants to add a new charm to a ramble through atiful Devon"—*N. & Q.*

MILTON'S (A. H. A.) QUARTER SESSIONS from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne, illustrations of Local Government and History, from Original Records, chiefly of the Co. of DEVON, post 8vo, *cloth*, 2*s* 6*d* (pub 6*s*) 1878

all of the most trustworthy evidence respecting the condition of Provincial land in the Olden Times. As an antiquarian and historical work it will ays be of permanent value and interest.

SH and FISHERIES of DEVON and CORNWALL: Guide to the Fish Market, etc., by J. C. BELLAMY, 18mo, *sewn*, 1*s* *Plymouth*, 1843

VONSHIRE DIALECT, Dialogue in the, (three parts), with Glossary, by J. F. PALMER, post 8vo, *boards*, 5*s* 1837

TKINS' (Rev. M. G. *late of Ottery S. Mary*) IN THE COUNTRY: Essays, (Devon Lanes, On Ottery East Hill, The Land's End, etc.), post 8vo, *cloth* (*binding discoloured*), 3*s* 6*d* 1883

Contains some of the most charming essays ever written.

MOUTH FISHERIES, etc., Review of the Mercantile Trading, and Manufacturing State, Interests and Capabilities of the Port of Plymouth, with Notes by W. BURT, 8vo, *calf m. e., scarce*, 5*s* *Plymouth*, 1816

A presentation copy. See author's autograph.

ITCOMBE (Mrs. H. P.) BYGONE DAYS in DEVON and CORNWALL; with Notes of existing SUPERSTITIONS and CUSTOMS, post 8vo, *cloth*, 4*s* 6*d* 1874

NOLDS (Sir Joshua)—Account of PLYMPTON S. MAURICE, with Memoirs of the Reynolds Family, by W. COTTON, *portrait of Sir Joshua, plan, etc.*, 12mo, *half calf*, 7*s* 6*d* 1859

RTING.—**Fox Hunting Map of Devonshire**, *coloured and mounted on linen, cloth case*, 2*s* *Walker, sold by Ackermann.*

county is divided thus:—N. Devon, Tiverton, Eggesford, Devon; rse, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Trelawny Sir H. Seale, and se.

LECTIONS on NAMES and PLACES in DEVONSHIRE, thick m. 8vo, *top edges gilt, others uncut*, 6*s* 6*d*. 1845

ESCUE (Dr.)—CASTLE HILL, DEVON: Dissertation, Essays nd Poems, 7 *engravings*, 2 vols, 8vo, *calf*, 6*s* 6*d* *Oxford*, 1859

ORE (Coventry) TAMERTON [NORTH] CHURCH TOWER, *st edition*, 12mo, *cloth, nice copy*, 7*s* 6*d* 1854

NDS of DEVON, *front.* sq. 16mo. *cloth, gilt*, 4*s* 6*d* *Dawlish*, 1848

ns Legends of the Parson and Clerk, Bradley's Height, Blue Bird Wood, Littleham Ghost, Linton Castle, Kent's Cavern, &c.

ROCK CASTLE [Devon]: or the Grave of the Unknown, A. H. Holdsworth, 12mo, *half calf*, 4*s* *Privately printed*, 1844

ATHEDRAL YARD, EXETER.

CORNWALL.

Lysons (D. & S.) History of Cornwall, *illustrated by numerous fine engravings*, 4to, *boards*, FINE CLEAN COPY 36*s* 1814

Carew (R. *of Antonie*) **Survey of Cornwall**, with Life, small 4to, *panelled calf, good copy*, 1*l* 5*s* 1723

Containing also "An Epistle concerning the excellencies of the English Tongue, now first published from the MS."

"Although more histories of Cornwall have been written than of any other county, the Survey of Carew remains, beyond all comparison, the most accurate and satisfactory."

CORNWALL.—MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK, *maps*, 9th edition, post 8vo, *good as new*, 3*s* (pub. 6*s*) 1879

LISKEARD and VICINITY; HISTORY of the BOROUGH of; by JOHN ALLEN, *map and numerous engravings*, thick, post 8vo, *cloth*, 6*s* *Liskeard*, 1856

"W. W. in remembrance of his uncle John Allen, 1859." See autograph.

LIPSCOMB'S (G.) JOURNEY into CORNWALL, with historical and literary Remarks, 8vo, *boards, uncut*, 6*s* *Warwick*, 1799

BLIGHT (J. T.) A WEEK at the LAND'S END, *with numerous engravings of antiquities*, 12mo, *cloth*, 5*s* 1861

JOHN'S (C. A.) A WEEK at the LIZARD, 69 *charming woodcuts*, sq. 16mo, *cloth*, 4*s* 6*d* 1848

——— Another copy, a new edition, 12mo, *cloth*, 2*s* 6*d*

MOUNT'S BAY and the LAND'S END; Guide to the comprehending the Topography, Botany, Fisheries, Antiquities, Geology, etc., of Western Cornwall [by DR. PARIS], *plates and woodcuts*, post 8vo, *half cloth, uncut*, 5*s* 1828

POPULAR ROMANCES of the WEST of ENGLAND; or, the Drolls, Traditions, and Superstitions of **Old Cornwall** collected and edited by B. Hunt, *two plates by George Cruikshank*, 2 vols, post 8vo, *cloth, scarce*, 12*s* 6*d* 1865

BOTTRELL'S (W.) TRADITIONS and HEARTHSIDE STORIES of WEST CORNWALL, *with illustrations by Jos. Blight*, second and third series, 2 vols, 8vo, *scarce*, 12*s* 6*d* *Penzance*, 1873

GIBBONS (Anne) The TALE of TREGARRELL; a Legend o LAUNCESTON CHURCH, etc., 16mo, *sewn*, 1*s* 6*d* *Launceston: T. W. Maddox*, 1849

HAWKINS (Sir Chr.) Observations on the TIN TRADE of the ANCIENTS in CORNWALL, and on the "Ictis" of D. Siculus *view of the Mount*, roy. 8vo, *boards*, 6*s* 1611

LODES of CORNWALL.—Observations on the rich parts of the, translated by J. H. Collins, F.G.S., from the French of Moissenet, *diagrams, etc.*, 8vo, *cloth*, 2*s* 6*d* 1877

ABBEY of KILKHAMPTON, or Monumental Records for 1980 (*very witty and caustic imaginary epitaphs on the leading persons of the day*), 4to, *half bounds*, 5*s* 1780

HAWKER (R. S.)—The PLAINT of MORWENSTOW and other Verses, [with interesting Notes], by H. S. Stokes, sm. 8vo, *stiff wrapper*, 3*s* 6*d* *Bodmin*, 1876

——— The VICAR of MORWENSTOW, a Life of R. S. Hawker, by S. BARING-GOULD, cr. 8vo, *cloth*, 4*s* 2*d nett* 1886

[Maskell (W.) *The eminent Liturgist*], Odds and Ends: BUDE HAVEN; A NIGHT in EXETER CATHEDRAL; and other startling Narratives, *front*, 12mo, *cloth*, 4*s* 1872

JAGO (F. W. P.) GLOSSARY of the CORNISH DIALECT, with Appendix containing a List of Writers on Cornish Dialect, additional information about Dolly Pentreath, etc., *portrait and view*, post 8vo, *cloth*, 3*s* 6*d* (pub 7*s* 6*d*) *Truro*, 1882

SOMERSET.

Somerset.—History and **Antiquites** of the **Co. of Somerset**, collected from Authentic Records, by **J. Collinson** (*Vicar of Long Ashton*), *map and early impressions of the plates*, 3 vols, 4to, *calf, scarce* 10*l* 10*s* *Bath*, 1791

The plates illustrate the Roman (and later) Antiquities, Churches, Seals and Seats of the County.

WINSCOMBE SKETCHES amongst the Mendip Hills, by Theo. Compton, *best edition, enlarged*, post 8vo, *cloth*, 3*s* 6*d* 1852

THE TOR HILL (GLASTONBURY): a Historical Romance, by HORACE SMITH, 3 vols. 8vo, *hf. cf. scarce*, 4*s* 1826

Treats of the times of Sir Giles Hungerford; and, incidentally, much information of a topographical and ecclesiological nature is introduced.

Digitized by Google

LORNA DOONE, a ROMANCE of EXMOOR, *front.* post 8vo, *cloth, new*, 5s, *nett* 1886

HALL (H. B.) EXMOOR, or the Footsteps of St. Hubert in the West, *with illustrations of hunting scenes*, post 8vo, *cloth, scarce*, 5s 6d 1849

JEFFERIES (R.) RED DEER (of Exmoor), post 8vo, *cloth*, 3s 6d 1884

STANFORD'S Tourists' Guides—S. DEVON—CORNWALL—SOMERSET, *maps*, 12mo, *cloth*, 1s 6d each 1880-5

CONNECTION of BATH with the Literature and Science of England, by J. HUNTER, F.S.A., 12mo, *cloth*, 2s 6d *Bath*, 1853

RAMBLES about BATH and Neighbourhood, by Dr. Tunstall, *map and engravings*, 12mo, *cloth*, 1s 6d *Bath*, 1856

WELLS CATHEDRAL, History of, with Lives of the Bishops and Deans, &c. by J. Davis, *folding plates*, 12mo, *half red morocco*, 2s 6d *Shepton Mallet*, 1814

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, an interesting Antiquarian Account, by Dr. W. Robinson, 8vo, 5s *s.l. et a.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES of GLASTONBURY, royal 8vo, *sewn*, 1s 1856

COLLECTANEA POETICA; or, Wild Flowers, 8vo, *boards, uncut*, 2s 6d *Bath*, 1811

ELWORTHY (F. T.) GRAMMAR of the DIALECTS of WEST SOMERSET, illustrated by Examples, 8vo, *cloth*, 6s 1877

GRAVES (R., *Rector of Claverton*) MEDITATIONS of MARCUS AURELIUS, an original Translation, with Life, Notes, &c. by the Author of the "Spiritual Quixote," 12mo, *bds. uncut*, 4s 6d *Stourport*, 1811

FELIX FARLEY RHYMES, Latin and English, by Themaninthemoon, *curious front.* 12mo, *canvas*, 4s 6d *Bristol, J. M. Gutch*, 1826

LOCAL MISCELLANEA.

AN ESSAY for instructing Children, by an Aged Person, recommended [in a Preface], by Dr. P. Doddridge, 12mo, *bound*, 4s 6d *Exon: A. & S. Brice*, 1743

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON, Prize Exercises, 1827-9, 12mo, *sewn*, 1s

Browne's (W. " *The Sweet Swan of Tavy* **"),** WORKS: including **Britannia's Pastorals,** Shepherd's Pipe, Inner Temple Masque, etc. Memoir and Notes by Thompson, edited by T. Davies, 3 vols, 12mo, *cf.* (*rubbed*), *scarce*, 10s 1772

The author was born at Tavistock in 1590. For an account of his Life and Works see *The Retrospective Review*, *The Tamar and the Tavy*, and *The Western Antiquary*.

——— **Original Poems** never before published [edited by Sir E. Brydges], *with armorial shields and pretty woodcuts*, sm. 4to, *in sheets as published, only* 80 *copies printed*, 18s *Lee Priory Press: Kent*, 1815

"There is a peaceful delicacy and pure morality in these recovered strains, which surpass those previously collected in his works."—*Park*.

——— BRITANNIA'S PASTORALS, with Memoir and Notes, 12mo, *morocco extra, gt. leaves*, 4s 6d 1845

Thomas Miller says:—"There is a green look about his pages, he carries with him the true aroma of old forests, his lines are mottled with rich mosses, and there is a gnarled ruggedness upon the stems of his trees."

BURT (W. *of Plymouth, the Annotator of Carrington's 'Dartmoor'*).—Miscellaneous Notes, Christianity: a Poem, etc., with Memoir by his Nephew Major Burt, post 8vo, *calf gilt*, 2s 6d 1835

The "Notes" give evidence of wide and curious reading.

CAREW (Bampfylde-Moore) LIFE and ADVENTURES of, *portrait and plates*, 12mo, *boards*, 4s 6d 1813

COLERIDGE (Rev. J., *Vicar of, and Schoolmaster at, Ottery St. Mary*) Dissertations on the Bk. of Judges, 8vo, *calf*, 2s 6d 1768

Contains an interesting list of Subscribers: John Duke, Esq. of Otterton, took 4 copies; Sir Stafford Northcote, of Ottery, 1 copy, etc.

CROKER (J., *a Plymouth Quaker*) MEMOIR; also the Journals, &c of W. Caton and J. Burnyeat, 12mo, *cloth*, 1s 6d 1839

Collectanea Cliffordiana, in Three Parts: I, Anecdotes of the Family; II, Historical and Genealogical Notices of the Cliffords; III, Clifford: a Tragedy, by Arthur Clifford, Esq., 8vo, *half calf neat*, RARE, 1*l* 5s *Paris*, 181

EDWARDS (A.) Incidents of the Life of Cœur de Lion, with Notes, 12mo, *sewn*, 1s *Plymouth*, 137

GOODRIDGE (C. M., *of Paignton; the "Devonshire Crusoe"*) Narrative of a Voyage to the South Seas, Shipwreck, and Two Years' Residence on an Uninhabited Island, *plates*, with an Account of Eight Years passed in Van Dieman's Land, 12mo, *cloth*, 1s 6d *Exeter*, 183

KINGSLEY'S (Canon) MISCELLANIES, 2 vols, cr. 8vo. *cloth*, (pub. 18s) 186

Includes fascinating papers on Sir Walter Raleigh and his Time, CHALK STREAM STUDIES (Angling), North Devon—a Prose Idyl, &c.

——— WESTWARD Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Kt., 2nd edition, 3 vols, cr. 8vo. *cloth*, 12s *Cambridge*, 188

KITTO, (Dr. J. *Plymouth*) THE LOST SENSES: Deafness, 16mo, *sewn*, 1s 184

——— MEMOIRS of, by J. E. Ryland, M.A., and Prof. Eadie, D.D., *portrait and plates*, very thick, 8vo, *cloth*, 4s 6 135

A scholastic prospectus of Mrs. K.'s inserted.

LYTE (Rev. H. F. *Lower Brixham*), REMAINS, Prose and Verse with Memoir [by his Daughter], 12mo, *cloth*, 4s 6d 185

NORTHCOTE'S (Sir J.) NOTE BOOK with Memoranda of Proceedings in the House of Commons during the First Sessions of the Long Parliament, edited by A. H. A. HAMILTON, post 8vo, *cloth*, 2s 6d (pub. 9s) 157

PHILLPOTTS (Dr. H. *Bp. of Exeter*) LIFE, TIMES and WRITINGS by R. N. Shutte, *portrait*, vol. I, (*all published*), 8vo, *cloth*, 2s 6d 18

POMPONIUS MELA. De Situ Orbis libri tres, summa cura et diligentia recogniti et collati [a Joan, Reynolds], 27 maps 4to, *old calf*, 8s 6d *Iscæ Dunmoniorum* [Exeter] *typis Farleanis apud P. Bishop*, 171

"An elegant and carefully edited edition."—*Lowndes*.

"Cette edition est assez belle et ne se trouve pas facilement."—*Brunet*.

Each map bears the arms of the person to whom it is dedicated. These are chiefly members of DEVONSHIRE FAMILIES, and include Clifford of Chudleigh, Chudleigh of Ashton, Yonge of Escot, Carew, Yarde of Churchtow, Savery, Newcombe, King, &c.

Pomponius Mela was a Spaniard, who flourished about the time of the Christian Era, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of geography.

Stafford (Hugh, of Pynes, Exeter) TREATISE on CIDER MAKING, founded on long Practice and Experience, with a Catalogue of Cyder Apples of Character in Hereford and Devon, etc., sm. 4to, *hf. cf.*. 9s

E. Cave, St. John's Gate, 17

With Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's book-plate.

The author's only daughter Bridget, by her marriage with Sir Henry Northcote, the fifth baronet, carried the manor of Pynes into the family of the late Earl of Iddesleigh, who was the great-great-grandson of the heiress of Pynes.

RALEIGH (Sir Walter) POEMS, now first collected, with Biographical and Critical Introduction by Sir Egerton Brydges, 12mo, *bds. scarce*, 7s *Longman's Private Press*, 18

Beautifully printed on fine paper.

——— **Bibliography** of the "**History of the World,**" and of the "Remains" of, by **T. N. Brushfield,** M.D., cr. 4to, *sewn*, 1s 6d 18

C. E. M. holds the whole of the few copies printed for sale.

THOMAS (Fredk., *Hatter, and local Ingoldsby?*) Humorous and other Poetic Pictures: LEGENDS and STORIES of DEVON, post 8vo, *cloth extra, gilt edges*, 3s 6d *Plymouth*,

Russell (Rev. J. *of Tordown*) THE **Out-of-Door Life** OF, [by E. W. L. DAVIES], *engravings*, 8vo, *cloth*, (used copy) 6s 18

——— Ditto, second edition, *portrait*, cr. 8vo, *cloth*, *as new*, 4s 6d 18

GIBBONS (Miss M. S.) "We Donkeys" on DARTMOOR, post 8 *fancy boards*, 1s *Exeter*, 18

C. ELKIN MATHEWS, EXETER.

Digitized by Google

To be published in demy 8vo., about 500 pages, handsomely printed and bound, price 10s. 6d.

☞ *Now offered to Subscribers at 7s. per copy.*

Myths, Scenes and Worthies of Somerset.

BY MRS. E. BOGER,

Author of "Southwark and its Story," and "Elfrica, a Romance of the 12th Century."

THE study of old myths, monuments, and memorable facts is now so common, that yet another contribution to the ancient lore of our country may well hope for a welcome from the Inhabitants of the county with whose story it is specially connected. Somerset is singularly deficient in popular works of this sort, the consequence of which is that the "Sumorsœtas" of the present day are wofully ignorant of the rich antiquarian stores in which their own land abounds.

"MYTHS, SCENES, AND WORTHIES OF SOMERSET" consist of a series of papers—some of which have already appeared in Antiquarian and other Magazines—embracing a period from King Bladud or the legend of Bath, 900 B.C., to the connection of "In Memoriam" with Arthur Hallam's Grave at Clevedon near Bristol. It must be manifest that the record of a period which extends over more than twenty centuries cannot by any possibility be considered exhaustive. Legends as quaint as that of "Bladud and his pigs," or, "Staunton Drew and the Evil Wedding"; scenes as full of interest, it may be, as some recorded of Glastonbury in its various phases, or as the contrast between the two visits of the unhappy Duke of Monmouth to our County; his quasi-royal progress in 1680 and his short campaign which ended so disastrously at Sedgemore in 1685; or a further harvest of Worthies may doubtless be gathered. The selection of subjects is made almost as much at random as would be a cluster of the lovely wild flowers with which the county abounds, plucked hap-hazard on a summer's day ramble among the deep lanes and hedges which are found in our rural villages.

> "Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te proxima, myrte,
> Sic positœ quoniam suaves miscetis odores."

No arrangement has been attempted. Chronological order is the sole link that binds the various subjects together.

Digitized by Google

"King Arthur in Somerset," whose brilliant achievements lighted up with the dazzling rays of a setting sun, a slowly dying cause; "King Ina in Somerset" who strove to weld the warring races into one nationality, himself probably descended from both, and almost certainly a Sumorsœtan by birth; and "King Alfred in Somerset" who roused a despairing county into new life, have appeared in Mr. Walford's Antiquarian Magazine. With the sketch of Alfred the legends of St. Neot are interwoven, and an attempt has been made to reconcile the contradictions in Alfred's own life and that of his parents. In the *Western Antiquary* have appeared the "Philosophers of Somerset," beginning with Adelard of Bath, in the 12th century, and embracing among others Roger Bacon, John Locke, and Dr. Thomas Young, the Egyptologist, as well as another series of papers on the Archbishops of Canterbury born in Somerset and educated at Glastonbury, "the Eton of the Middle Ages." The life of William of Wrotham, Archdeacon of Taunton and Keeper of the King's ships, in the reign of John, has also appeared in the same serial. His name deserves to be held in honour, as, in conjunction with John—the one sole good thing recorded of that king—he founded the supremacy of our Navy, and, as Chief Lord of the Admiralty, was the first, since Alfred, to realize that the strength of England lay in that direction.

Among miscellaneous Worthies may be found the names of William of Malmesbury, called Sumersetanus; Fair Rosamond, probably the wife of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II; Sir Henry Bracton, the great constitutionalist lawyer in the days of Henry III, who contrived (what men appear to find so difficult in these days) to reconcile the duty and obedience to the Sovereign with constitutional liberty; Sebastian Cabot the great Voyager; the martyred Bishop Hooper; Parsons, the Jesuit; Sir John Harrington, Queen Elizabeth's witty godson; Samuel Daniel the poet, one of the great improvers of our tongue, and who worthily earned the title of "the well-languaged Daniel"; Pym and Prynne, the Puritans; and Admiral Blake, and Sir Ralph, afterwards Lord Hopton, two of the leaders on opposite sides who bore themselves with blameless lives in the great Civil War; the saintly Ken; the novelist Fielding; Dr. Hawkins, the late Provost of Oriel; and Sir William Edward Parry, the great arctic explorer; and many another of lesser note, were all with one or two exceptions—such as, for instance, King Arthur and Bishop Ken—natives of Somerset.

The whole collection of papers is interspersed with several Ballads from various sources—the papers, nearly a hundred in number, vary in length from a few lines to several pages—their interest is of course as varied, but it is hoped they are of a kind to suit the different tastes of those who may attempt the perusal of this new venture of local antiquarian lore.

Applications for Copies (250 only offered at 7s.) to the publisher:

GEORGE REDWAY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset.

I. Historical Introduction.

II. B.C. 900, Bladud, King of Britain, and the Legend of Bath.

III. A.D. 35, Joseph of Arimathea and Glastonbury, Arviragus and Lucius.

IV. 400, Watchet and the Legend of St. Decuman.

V. 444, Porlock and St. Dubritius.

VI. 492—542, KING ARTHUR in Somerset.

VII. St. Keyna the Virgin. 5th or 6th century.

VIII. 520, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. Gildas the Wise, or the Querulous.

IX. 731, ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. St. Brithwald.

X. 688—782, KING INA in Somerset.

XI. Circa 711, St. Congar and Congresbury.

XII. 824, The Battle of Ellandune, Hun the leader of the Sumorsœtas.

XIII. 848—901. KING ALFRED in Somerset and the Legend of St. Neot.

XIV. 905—914, ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. St. Athelm.

XV. 914—940, ditto, Wulfhelm.

XVI. 915, 918, 920, 988, Invasions of Danes at Watchet, Ælle Lord of Brystowe, Ballad by Chatterton.

XVII. 915—988, ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. Life and Legends of St. Dunstan.

XVIII. 933, Legend of the Founding of Muchelney Abbey.

XIX. 989, ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. Ethelgar.

XX. 989—993, ditto, Sigeric or Siricius.

XXI. 953—1012, ditto, St. Alphege, Martyr, April 19th.

XXII. 1020—1038, ditto, Ethelnoth or Agelnoth.

XXIII. 1042, the Legend of Waltham Cross and Montacute.

XXIV. 1053, Porlock and Harold Son of Earl Godwin.

XXV. 1082, Glastonbury after the Conquest.

XXVI. 1095, William of Malmesbury, called Sumersetanus.

XXVII. 1150—1257, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. Adelard of Bath, Maurice of Somerset, Alexander of Essebie, Adam de Mariseo.

XXVIII. 1137—1177, The Rose of Canyngton; Jane Clifford, called Fair Rosamond.

XXIX. 1152 — 1210, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster.

XXX. 1154, St. Ulrick the Recluse, or Wulfric the Hermit.

XXXI. 1156 — 1230, Sir William de Briwere and his Son.

XXXII. 1170, Woodspring Priory and the Murderers of Thomas à Becket.

XXXIII. 1174—1188, Richard of Ilchester, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chief Justice of England.

XXXIV. 1192, The Legend of the House of Tynte.

XXXV. 1200, St. Hugh of Avalon and Witham Friary.

XXXVI. 1217 or 18, William of Wrotham, Archdeacon of Taunton, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

XXXVII. 1206—1242, Josceline Trotman, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

XXXVIII. 1209—1232, Hugh Trotman, Bishop of Lincoln.

XXXIX. 1214—1292, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. Roger Bacon.

XL. Circa, 1220, Sir Henry Bracton, Lord Chief Justice.

XLI. 1224, William Briwere, Bishop of Exeter.

XLII. 1253, Dunster Castle.

XLIII. 1256—1271, Fulke of Samford, Archbishop of Dublin.
1284—1294, John of Samford, Archbishop of Dublin.

XLIV. Circa, 1270, Sir John Hauteville and Sir John St. Lo.

XLV. 1281 — 1316, Sir Simon de Montacute.

Digitized by Google

XLVI. Time uncertain, Staunton Drew and the Evil Wedding.

XLVII. 1274 — 1292, Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Lord Chancellor of England.

XLVIII. From Anglo-Saxon times to the 14th Century, Somerton and King John of France.

XLIX. 1310—1406, Stoke under Ham, Sir Matthew Gournay.

L. { 1376—1445, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and the Canynges.
1752—1770, Chatterton.

LI. 1390 — 1464-5, Thomas de Beckyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

LII. 1397—1406—1419, Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London.

LIII. Circa, 1430, Ballad of the Abbot of Muchelney (Dean Alford).

LIV. 1477—1557, Sebastian Cabot.

LV. 702 ——, Taunton and its Story.

LVI. 1497, Giles, Lord Daubeny, King Ina's Palace, and South Petherton.

LVII. 1495 — 1555, John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester.

LVIII. 1500 — 1665, The Paulets, Pawlets or Pouletts of Hinton St. George.

LIX. 1523—1566, Richard Edwardes.

LX. 1531 — 1607, Chief Justice Popham.

LXI. 1523—1539, The Last Days of Glastonbury (Abbot Whiting).

LXII. 1533 — 1559, The times of Edward VI. and William Barlow, Bishop successively of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester.

LXIII. 1546—1610, Robert Parsons.

LXIV. ———, Ballad of Truth and Ignorance (Percy's Reliques).

LXV. 1560—1601, Henry Cuff.

LXVI. 1561—1612, Sir John Harrington

LXVII. 1561 — 1609, The Wadhams, Ilminster Church, and Wadham College.

LXVIII. 1562—1619, Samuel Daniel.

LXIX. 1563—1628, Dr. John Bull.

LXX. 1577—1617, Thomas Coryat.

LXXI. 1584—1634, John Pym.

LXXII. Circa 1588, Sir Amias Preston.

LXXIII. 1599—1657, Admiral Blake.

LXXIV. 1600—1669, William Prynne.

LXXV. 1601 — 1652, Ralph Lord Hopton.

LXXVI. 1617—1688, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. Ralph Cudworth.

LXXVII. On Witches.

LXXVIII. 1613, Trial by Ordeal, to discover the Murderer by touching the Corpse.

LXXIX. 1632—1704, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. John Locke.

LXXX. 1634—1710, Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's.

LXXXI. 1637 — 1710, Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

LXXXII. 1651, Charles II. and Colonel Wyndham.

LXXXIII. 1680—1685, The Duke of Monmouth in Somerset.

LXXXIV. 1702, Prince George of Denmark and John Duddleston.

LXXXV. 1674 — 1761, Beau Nash and Bath in the 18th Century.

LXXXVI. 1707—1754, Henry Fielding.

LXXXVII. 1714—1761, Sarah Fielding.

LXXXVIII. 1748, Wokey or Ockey Hole, 'The Witch of Wokey,' (Percy's Reliques.)

LXXXIX. —— 1757, Captain St. Loe.

XC. 1745—1832, The state of the Church in the 18th Century, Cheddar, and Mrs. Hannah and Mrs. Patty More.

XCI. 1773—1829, PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET. Dr. Thomas Young.

XCII. 1789—1832, Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel, and Canon of Rochester.

XCIII. 1790—1855, Sir William Edward Parry.

XCIV. —— 1805, Pearson on board the Bellerophon.

XCV. 1820—1880, Father Lowder.

XCVI. —— 1838, A Tale of Watchet. The death of Jane Capes.

XCVII. 1827—1864, Captain Speke.

XCVIII. 1839, Cheddar Cheese and the West Pennard, Wedding Present to the Queen.

XCIX. 1811, 1833, 1850, 'In Memoriam.'

GEORGE REDWAY, PUBLISHER, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

OCT -6 '41

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google